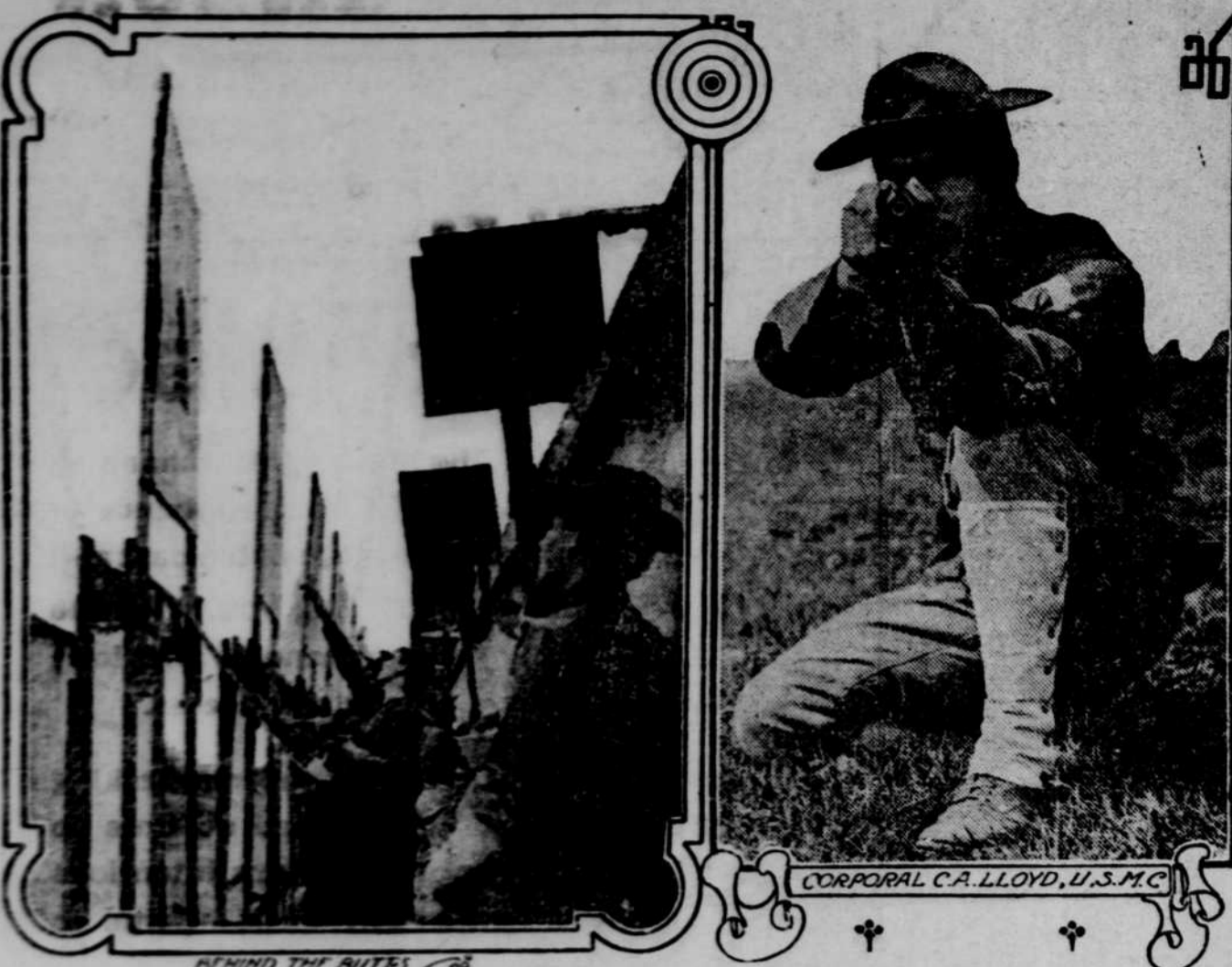


SCENES AT THE NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCHES



CORPORAL C. A. LLOYD, U.S.M.C.

BEHIND THE BUTTS

The photograph showing the markers behind the butts at Camp Perry, O., was made while firing was in progress. On the right is seen the stone and concrete wall, backed by 14 feet of earth that protects the markers from flying bullets; on the left are the targets. These represent the outlines of a man lying prone, the form being just visible over the wall to the marksmen. As each shot strikes the target it is registered by the markers, the total hits being signalled at the end of the series or volleys. The targets are of steel the "men" on them being dark on a white background.

Corporal C. A. Lloyd of the United States Marine Corps was a prominent contestant in the matches. He won the 1911 President's match prize by a score of 281 out of a possible 300, in slow, rapid and skirmish firing.

TRAVEL IN AIRSHIP

Service Opens in Germany With Scheduled Flights.

Representatives Claim That Aerial Trips Are Quite Free From Danger and Have Many Advantages Over Rail Rides.

Paris.—The Hamburg-American Shipping line announces that from now on it will book passengers for excursions on the Zeppelin airship Schwaben from Baden-Baden to different places in the Black forest and the valley of the Rhine as far as Weisenberg and Weorthe.

The manager of the Paris office of the Hamburg-American line explains that his company, although having no official connection with the Zeppelin company, has entered into an arrangement whereby passengers for the airship trips may reserve seats in the Schwaben at the various offices of the Hamburg-American line. The headquarters of the business is at Baden-Baden.

Variety of itineraries is a feature of the trips, a different program being organized every week, though passengers are always given a ride through the mountain, forest or river scenery. Wind, too, still plays an important role in determining the destination of the Schwaben, and if at the last moment an announced trip has to be changed or suppressed altogether, those who have booked passages may either have their money back or select another excursion in the week's program. Besides the ordinary advertised excursions the company can arrange for much longer trips for parties sufficiently large.

The Schwaben, which has a length of 145 meters, has three cabins, two for the crew of nine persons—all naval men—and a central cabin for passengers. Stability is obtained by means of planes. When the airship is in motion no rocking is felt. The cabin is comfortably, not to say luxuriously, fitted in mahogany, and accommodates 24 persons who sit facing the same direction. There are large observation windows, and the general aspect of the cabin is that of a first-class saloon on a railway train or an ocean liner. An excellent restaurant chef presides over the kitchen, and cold meals are served aboard.

The Schwaben makes an average speed of 54 kilometers an hour with its three engines developing 375 horsepower. If necessary, it could remain in the air for 12 to 15 hours, traveling from 800 to 1,000 kilometers, according to the direction or force of the wind. "Naturally," added the official, "it is not the company's intention or idea that the airship service should compete with trains or steamers. The time has certainly not come for that. But there is no reason why airship excursions, such as those organized from Baden-Baden, should not become general. They are quite free from danger, and they give passengers a novel and delightful experience. Few who try it will not agree that aerial travel has many charms and advantages over locomotion by train, steamer or automobile. In none of the latter can the traveler obtain such comprehensive views of scenery as he can from an airship."

Blind Man Rides Bike. Springfield, Mass.—Herbert Putnam of Springfield, Vt., who is totally blind, rode into the yard of his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Lammiman of West Springfield, on a bicycle, having made the trip of 125 miles in eleven hours. He was accompanied by Carlton Lashua, who led the way.

USE OF TOBACCO IS BARRED. United States Steel Corporation Takes Action in Interest of Workers—Little Protest.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Down with the cigarette and tobacco and up with moral standards.

This is the latest cry of the United States Steel corporation, which in many ways has been striving for uplift among its thousands of workmen. Following the lead of the American Bridge company, the steel corporation is making tobacco a contraband article during working hours in the Pittsburgh mills.

The first move was made at Ambridge, the town site of the American Bridge company's great industry. Notices have been posted there forbidding smoking within the plant, and it is understood that officials in order to set an example will refrain from indulging in perfectos during office hours.

It is injurious to the health of working men.

This is the argument of the steel trust, which in more ways than one has taken up certain social and living problems among its employes.

The example of the American Bridge company has been followed in various Carnegie mills, and there has been little or no protest from the men against the ruling.

The point has been stretched in favor of one class of workmen, machinists who do brass work, and iron molders will be permitted to chew tobacco. Chewing tobacco is said to be a preventive against certain infections resulting from inhaling fine brass cuttings and dust in foundries.

SECURES PERMIT TO COUGH. New Yorker, Victim of Asthma. Hopes to Be Free From Further Denver Police Interference.

Denver, Colo.—Ole Skinden, a victim of asthma, who came here for his health from New York, appeared before Doctor James and requested a permit to cough in Denver streets. He says that when he sits on the curb and begins to cough the first policeman who comes along arrests him and sends him to jail in the ambulance, charging him with disturbance of the peace.

COOK SATURDAY FOR SUNDAY

Many Dishes May Be Prepared That Will Not Lose Their Savor by Being Kept a Day.

In meats, fillet of beef, roasted boned breast of veal, cooked in a casserole without liquid and basted with fat occasionally, brisket of corned beef or a pickled tongue, boiled, may be served hot, on Saturday and the remainder set aside to serve cold, on Sunday. Veal loaf may be cooked on Saturday. At least one hot vegetable should be prepared on Sunday. Spinach cooked on Saturday may be pressed in to a bowl and served on Sunday with French dressing. Old potatoes, pared and soaked some hours in cold water, may be cooked on Saturday. What are left may be heated quickly in boiling water, drained, pressed through a ricer, seasoned properly and beaten with a little hot milk and butter to a snowy mass. Thus, in less than ten minutes, a dish of mashed potatoes can be served as good in every particular as if fresh cooked.

In sweet dishes blanc mange, Bavarian creams, boiled custard with or without snow eggs, floating island, strawberry or apricot tarts, ready for filling, fruit in jelly, as prune, rhubarb or lemon jelly; the latter served with sliced bananas, are among the many simple things that will keep in good condition in a cool place over night.

DEVICE FOR BAKING POTATOES

Invention That Seems of Real Value Is the Work of a Tennessee Man.

The potato baker I made consisted of two pieces of sheet asbestos, 18 in. long, 3/4 in. thick and 4 in. wide. Over these pieces I placed a piece of tin, 18 in. long, 1 1/4 in. wide, turning it over from the top and lapping on the bottom. Through the pad there were



Asbestos Pads with Nails Protruding. driven several nails on the points of which the potatoes could be impaled. The handle was made by folding a strip of tin over several times and driving brads through the end of the pad. Potatoes baked on this device cook through and through and are very mealy.—Contributed by Joseph H. Noyes, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Popular Mechanics.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

With the care of the refrigerator the thought must always come that butter and milk take on the flavors of all that they come in contact with and should be kept in the ice chamber alone and covered carefully at that. The cream cheeses are susceptible to strong flavors and have to be carefully protected. Wrapping in paraffine paper is often an effective protection for delicate food from strong odors.

If the dry staples used daily in the kitchen are kept, as far as possible, in glass bottles, they will retain their flavor and freshness twice as long. The wide-mouthed preserve jars are handy to label and use for the purpose in the pint, and even the half pint size.

If the kitchen utensils in the heavier granite ware are placed in a large receptacle and boiled in soda water for five or ten minutes once or twice a week, it will remove every particle of grease from within and without and keep them sweet and wholesome.

Quince Honey. Pare and core 5 quinces and put the quinces through the fine food chopper. Put the skins and cores in kettle to boil in one pint of cold water. When they are tender strain the liquid off and add cold water to make a pint of juice, then pour that juice into a preserving kettle with five pounds of fine white sugar. When dissolved add the quinces (that have been through the food chopper), and after they begin to boil just boil hard for 15 minutes and put into tumblers. This makes several tumblers of a most delicious dainty, and it is very easy to do.

Chased by a Whale. Avalon, Cal.—F. M. Reed of Oklahoma City and Captain Walker of the launch Leonaya had a thrilling experience when a whale pursued them five miles, apparently after the flying fish the men were using as bait for tuna. The men were trolling about five miles from shore when the whale first appeared dangerously near the craft. Becoming alarmed the boatmen and angler decided to start shoreward. They were followed to within a half mile of the beach by the whale. Fearing that the launch might be wrecked by the whale if the flying fish were pulled aboard, the bait was cast afresh.

Attractive Decorations. Little pink curls of shrimps garnish fish attractively laid in circles or half circles with small bunches of parsley between each.

Tomato or green pepper cups made by scooping out these vegetables in cup form with or without a handle across the top transfigure a plain lettuce salad that is secured within them.

Game may be decorated with red currant jelly cut in web cubes or stars of tart orange with little bunches of parsley between.

Green foliage make the best decoration for fresh fruits.

Meat Patties. Take a pound or so of fresh round steak, cut off the fat and run through meat chopper. Separate into small patties and in the center of each place a pinch of salt and small pinch of pepper. If fond of onions, a small shred of onion, also. Fold the meat over so that seasoning is in center. Dip each patty into beaten egg, which also has been seasoned, then into cracker crumbs, and fry in hot fat until nice and brown on both sides. Garnish with parsley.

Apple Dumplings. Apples, peeled and cored, cup sugar, roll out the paste thin, cut into eight squares of four inches, lay on each an apple with sugar in aperture made by removing core; wet four corners of paste and bring them to top of apple and fasten. Sift sugar over them; lay on baking sheet and bake in hot oven 25 minutes; serve with hard sauce.

Proof of it. Mrs. Dresser—But, George, you surely don't consider yourself a financier?

Mr. Dresser—Certainly I do. How do you suppose I've kept from paying your milliner's bill for so long if I'm not a financier?—The Catholic Standard and Times.

NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY

By E. J. EDWARDS

They Sized Each Other Up

How Samuel J. Tilden Met Thomas B. Reed at Session of Committee That Was Investigating the Presidential Election.

The first congress which was organized after the inauguration of President Hay adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the manner in which the presidential election of the year previous was conducted in the states of Louisiana and South Carolina. The purpose of this investigation, although not the acknowledged purpose, was to discover whether returning boards in either or both of those states had been bribed to make returns in favor of the Republican electors of those states. Clarkson M. Potter was the chairman of this committee. He was the elder brother of Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, who afterwards became bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York. He was a lawyer of some distinction and a man of unusual charm of personal character.

This committee held several sessions at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York in the winter of 1878. Samuel J. Tilden, the defeated Democratic candidate for president, for whom nevertheless a plurality of the people had voted, was subpoenaed as a witness to appear before this committee. Some of the Republican members of the committee were anxious to test Governor Tilden's knowledge as to whether or not cipher dispatches, so called, containing improper propositions, had been sent by some of those who were managing the Democratic campaign to the returning boards of South Carolina and Louisiana.

Mr. Tilden appeared before the committee in response to the subpoena one afternoon. He stood beside the chair of Mr. Potter, one hand resting upon the back of the chair. The expression on Governor Tilden's face was extremely stern. Of course he commanded the intensest interest on the part of every member of the committee, some of whom had never before seen him. Slowly, with penetrating although almost furtive look, he glanced from one member of the committee to the other as though trying to measure them. At last his eyes fell upon the junior member of the committee; and the defeated presidential candidate seemed to be fascinated, or at least intensely occupied, with the conduct of that young man. This youngest member of the committee sat at the lower end of the table, his chin resting in the palm of one hand. He fixed upon Governor

Tilden a strange, curious glance, with something of quizzical suggestion, and there seemed to play about his lips the faint flicker of a smile. And so these two men watched each other, each apparently being oblivious to the presence of any other person.

I was sitting a little to the rear of my friend, the late Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois, who was a member of the committee. He turned to me and said: "The governor and Reed are measuring each other up."

The young man at the end of the table was Thomas B. Reed, at that time at the beginning of his first term as a member of congress. During the entire giving of the testimony by Governor Tilden Reed maintained the same peculiar attitude, his chin upon the palm of one hand, and that half whimsical light in his eyes, which had come to him when Tilden first took his place beside Chairman Potter. It was upon Mr. Reed during all the questioning and cross-questioning that the eyes of Samuel J. Tilden were fixed. And Reed, in that strange, nasal, drawing tone, which he could use with skill when he desired to annoy or confuse or bewilder anyone, asked Governor Tilden two or three questions. They were leading questions, and there seemed to be to some members of the committee a lurking tone of almost insolence in them.

After the committee had adjourned for the day Mr. Reed said to Mr. Springer, "If you had put that man into the White House you would have nothing but ice and intellect there"—as put a summing up of Samuel J. Tilden as was ever made.

So, also, after the committee had adjourned for the day, Governor Tilden said to Clarkson M. Potter: "At the foot of the table sat the man who is to be the leader of his party. He has more personal power than all the other members of the committee. You will find, in the course of a few years, that he will be the master in the house of representatives and will become the leader of his party. He is the man against whom you should concentrate your strength and of whom you should be ever watchful."

A few years later Thomas B. Reed was the big man on the Republican side in the national house of representatives. (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Metal McKinley Valued Most

He Believed Tin Was of Greatest Importance to This Country in the Way of Its Possible Development.

"I sometimes think that the greatest schoolmaster, both for an American business man and for a member of congress, is a tariff bill when it is under consideration, either by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, or by the house itself in committee of the whole."

It was in 1882 that this statement was made to me by William McKinley, who at that time had been for six years a member of congress and had already become prominent because of his mastery from the protectionist point of view of all questions relating to the tariff. A tariff commission had been appointed in 1882 whose duty it was to report to congress a revision of the tariff. It was while Mr. McKinley was discussing some of the difficulties that this commission would be compelled to meet and overcome that he made the remark to me which is quoted above.

"It is impossible for any man faithfully to follow the hearings before the

ways and means committee, or to serve upon that committee, without learning more of the material resources of the United States, whether they are developed or latent, or what the possibilities of development are, than could be learned by him in any other way," continued Mr. McKinley. "If I have any special information which qualifies me to speak with some authority upon the resources of the United States and their development and their chances of development, it is due wholly to the fact that I have made a careful study of the tariff my chief work, especially since I have been a member of the ways and means committee. I will illustrate what I am saying to you by asking you a question. It is this: What, do you think, is the most valuable mineral—valuable in the sense of the greatest possible development—to the United States?"

"Do you mean to include the precious metals, like gold or silver?" I asked.

"No, because gold and silver are of especial and exclusive importance because they are the basis of our money."

"Well, then, of course, I should say that iron is the most valuable."

"I have my doubts about that," Mr. McKinley replied. "Of course, iron is of the utmost importance for the development of our industries, and for our railroads; we have, however plenty of iron. On the other hand the metal which, in my opinion, is almost as valuable and important as iron to this country, is one of the few minerals which the United States does not produce in any commercial quantity. Can you guess now what it is?"

I shook my head.

"It is tin," said the man who was to be the framer of a tariff bill, who was to write the tariff plank in two national Republican platforms, and who was to be elected president upon a protection tariff plank. "The world now largely depends upon the use of tin for no small part of its food. Without tin food could not be put into packages so that armies can be fed wherever they are; without tin prospectors who are exploring our resources and explorers could not be assured of their daily supply of food. Without food, what is an army, what is the ability of the men who are building railroads across deserts, or through the great forests and mountain stretches of the west? Tin cans, tin cases, humble tin receptacles of all sorts—what an important part they play in every day life, in the average kitchen of the Republic? Yes, my experience in the school of tariff making has led me to the belief that this humble metal, which nature has denied the United States, may be compared with iron itself so far as its material importance to this country is concerned, and though I do not care to say this publicly at this time, some day I shall do so."

Seven years later, as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, William McKinley framed the tariff bill that bears his name in history. Probably the most striking single schedule in it—and unquestionably the greatest popular discussion—was that which placed a duty upon tin plate. (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Led Booth to Play Hamlet

Great Tragedian's Resemblance to the "Melancholy Dane" Was Noted by His Father When Edwin Was Young Man.

One of the famous American theatrical managers of yesterday was William Stuart, who died in the early eighties of the last century. Twenty years before that he had been manager of what was then unquestionably the leading theater of America—the Winter Garden in New York city. There appeared almost all of the leading actors and actresses of the time, among them Edwin Booth, whose productions of "Hamlet" and other Shakespearean plays upon the stage of the Winter Garden, beginning in 1863, were "famously successful."

Stuart, who was supposed to have fled from Ireland on account of political troubles and whose real name was understood to have been Edmund O'Flaherty, came to be an intimate friend of Edwin Booth, and from him, one day in the evening of his life, I heard the story, as Stuart had heard it from Booth's own lips, of the manner in which the first suggestion that Booth play Hamlet came to him.

"Booth has always been a somewhat difficult man to have personal intercourse with," said Mr. Stuart. "For there is a tinge of temperamental melancholy about him which sometimes strongly influences him, making him frequently dreamy. Yet numerous times, when I was a manager, I found myself in delightful conversation with him."

"I remember that one afternoon when he was about half through his extraordinarily successful engagement at the Winter Garden, an engagement in which he duplicated his wonderful Philadelphia success as Hamlet, I found him in a somewhat reminiscent mood and asked him if he

had always, from the time he went upon the stage, had ambition to play the part of Hamlet. He bestowed upon me that singularly fascinating and beautiful smile which he reserved for those who had his confidence, and then "old me that it was his father who first suggested to him that he play Hamlet."

"It happened in this way," Booth said. "I was standing in the wings of a theater in San Francisco where my father was playing, and I with him, I think about the year 1853. I was dressed for the part I was to assume when my father passed by. Just as he had got by he turned, came back and looked at me steadily for more than a minute. I wondered if I had made some mistake in dressing for my part. I knew that something was on his mind by the way he looked at me."

"At last he said to me: 'You look like Hamlet; you wouldn't have to make up much for the part. Why don't you study it and play it? It is more than half the part of Hamlet to look it.'"

"Then my father went on, nor did he ever again allude to the subject. But he had dropped a seed in my mind. I began to study the part of Hamlet and the entire play. After a time I thought I understood it and was certain that when the opportunity came I could play Hamlet as well as look the part."

"How well he played it," said Mr. Stuart, "you may judge from the fact that I happen to know that Booth received from his Philadelphia and New York representations of the part a little over sixty thousand dollars, and all because his father, when Edwin Booth was still a young man, thought that the son looked so like Hamlet that he would need to make up very little for the part."

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Something New in Sport

Fly "Swatting" Has a Charm of Its Own Which the Hunter Will Appreciate.

Fly hunting is without its literature, yet it is almost the only form of hunting that keeps the hunter amused in his own home. It is always available; the game is plentiful, and it is one of the few sports in which it is a virtue to be a game hog. Since the amount of strength required is small, the game is open to young and old and to members of both sexes. Poise is the matter of most importance, and any one who is proficient enough with a swatter to strike down a fly on a swinging window cord or tip one off the shade of the gaitlight without shattering the mantle need feel no hesitation about going in for billiards. For success in wing-shot swatting an extraordinary sharpness of the eye is essential, for wing-shots only stun the game, and unless the hunter's sight can follow it to the floor to strike a

second time with wonderful quickness the score is lost. Flies raised in a fly hunter's rooms become as wary as wise old crows, and when a house has been hunted for a few days a considerable amount of nature study enters into the sport. At the same time the eye must be trained to detect shams or much time may be wasted creeping up to swat a small rip in the cloth of the window seat. Don't swat flies near sharp edges of tables or chairs where a blow will bend the wires. Scare your prey into the open, follow its flight and bring it to earth in some more advantageous hunting grounds. And always remember, an animal clever enough to walk upside down on a ceiling is not to be despised for hunting purposes just because it doesn't weigh as much as a duck.—Collier's.

Charity that begins at home seldom gets over the neighbor's back fence.

Baby Pacifier Is Invented

Musical Instrument and Milk Bottle Combined—Give Parents a Rest—No More Carpet Walking.

Venice, Cal.—No more will the cries of "Little Precious" stir his proud and happy father to a tick-dodging marathon on a sidewalk bedroom course, for Mrs. J. W. Efferson of Douglas, Ariz., the wife of a mining man, has arrived here with a baby and a "Baby Pacifier," a device combining a milk bottle and an aeolian harp, the use of which gives the infant music during dinner hours and his parents a respite from squalls.

Mozart's five-year-old attempts at music are outdistanced, for the young Efferson, hardly past his first milestone, can play a dreamy waltz, a quickstep, a stately minuet or a delectable ragtime symphony, all depending on the melody with which he partakes of a lactated repast.

"Ah Gude! Out and Notin' comin' in," with the aeolian harp—and with north-looking—the milk disappears.

The "Baby Pacifier" was invented by the father of its sole user. A mining man, tired from the toils of the day, and not relying long tramps over carpet by night, his mechanical genius found a panacea for restless children.

Mothers of families at this beach have descended in a swarm on the Efferson household in an endeavor to copy the "quleter."

Hornets Break Up Baptism.

Oswell, Ind.—A ceremony of baptism was broken up by yellow jackets. While the preacher was leading several women into Fiat creek, and the church choir on the bank was singing, two nests of hornets were stirred up. Dozens of persons were stung. Many rushed headlong into the water. Several persons were stung so badly they had to go to bed. The baptism was a sequel to a revival at the Vincent Baptist church.

HARVARD GOES TO HARVARD

First Time in 275 Years Youth Bearing Founder's Name Will Enter University—From London.

Boston.—For the first time in its 275 years the name of Harvard will appear on the student rolls next fall at Harvard university.

Lionel de Jersey Harvard of London, a descendant of the family of the founder of the university, will become a member of the class of 1915. He is descended from a second cousin of John Harvard, who died in 1638.

The discovery of the young man is traced to a letter written by Edward Everett, then president of Harvard university, to George Bancroft, minister to Great Britain. When it was found financial reasons prevented Lionel from entering Emmanuel college in England, Harvard men became interested and took steps to have him enter Harvard.

The Main Attraction. Popular approval wouldn't be as much sought after if it didn't carry a salary.—Atchison Globe.