

Williamson. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom nine are living.

Miss Agnes Wilson, who has been her father's secretary since she was fifteen, is a twin, and she it is who will do most of the social honors of

the family for the next four years, in view of the fact that her mother is somewhat of an invalid, having suffered a stroke of paralysis a short time ago, from which she has not entirely recovered.

Three of the secretary's children

are married and the rest are with their mother at the home in Blossburg, Pa. It is not unlikely that she may elect to remain there for a time to avoid disturbing their school work by a change to a strange city and system.

Miss Agnes is extremely clever and quaint. Her frank cordiality and sincerity win a ready response from every one. She has accompanied her father to Washington for the sessions of congress and has a profound knowledge of the most complicated of the labor problems. Though only in her early twenties, she has filled the responsible position of clerk to the congressional committee on labor. As a token of appreciation of her work for the American Federation of Labor they recently presented Miss Wilson with a beautiful gold watch.

When questioned about her work, she said:

"Do you know, I am actually disappointed at having to give up the kind of work I have been doing to help father. I have been at his side constantly and have become so interested that I feel lost over the idea of abandoning it, for of course I could not think of keeping the position now.

"What are my accomplishments? Bless you, I haven't any. I have had too many real things to do to acquire anything ornamental. We are plain people, coal miners, labor people, not society people, and there were eleven of us. I love music, but I neither play nor sing. I revel in grand opera and read during every bit of time I can spare. What books do I like? Oh, the classics, of course."

The Wilsons will probably remain at a hotel, at least until the end of the short session of congress, and in the fall will establish themselves in a house if Mrs. Wilson decides to join them.

"This new life is all so different from the things I have always done that I expect there will be a great deal I will have to ask advice about," said Miss Wilson.

She believes in a restricted suffrage for women, but does not see how any material benefit will be derived if the suffrage movement is successful in obtaining the ballot, unless the women organize themselves into a union for their own protection.

It really seems as though each cabinet must include a bachelor in its personnel, and Mr. Hitchcock's successor in this respect is James G. McReynolds, the new attorney general, who is a Kentuckian by birth, a Virginian by university education, a Tennessean by long residence and a New Yorker by business affiliation. He is not a stranger to the capital, and if for no other reason than that he is a prepossessing eligible bachelor who has scarcely reached his prime. Secretary McReynolds will be an interesting factor in the social life of the administration.

Likewise it seems that each new cabinet also has one or two young-lady daughters who preside over the households of their fathers. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, being a widower, must depend upon his second daughter, Miss Nona McAdoo, to be the chetaine of his establishment, in which she will probably have the assistance of her sister, Mrs. Martin of Arizona.

Miss Nona is just a girl, having made her debut only a brief time before her mother's death, about a year ago. This is one of the large family circles of the cabinet, there being three sons and three daughters. The other daughter, Sallie, is but eight years old, while her brothers are of the college and boarding school age. Mr. McAdoo is preparing to transfer his family from their New York apartment to a residence at the capital at an early date.

Perhaps of all of the new official

family with which President Wilson has surrounded himself, that of Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston is the least known to their associates.

Mrs. Houston is a Texan, having been born at Austin. She is a great-granddaughter of W. P. DuVal, who was the territorial governor of Florida during the regime of Andrew Jackson. Like his wife, the secretary is also a southerner, having migrated from North Carolina.

Mrs. Houston is a talented college woman of wide cultivation, and, through her husband's association with the Washington university of St. Louis, as its chancellor, she has been identified very extensively with college life and interests and is deeply attached to sociological research.

Secretary and Mrs. Houston have three children; the eldest and youngest are boys, aged thirteen years and two months, respectively, with a little daughter of two years. The youngest member of the family being such a very recent arrival, Mrs. Houston was obliged to return to her home immediately after the ceremonies of inauguration day, as the infant had been left in the care of friends. She will return to establish a home in the autumn.

Equally new to Washington social circles are the new war secretary and his wife. Mrs. Lindley Garrison is the daughter of Capt. Samuel Hildeburn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hildeburn. She grew up in Philadelphia, though she was born in the west. Being the daughter of an army officer establishes her more firmly and gives her a stronger affiliation among the army circles, over which branch of the governmental service her husband is to preside. Secretary and Mrs. Garrison have been married thirteen years, the shortest period of any of the cabinet families, and they are the only one that has no children.

WORKING ON THE TARIFF

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Washington, April 11.—Shoe machinery, now taxed 45 per cent and on which a reduction to 25 per cent was proposed by the tariff revision bill, was ordered transferred to the free list today by the democratic caucus of the house. It was the first real break of the democrats of the ways and means committee's rate, although earlier in the day the caucus had agreed to an amendment offered by Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee and in charge of the metal schedule, in which lead containing less than 3 per cent zinc would be admitted free of duty on the zinc containing in it.

The shoe machinery amendment, proposed by Representative Borland of Missouri and carried by a viva voce vote without substantial opposition from the members of the committee, followed a lively discussion in which Representative Oglesby of New York, a new member, arraigned the so-called shoe machinery trust and pointed to the free list as an opportunity to let in competition.

Another development of the day was the argument of Louisiana members on an anti-free sugar program in the caucus, with Representative Broussard on guard to offer a series of amendments to the sugar schedule to represent the sentiment of the Louisiana beet sugar sections.

The sugar schedule will be taken up tomorrow with an all-day fight in prospect. Representative Hardick of Georgia and others are insistent upon immediate free sugar. The Broussard amendment will make the hundredweight on 96 degree sugar from Cuba \$1.14 on passage of the bill; \$1.056 on June 30, 1916, and 97 2-10 cents on June 30, 1916., and 97 2-10 cents on June 30, 1919, instead of \$1.348 as under the present law, and \$1.048 in the

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