

per cent salt for three days, then into clear water for one day; then into a six per cent solution of salt water for three days more, and again into clear water for a day, then back into an eight per cent solution of salt and water, for two or three days, then wash off in clear water and bottle in a final solution of eight per cent solution of salt and water." Do you think you could do it, and if you did, do you think it would pay for the trouble?

**Hard Crystals in Jelly**

Many housewives complain of hard particles, like glass forming in their jelly. One cause of this is hard boiling. When the syrup boils rapidly, so that portions are thrown up on the sides of the kettle, they will form crystals, and if these are stirred back into the jelly, they will cause more crystals to form. Another cause is too much sugar. When the fruit itself is sweet, the sugar added should be less than the amount of juice by measure. In very hot, dry weather the fruit contains more sugar than when the season is wet and cold. When the fruit is thus rendered more sugary, three-quarters of a pint of sugar to a pint of juice is enough.—*Maria Parloa.*

**Batters**

The difference between dough and batter is that batter is made thin enough to pour or drop when lifted, while a dough is made stiff enough to handle and mold. Drop batter is made of two parts flour, one part liquid, with other ingredients as sugar, salt, eggs, etc., as liked. This can be dropped from a spoon. "Pour batter" is the same, but equal parts of liquid and flour, to run from spoon, or from the dish into pan. Griddle cakes are "pour-batter"; dumplings are drop batter. Pour-batters are made much lighter by beating in eggs, or using baking powder, or soda and sour milk.

**Vegetables for Canning**

Corn and okra can be canned with tomatoes, but in this case, the cooking should be continued longer than for tomatoes alone. Egg plant, asparagus, spinach, and other greens, summer squash, cauliflower, and other vegetables do well canned, if you have a family size canning outfit. One will cost five to ten dollars, and will last years.

**RELIGION AND MORALITY**

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity.

Let it be simply asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us, with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can



(Continued from Preceding Page)

sleeve sections are in one piece. The edges are bound with contrasting material.

**7315—Misses' Dress**—Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Dresses of this character are made of serge, linen, pongee, taffetas, gingham and numerous other wash fabrics. The sleeves may be in long or short length and the skirt is cut in four gores.

**7332—Ladies' Dress**—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. This plain style may be developed in taffetas, linen, serge, ratine and the like. The skirt is cut in four gores and has a pocket on the left side. The guimpe is separate.

**7318—Ladies' Skirt-Waist**—Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Plain and figured material are combined in making this pretty waist. The collar and vest are in one piece. The sleeves may be either long or short.

**7340—Children's Set of Short Clothes**—Cut in sizes 1/2, 1, 2 and 3 years. This set consists of a dress, a petticoat, a coat and a cap. All the garments are simple and easy to make. Linen, pique, serge or cashmere can be used for the coat, and fine lawn or muslin for the other garments.

**7328—Ladies' Skirt-Waist**—Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Linen or crepe de Chine can be used for this waist. The collar can be buttoned high or rolled in low outline. The sleeves may be long or short. Collar and cuffs are of contrasting material.

**7338—Girls' Dress**—Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Striped gingham can be used for this dress with the collar, vest and cuffs of plain material. The skirt can be made with or without the tuck and is cut in one piece. The sleeves may be made long or short.

**7310—Children's Dress**—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Linen, or serge can

be used to make this dress. The yoke and the sleeves are in one piece. The sleeves may be long or short. The trimming may be of contrasting material.

**7322—Children's Dress**—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Linen, gingham, lawn, pique or serge can be used to make this dress. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is cut in one piece and can be made with or without the suspenders.

**7320—Ladies' Apron**—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Linen, gingham or calico can be used to make this apron. The apron fastens with a button and buttonhole at each shoulder. There is a large patch pocket on each side of the front.

**7319—Ladies' Skirt**—Cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Linen, serge or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt. The skirt is cut in three gores and has inverted side plaited sections. The high or regulation waistline may be used. The skirt fastens at the front.

**7337—Ladies' House Dress**—Cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Linen, gingham or calico can be used to make this house dress. The dress closes at the left side of the front. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt is cut in five gores.

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look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?—*George Washington.*

**CRITICISING THE CHURCH**

Criticism of the churches is currently popular. The criticisms often destroy each other. One class of critics charges that the churches are concerned only about personal salvation and that they stress otherworldliness to the neglect of conditions in the present vale of tears. Another class accuses the churches of having neglected their first mission and of devoting their efforts too much to social amelioration. But the fact is that the church is better than ever in its history attempting to perform both functions. The church at one time concerned itself chiefly about personal salvation. An occasional church at present concentrates its efforts on social service. But the churches in general are presenting personal salvation and also seeking to bring the "kingdom of heaven" to this earth. The program adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty of the principal Protestant denominations, is one of the most concrete and lofty platforms of social betterment ever promulgated. Yet the revival services held in every nook of the country indicate that the question of personal salvation is not being ignored.

It is easy to find excuses for not attending church. But many of them are not sincerely urged. The chief one about the number of men who use church activity as a cloak for concealing rascality, will not bear analysis. One might as well go back on the coin of the realm because it is so often counterfeited. The excuse of dress is based on personal pride. There are few churches in America where anybody is unwelcome because of his poverty, although there are many self-conscious individuals who have vainly imagined slights.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

**THE JULY COMMONER**

Wahoo, Neb., July 19, 1915.—  
Editor, The Commoner, Lincoln, Nebraska—Dear Sir: The Commoner is always great, but the constructive peace arguments of the current month's issue is immense. Yours truly, E. L. Barch, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Peace**

Oh, peace is gentle, kind and meek,  
And gracious in its influence.  
But if to purchase it you seek,  
There is no end to the expense.  
—*Washington Star.*