PRESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE

Resume of the Work of the Various Departments of the Government Is Presented to Congress.

NEED OF ECOMONY POINTED OUT

Has Little to Say About the Tariff---Work on Panama Canal Is Reviewed --- No Change in Anti-Trust Laws---Interstate Commerce Laws Are Discussed.

of its departments, bureaus and of-

by the treasury for 1911

propriations for this purpose.

shall conclude to fortify the canal."

and of it he says:

The Tariff.

such addition to that difference as

might give a reasonable profit to the

criticism of this tariff is that in re-

spect to a number of the schedules.

he declared measure was not follow-

ed, but a higher difference retained or

inserted by way of undue discrimina-

protection was not honestly and sin-

The Tariff Board.

The president refers to the appoint

ment of a board of experts to investi-

gate the cost of production of various

erricles included in the schedules of

and amberized has been diligent in

preparing itself for the necessary in-

of the rate of a duty imposed shall

estigations. The hope of those who

The tariff board thus appointed

cerely adhered to."

the tariff, and says:

ne producer. The basis for the

Washington, Dec. 5. In the longest | each department chief to reduce the sensiderable share of the president's erament and meet its other obligasituation. The history of the fisheries tions under existing law, and that a dragate and the establishment of the cut of these estimates would result tribonal are comprehensively review in embarrassing the executive branch

The president gives a resume of the of its duties. This remark does not foreign relations of the government, apply to the river and harbor esti- estimate of cost, \$375,000,000. which are declared to be in a catisfac | mates, except to those for expenses of Many condition

Tariff Negotiations

iteforring to the negotiation of new tarill agreements President Taft

The new tariff law, in Section 2, respecting the maximum and minimom tariffs of the United States, which provisions came into effect on April 1, 1919, imposed upon us reesponsibility of determining prior to that date whether any endue discrimfination existed against the United States and its products in any coun ery of the world with which we sus tained commercial relations.

In the case of several countries in plances of apparent undue discrimination against American commerce were found to exist. These discriminations. were removed by negotiation. Prior to April 1, 1916, when the maximum sariff was to come lute operation with respect to importations from all those coestries in whose favor no proclama-Non applying the misimum tariff should be issued by the president, one bundred and thirty-four such proclaenglious were insued.

This series of proclamations embraced the entire commercial world ad beace the minimum tariff of the finited States has been given univerand application, thus testifying to the relations with foreign countries.

Marked advantages to the merce of the United States were obsained through these tariff settle-

The policy of broader and closer frade relations with the Dominion of Canada which was initiated in the adjustment of the marimum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August, 1909, has proved mutually honeficial. It justifies further efforts for the rendjustment of the commer cial relations of the two countries so that their commerce may follow the channels astural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and indusfry on both sides of the boundary

Ship Subsidy.

The president arges such action as the believes will increase American rade stread, and says:

Another instrumentality indispenadde to the unhamapered and natural development of American commerce is perchant marino. All maritime and ensuorcial autiens recognize the imvertance of this factor. The greatest commercial nations, our competitors. jestously fester their merchant madie. Perhaps nowhere is the need for rapid and direct mail, passenger and freight communication quite so. pargent as between the United States and fotin America. We can secure to no other quarter of the world such emediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the catablishment of direct lines of comnunication with the countries of Lette America adequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing appreciation of the reciprocal dependence of the countries of the western bemisphere upon each other's prodnets, aympathies and assistance.

"I elleded to this most important subject in my fast atomal message; it has often been before you and I need not recapitalate the reasons for its recommendation Unless prompt action be taken the completion of the Ponems canal will find this the only erest commercial hation unable to avail is international muritime businews of this great contribution to the sussess of the world's commercial in-

Governmental Expense. To no one subject does he devote

more space than to the expense of conducting the various government departments and the urgent need for and less of a political question, to be the experts in the postoffice and treas-

Every effort has been made by half in business and the shock to busi-

board competent to make such report. It is not likely that the board will be detail and a great deal of care; but I all its branches." hope to be able at the opening of the new congress, or at least during the that may prove to need amendment." Our Island Possessions.

"During the last summer, at my largely to the change in the tariff ippine markets to American manu-

"The year has been one of prosperity and progress in Porto Rico. Panama Canal.

"At the instance of Colonel Goethdocument of its kind ever sent to estimated cost of his department for als, the army engineer officer in congress. President Taft reviews at the ensuing fiscal year ending June charge of the work on the Panama length the business of the year in the 20, 1912. I say this in order that con- canal, I have just made a visit to various departments of the national gress may understand that these esti. the Isthmus to inspect the work done government. The settlement of the mates thus made present the smallest and to consult with him on the Subrice dispute with England through sum which will maintain the depart. ground as to certain problems which the fingue tributal comes in for a ments, bureaus and offices of the gov. are likely to arise in the near future. The progress of the work is most satisfactory. If no unexpected obstacle presents itself, the canal will be completed well within the of the government in the performance time fixed by Colonel Goethals, towit, January 1, 1915, and within the

"Among questions arising for presmaintenance and the meeting of oblient solution is the decision whether gations under authorized contracts, the canal shall be fortified. I have nor does it apply to the public buildalready stated to the congress that ing bill nor to the navy building pro- I strongly favor fortification and I gram. Of course, as to these connow reiterate this opinion and ask green could withhold any part or all your consideration of the subject in of the estimates for them without in the light of the report already beterfering with the discharge of the orfore you made by a competent board. dinary obligations of these functions

"Another question which arises for consideration and possible legislation is the question of tolls in the canal. "The final estimates for the year This question is necessarily affected ending June 20, 1912, as they have by the probable tonnage which will seen sent to the treasury on Novem- go through the canal.

ber 29 of this year, for the ordinary "In determining what the tolls expenses of the government, including should be we certainly ought not to home for public buildings, rivers and insist that for a good many years to harbors, and the navy building pro-come they should amount to enough gram, amount to \$630,494,013.12. This to pay the interest on the invests \$52,964,887.36 less than the ap ment of \$400,000,000 which the United States has made in the construction ing June 39, 1911. It is \$16,883,153,44 of the canal. We ought not to do ess than the total estimates, include this, first, because the benefits to be ng supplemental estimates submitted derived by the United States from to congress by the treasury for the this expenditure is not to be measyear 1911, and is \$5,574,659.39 less ured solely by a return upon the inthan the original estimates submitted vestment. If it were then the con-"These flugres do not include the to private enterprise. oppropriations for the Panama canal,

"My own impression is that the gram will be adopted. the policy in respect to which ought tolks ought not to exceed \$1 per net to be, and is, to spend as much each ton, and I should recommend that given personal examination to every year as can be economically and of within certain limits the president be navy yard, and has studied the uses had enough experience to know that fectively expended in order to compute authorized to fix the tolls of the canal plets the canal as promptly as possi and adjust them to what seems to

tive for cutting down the expense of "I cannot close this reference to the government does not apply to ap- the canal without suggesting as a "Against the estimates of expenditures, \$649,194,912.12, we have estimat- interstate commerce railroads from ed receipts for next year \$650,000,000, owning or controlling ships engaged making a probable surplus of ordinary in the trade through the Panama may be needed to save to the people ount the estimates for the Panama of the United States the benefits of canal, which are \$56,926,847.69, and the competition in trade between the which will ultimately be paid in bonds. eastern and western seaboards which it will leave a deficit for the next. this canal was constructed to secure." year of about \$7,000,000, if congress

Department of Justice. Discussing the affairs of the department of justice, the president The President devotes but little says

space to the subject of the tariff law, "I invite especial attention to the prosecutions under the federal law The schedules of the rates of duty of the so-called 'bucket shops,' and n the Payne tariff act have been subof those schemes to defraud in which tected to a great deal of criticism, the use of the mail is an essential some of it just, more of it unfounded. part of the fraudulent conspiracy, prosecutions which have saved igand to much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a norant and weak members of the pubdectaration by the party which is re-He and are saving them hundreds of pensible for it that customs bill millions of dollars. The violations of should be a tariff for the protection the anti-trust law present perhaps the of home industries, the measure of most important litigation before the the protection to be the difference bedepartment, and the number of cases. tween the cost of producing the imfiled shows the activity of the governported article abroad and the cost of ment in enforcing that statute. producing it at home, together with

"In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate comnerce, and I renew my recommen-

dation in that behalf." The crying need in the United tion in favor of certain industries and States of cheapening the cost of littgation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment is pointed out and action looking to correction of these evils is urged.

manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the The president recommends an in attempt to conform to the measure of crease in the salaries of federal

judges. Postal Savings Banks.

"At its last session congress made royision for the establishment of savings banks by the postoffice department of this government by which under general control of trustees, consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, the system could be begun in a few cities and towns, and enlarged to cover within its operations as many elties and towns and as for tariff purposes is that the question wise. The initiation and establishbecome more of a business question great deal of study on the part of ment of such a system has required a ascertained by experts of long train- ary departments, but a system has

ness, due to the announcement that a operation than any similar system ginning of this administration there portation, under the Erdman act, jointnew tariff bill is to be prepared and abroad. Arrangements have been per were withdrawn from entry for pur- ly with the chairman of the interstate put in operation will be avoided by fected so that savings banks will be poses of classification 17,867,000 acres. commerce commission. treating the schedules one by one as opened in some cities and towns on Since that time there have been withecasion shall arise for a change in the 1st of January, and there will be a drawn by my order from entry for the success of the two officers in conthe rates of each, and only after a re- gradual extension of the benefits of classification 78,977,745 acres, making ciliation and settlement of controverport upon the schedule by the tariff the plan to the rest of the country."

"that the reduction in the postal drawn 1,061,889 have been classified able to make a report during the pres. deficit has been accomplished without and found not to contain coal and ent session of congress on any of the any curtailment of postal facilities. have been restored to agricultural enschedules, because a proper examina- On the contrary, the service has been try, and 4,726,091 acres have been tion involves an enormous amount of greatly extended during the year in classified as coal lands; while 7,993,239

Second-Class Mail.

session of that congress, to bring to vited the attention of congress to the coal lands without prior withdrawal, its attention the facts in regard to inadequacy of the postal rate imposed thus increasing the classified coal those schedules in the present tariff upon second-class mail matter in so lands to 10,429,372 acres. far as that includes magazines, and request, the secretary of war visited government was rendering a service lands are permitted to be sold is \$10 the Philippine islands and has de- to the magazines, costing many mil- an acre; but the secretary of the inscribed his trip in the report. He lions in excess of the compensation terior has the power to fix a maximum found the islands in a state of tran- paid. An answer was attempted to price and to sell at that price. quillity and growing prosperity, due this by the representatives of the iaws, which has opened the markets this answer by the postoffice depart- wise that it should retain such conof America to the products of the ment. The utter inadequacy of the trol over the mining and the sale as Philippines, and has opened the Phil. answer, considered in the light of the the relation of lessor to lessee furreply of the postoffice department, I nishes. think must must appeal to any fairowners of magazines a service worth should be increased. The increase in leasing system and recommend it." the receipts of the department resulting from this change may be devoted to increasing the usefulness of the department in establishing a parcels post and in reducing the cost of firstclass postage to one cent. It has been said by the postmaster general that a fair adjustment might be made under which the advertising part of the magazine should be charged for at a different and higher rate from that of the reading matter. This would relieve many useful magazines that are not circulated at a profit, and would not shut them out from the use of the

nails by a prohibitory rate. With respect to the parcels post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that 11 pounds-the international limit-be made the limit of carriage in such

Abolish Navy Yards.

The president calls attention to certain reforms urged by the secretary of the navy which he recommends for adoption, and continues:

The estimates of the navy department are \$5,000,000 less than the appropriations for the same purpose last year, and included in this is the building program of the same amount as that submitted for your consideration last year. It is merely carrying out the plan of building two battleships a struction might well have been left year, with a few needed auxiliary vessels. I earnestly hope that this pro-

"The secretary of the navy has size of that of the British navy, we have shipyards more than double the wise amendment to the interstate number, and there are several of these commerce law a provision prohibiting shipyards expensively equipped with modern machinery, which, after investigation the secretary of the pavy believes to be entirely useless for naval canal. I believe such a provision purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them and to move their machinery to other places, where it can be made of use."

"The complete success of our country in arctic exploration should not remain unnoticed. The unparalleled achievement of Peary in reaching the north pole, April 6, 1909, approved by critical examination of the most expert scientists, has added to the distinction of our navy, to which he belongs, and reflects credit upon his country. I recommend fitting recognition by congress of the great achieve ment of Robert Edwin Peary."

Conservation. "The subject of the conservation of the public domain has commanded the attention of the people within the last two or three years.

"There is no need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The year hence, the power to elect a legpresent laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands little permanent." in the semi-arid regions.

Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was dent says: probably the ruthless destruction of halt in the waste of our resources.

are lands which are not properly for vestigation made by the commissioner est, and which ought to be subject to covered an area which contains 80 some local irritation. We are care ber of the country. fully eliminating such lands from for-

have advocated the use of this board large a part of the country as seemed making a reduction in forest reserves ing all tariff obstacles to the free imof non-timbered land amounting to portations of lumber from other countheir business has reached a point 2,750,000 acres.

"The next subject, and one most im- "The commissioner of labor has been portant for your consideration, is the actively engaged in composing the dif- in restraining the abuses which cering and accurate knowledge. The now been devised which is believed to disposition of the coal lands in the ferences between employers and emtainly did exist and which roused the

continued its useful duties during the acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. in addition "In my last annual message I in 337,000 acres have been classified as "Under the laws providing for the

showed by figures prepared by experts disposal of coal lands in the United of the postoffice department that the States, the minimum price at which "As one-third of all the coal supply

magazines, and a reply was filed to is held by the government, it seems

"The secretary of the interior thinks minded person. Whether the answer there are difficulties in the way of was all that could be said in behalf of leasing public coal lands, which obthe magazines is another question. I jections he has set forth in his reagree that the question is one of fact; port, the force of which I freely conbut I insist that if the fact is as the cede. I entirely approve his stating experts of the postoffice department at length in his report of the objecshow, that we are furnishing to the tions in order that the whole subject may be presented to congress, but millions more than they pay for it. after a full consideration, for the reathen justice requires that the rate sons I have given above, I favor a

Water Power Sites.

"Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the servants. reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about 4,000,000 acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in 9 states. Since that time 3.475.442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original 4,000,000 because they do not contain power sites; and meantime, new withdrawals have been made which, with other restorations based upon field examination, result in withdrawals at present effective of 1,218,356 acres on vacant public land and 202.-197 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,420,553 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals and many more, on 151 rivers and in 12 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation

new legislation. It has been thought to obtain possession of all the power sites and to unite them under one control. Whatever the evidence of this, or lack of it, at present we have the control of a great number of pow er at will within certain sections.

"However this may be, it is the to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount ate charges, which are the usual accompaniment of monopoly.

"The question of conservation is hope that even in the short time of the present session consideration may have now been much discussed, and that action may be taken upon them.'

Alaska.

"With reference to the government of Alaska, I have nothing to add to the recommendations I made in my last message on the subject. I am convinced that the -migratory character of the population, its unequal distribution, and its smallness of num ber, which the new census shows to be about 50,000, in relation to the enormous expanse of the territory. make it altogether impracticable to give to those people who are in Alaska today and may not be there a islature to govern an immense territory to which they have relation so

Bureau of Corporations. Referring to the report of the commissioner of corporations, the presi-

"The commissioner finds a condiforests in the older states that first tion in the ownership of the standing called attention to the necessity for a timber of the United States other than the government timber that calls "in the present forest reserves there for serious attention. The direct in-

"His report shows that one half of est reserves or where their climina- the timber in this area is owned by tion is not practical listing them for 200 individuals and corporations; entry under the forest homestead act. that 14 per cent. is owned by these "Congress ought to trust the execu- corporations, and that there is very tive to use the power of reservation extensive inter-ownership of stock. lading issued upon interstate and foronly with respect to land most value as well as other circumstances, all eign shipments. able for forest purposes. During the pointing to friendly relations among present administration, 62.250,000 those who own a majority of this tim- mend any amendment to the interstate acres of land largely non-timbered, ber, a relationship which might lead commerce law as it stands. I do not have been excluded from forest re- to a combination for the maintenance now recommend any amendment to serves, and 3,500,000 acres of land of a price that would be very detri- the anti-trust law. In other words, it principally valued for forest purposes mental to the public interest, and seems to me that the existing legislahave been included in forest reserves, would create the necessity of removition with reference to the regulation tries."

Bureau of Labor.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of a total withdrawal of 96,844,745 acres, sies which, but for their interposition, "It is gratifying," says the president. Meantime of the acres thus with would have resulted disastrously to all interests.

Civil Service Commission. "The civil service commission has

year. The necessity for the maintenance of the provisions of the civil service law was never greater than today. Officers responsible for the policy of the administration, and their immediate personal assistants or deputies, should not be included within the classified service, but in my judgment, public opinion has advanced to the point where it would support a bill providing a secure tenure during efficiency for all purely administrative officials. I entertain the profound conviction that it would greatly aid the cause of efficient and economical government and of better politics if congress could enact a bill providing that the executive shall have the power to include in the classified service all ment, the department of justice, the postoffice department, the interior department and the department of comwhich now require the confirmation of the senate, and that upon such classification the advice and consent of the senate shall cease to be required in such appointments. By their certainty of tenure, dependent on good service, and by their freedom from the necessity for political activity, these local officers would be induced to become more efficient public Economy and Efficiency.

"The increase in the activities and in the annual expenditures of the federal government has been so rapid and so great that the time has come to check the expansion of government activities in new directions until we have tested the economy and efficiency with which the government of today is being carried on. The responsibility rests upon the head of the administration. He is held accountable by the public, and properly so. Despite the unselfish and patriotic efforts of the heads of departments and others charged with responsibility of government, there has grown up in this country a conviction that the expenses of government are too great. The fundamental reason for the existence undetected of waste, duplication, and bad management is the lack of prompt, accurate information.

"I have requested the head of each department to appoint committees on economy and efficiency in order to secure full co-operation in the movement by the employees of the government themselves

"I urge the continuance of the appropriation of \$100,000 requested for the fiscal year 1912.

"My experience leads me to believe that while government methods are much criticized, the bad results-if we of the civil servants."

ence of the Interstate Commerce commission the power of corporations enagreements between railroads limited if preferred. to 30 days, fixing the same rates for traffic between the same places

"I do not press the consideration of any of these objects upon congress at

"The interstate commerce commission has recommended appropriations ready sifted cracker crumbs, season for the purpose of enabling it to enter with pepper and salt; beat up an egg. upon a valuation of all railroads. This dip the seasoned slices into it; then has always been within the jurisdic- sprinkle the crumbs thickly over. tion of the commission, but the requi- Have enough boiling lard to cover the site funds have been wanting. Statis- fish. When brown serve hot. Decorate ties to the value of each railroad would the serving dish with slices of lemon be valuable for many purposes, espe- and sprigs of parsley. To test lard be cially if we ultimately enact any lim- fere putting in the fish drop in a crust itations upon the power of the inter- of bread; if it browns the lard is of state railroads to issue stocks and the right temperature. bonds, as I hope we may.

"For the protection of our own people and the preservation of our credit in foreign trade, I urge upon advances made in reliance upon it.

"I further recommend that a punish- over the fricassee. ment of fine and imprisonment be imposed upon railroad agents and shippers for fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the issue of bills of

"Except as above, I do not recom where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws of the statute books

TO MAKE A "TRIFLE"

DAINTY ENGLISH CONFECTION IS SIMILAR TO AMERICAN DISH.

Delicious Dainty Is Made as Easily as Less Tempting Ones-To Insure Success Whip Should Be Made Day Before.

A trifle, as served in England, is altogether a more elaborate and delicious affair than the sweet which so frequently is served in this country ander the same name. True there are almost as many English variations of this dainty as there are American ones, but the favorite one, called simply "a trifle," stands distinctly apart and above all others.

This is quite as easily made as the less delicious ones, but to ensure success the whip should be made the day before it is to be used, as keeping it for 24 hours makes it firmer and vastly improves its flavor. To make the whip, put together into a large local offices under the treasury depart- bowl one pint of thick, sweet cream, one-quarter of a pound of pounded loaf sugar, the whites of two eggs. and a small glass of sherry or of raimerce and labor, appointments to sin wine. Orange jelly made slightly tart by the addition of a little lemon juice may be substituted for the wine if preferred, or any other fruit juice having a pleasing flavor. Whisk these ingredients well in cool place and as fast as the froth rises remove it with a skimmer and put it on a sieve to drain. When sufficient of the whip has been prepared, place it in a cool place to drain. For the trifle, place six small sponge cakes, twelve cocoanut macaroons, and two dozen ratifias at the bottom of a deep glass dish and pour over them one cupful of sherry or of sweet wine mixed with four or five tablespoonfuls of brandy. Fruit juice may again be substituted if praferred. Just enough should be used to soak the cakes thoroughly. Mix lightly together the grated yellow rind of one lemon, three large spoonfuls of sweet almonds blanched and out in strips, and sufficient raspberry or strawberry jam to make a generous layer. Place it evenly over the cakes in the dish. Pour over a rich, boiled custard, well chilled, and heap the whipped cream as high over the top as possible. Garnish with strips of red currant jelly and some crystallized fruit or candies, rose petals and

WAY TO MAKE PIGEON PIE

Take Three or Four Birds, Rub the Flesh With Mixture of Sait and Pepper, Etc.

Clean and truss three or four pigsons, rub them outside and in with a mixture of pepper and salt; rub the inside with a bit of butter, and fill it with a break-and-butter stuffing, or mashed potatoes; sew up the slit, butter the sides of a tin basin or pudding do have bad results-are not due to a dish, and line (the sides only) with lack of zeal or willingness on the part pie paste rolled to guarter of an inch thickness; lay the birds in; for three benefit and utility of the amendments them, strew over a large teaspoon of plain duty of the government to see to the interstate commerce law con- salt, and a small teaspoon of pepper, tained in the act approved June 18, with a bunch of finely cut parsley, if 1910. The law as enacted did not con- liked; dredge a large tablespoon of of water power, conditions shall be tain all the features which I recom- wheat flour over; put in water to near imposed that will prevent extortion mended. It did not specifically de ly fill the pie; lay skewers across the nounce as unlawful the purchase by top, cover with a puff paste crust; cut one of two parallel and competing a slit in the middle, ornament the roads of the stock of the other. Nor edge with leaves, braids or shells of not a partisan one, and I sincerely did it subject to the restraining influ- paste, and put it in a moderately hot or quick oven for one hour; when nearly done brush the top over with be given to those questions which gaged in operating interstate railroads the yolk of an egg beaten with a little to issue new stock and bonds; nor did milk, and finish. The pigeons for this it authorize the making of temporary pie may be cut in two or more pieces. Any small birds may be done in this

Cut the slices about the middle an inch in thickness; wipe dry and have

Fricasee of Calf's Tongues.

Boil the tongues one hour. Parand cut into thick slices. Roll these congress the immediate enactment of in flour, and fry in dripping five min a law under which one who, in good utes. Put the tongues into a sauce faith, advances money or credit upon pan; add sliced onion, thyme and pars a bill of lading issued by a common ley. Cover with a cup of your soup carrier upon an interstate or foreign or gravy. Simmer half an hour, covshipment can hold the carrier liable ered tightly. Take up the tongues. for the value of the goods described keep them warm; steam the gravy; in the bill at the valuation specified thicken, put in four or five thin slices homestead entry. This has caused per cent. of the privately-owned timing the bill, at least to the extent of the been taken; boil one minute and pour

Keep Milk Sweet

Fill a bottle on two within half an inch of the neck, press a perforated rubber stopper into each bottle, set them in a pot of water until the water begins to boil; then press a glass stop per into the rubber one, thus her metically sealing the bottle, which should not be unfastened until required for use. Milk so treated is freed from all germs of life or disease. and no amount of thunder will turn it

Soup Stock.

Boil a scup bone the day before wanted. Boil gently from five to six hours, strain and put in earthen dish; skin off the grease the next day: keep in a cool place. In order to pre pare soup it is only necessary to heat some of the jelly. One can have a change of soup each day by adding different flavorings such as tomatoes onions, vermicelli, tapioca, vegetable or celery. Add sufficient boiling wa

Stripped Potatoes, Stewed. Pare and cut into lengthwise strips; cover with boiling water; put in a cup of cold milk, with salt and pepper. When this boils stir in a spoon of butter rolled in flour, with a little chopped parsley. Cook two minutes

be more economical and simpler in its | United States and Alaska. At the be- ployees engaged in interstate trans- public to demand reform."

Change of Ideals. Landlord-Here, now, you needn't "Funny, isn't it?"

"In the days of chivalry, men were tickled to death if they got a lady's ter for the necessary amount of liquor glove, and now they are all broken up if she gives them the mitten '

Possibly. Gotham-They say that the wireless business is still in its infancy. Flatbush-And do you some day we'll have barbed wireless tences?-Yonkers Statesman

Disqualified. Her-My brother won first seize in ! that ampieur guessing contest, but they ruled him out as a professional.

Him - A professional? Her Yes. He's employed in the this would be if there was nothing but before you swear me or afterward?government bereau, you know

A Time Likeness. That union seems to go like clock "I thought it rather disorganized

in what respect?"
"It is regularly striking."

"It is said," remarked the moralizer, that a fool is born every minute," "And I'm glad of it," rejoined the de- truth and nothing but the truth. coorglises. "What a sorry old world wisdom on tap."

Fortunate.

An Easy Mark. "I wish you would come around to my house to a poker party tonight," "But I know absolutely nothing about the game."

"Ob, then you must come!

Ruling Passion. Kate-Mand is dreadfully particular about her appearance.

Yonkers Statesman.

Judge-Now, madam, remember as

a witness you must tell the whole

Witness-Well, judge, do you mean

Ethel-Indeed, she is. Why, heap coals of fire on her head and she'll want to know if they are on straight. "Did you want them with worms?"

Appropriate Decoration. "You remember the famous ice pal-! ace built for one of the Russian em-"Yes. What of it?"

"I wonder if the principal decoration of its rooms was not a frieze?" None in Stock.

A well-dressed woman paused in front of the chestnut vender's stand. "Are they wormy?" she asked. "No, ma'am," he answered blandly. The Sleep Chaser.

be afraid you will oversleep. And if the alarm clock should by any chance fail to awaken you, just give the little hammer a poke with your finger. then she'll go off .- Heitere Welt.

"Out at my uncle's the people go to bed with the chickens." "Well, at the price chickens sell at now they are certainly worth watch-

Good Scheme.