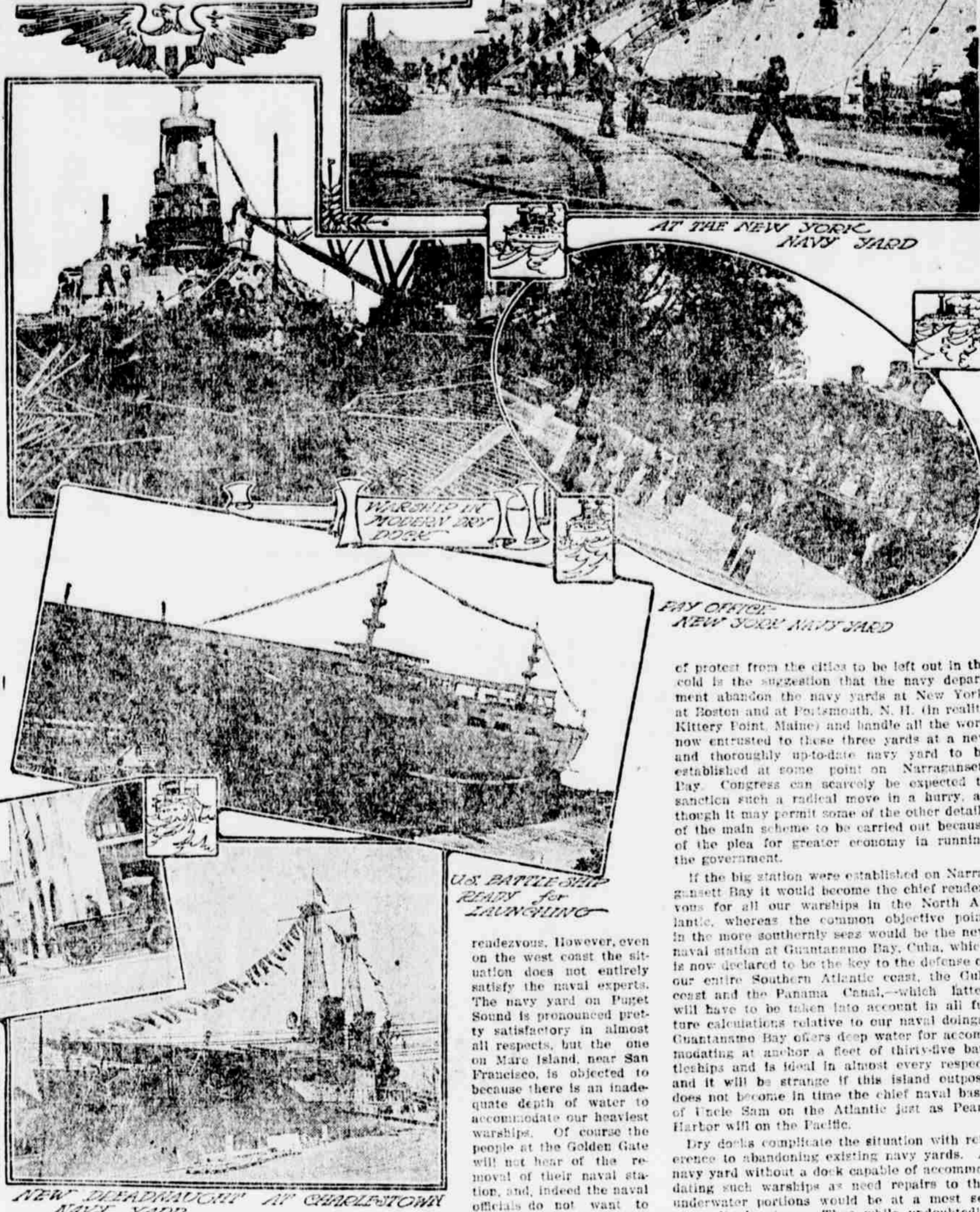


To CONSOLIDATE OUR NAVY YARDS

THE secretary of the U. S. navy, backed by that entire of experienced officers who are his counselors, has been cherishing for the past year or two an important new scheme which many persons believe congress will be compelled to indorse,—ultimately if not in the immediate future. The new scheme is nothing less than a project for consolidating a number of our navy yards and thus eliminating a considerable portion of the industrial plants now scattered along our seacoasts as outfitting and repair stations for Uncle Sam's war craft. Various advantages are claimed for the new method of managing things, but one of the principal arguments, as may be surmised, is that it will enable the government to save a lot of money every year.

Action by the congress of the United States is required before this proposal can be carried out in anything like its full scope, but already a beginning has been made in line with the new policy. Thus we see two navy yards, those at New Orleans and Pensacola, Florida, virtually abandoned save for caretakers, and the work which was formerly done there transferred to other plants in the south where, with the larger forces of workmen available, it can be handled more expeditiously. If the officials have their way the navy yards at San Juan, Port Royal, New London, Sacketts Harbor, Culchra and Cavite will also be abandoned in short order. But of course this is easier said than done, for no town or city wants to see its navy yard abandoned any more than it wants to see one of its local manufacturing plants removed to some rival city and consequently each community thus affected can be depended upon to fight the proposal through members of congress and any other national authorities upon whom influence can be brought to bear.

To appreciate the position of the naval officials on this mooted question it is necessary to bear in mind the functions of a navy yard, as they regard them. The head of the navy department contends that navy yards are primarily for use in time of war and only incidentally for use in time of peace. They are



AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD

WORKING IN MODERN DRY DOCK

AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD

AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD

AT THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD

SCENE AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD

U.S. BATTLE SHIP READY FOR LAUNCHING

NEW DEPARTMENT AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD

supposed to be establishments for the docking, repair and refitting of war vessels and not, ordinarily, plants for the construction of new warships although Uncle Sam has from time to time constructed a number of warships in his navy yards and is building battleships in navy yards at the present time. The function of navy yards, therefore is to maintain the efficiency of the ships of the fighting fleet and they should be placed at strategic points. The officials contend that we have considerably more navy yards than the requirements of the fleet justify.

The secretary of the navy recently did some investigating to ascertain how Uncle Sam compared in possessions of this kind with the leading foreign powers and the result will surprise many people. It was disclosed that the United States has twice as many first-class home navy yards as are possessed by Great Britain, although John Bull has a navy about double the size of ours and that, furthermore, we have one more navy yard of the second class than Great Britain has. In other words we have eleven first and second class navy yards in the United States while Great Britain is worrying along with six of the same kind. Germany has three, and France five. Doubtless our far-flung coast line on two oceans, to say nothing of the Gulf of Mexico, has been largely responsible for our prodigious investments in navy yards.

All the same this pre-eminence in navy yards has cost Uncle Sam a pretty penny since he began to acquire such holdings more than a century ago. The sites for some of our navy yards and naval stations (also coaling stations) were gifts, but Uncle Sam had to pay good hard cash for most of them and in the aggregate such first investments totaled the tidy sum of nearly three million dollars. But that was but a drop in the bucket compared to the expense of equipping and maintaining these bee hives of activity. Indeed the total cost for buildings, improvements, machinery, etc., for these naval institutions has been to date more than \$160,000,000, while for the past half decade the yearly maintenance of these plants has involved an annual drain of more than twelve million dollars upon Uncle Sam's pocketbook.

The worst of it is that some of our navy yards now in existence actually have not sufficient water leading to them to allow modern vessels to approach and lie at the docks. The explanation of this queer state of affairs is to be found in the conditions during the early history of the republic when our coast defenses were of a minor character and it was thought best to place the navy yards some distance back from the coast for the sake of protection. The vessels of the old navy were of light draft so that location did not much matter, but this does not help matters today when the navy men have to take into account battleships of 27,000 tons instead of sloops of 1,500 tons such as the famous old Hecarage.

In the old days when the war craft were dependent upon sails for motive power and dis-

rendezvous. However, even on the west coast the situation does not entirely satisfy the naval experts. The navy yard on Puget Sound is pronounced pretty satisfactory in almost all respects, but the one on Mare Island, near San Francisco, is objected to because there is an inadequate depth of water to accommodate our heaviest warships. Of course the people at the Golden Gate will not hear of the removal of their naval station, and indeed the naval officials do not want to abandon this locality altogether, consequently, as the only alternative, congress will be appealed to for money to build a new and up-to-date navy yard on some new site on San Francisco Bay.

Lastly the most radical of all the proposals having to do with navy yard consolidation and the one that has resulted in the greatest storm

of protest from the cities to be left out in the cold is the suggestion that the navy department abandon the navy yards at New York, at Boston and at Portsmouth, N. H. (In reality Kittery Point, Maine) and handle all the work now entrusted to these three yards at a new and thoroughly up-to-date navy yard to be established at some point on Narragansett Bay. Congress can scarcely be expected to sanction such a radical move in a hurry, although it may permit some of the other details of the main scheme to be carried out because of the plea for greater economy in running the government.

If the big station were established on Narragansett Bay it would become the chief rendezvous for all our warships in the North Atlantic, whereas the common objective point in the more southerly seas would be the new naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, which is now declared to be the key to the defense of our entire Southern Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast and the Panama Canal,—which latter will have to be taken into account in all future calculations relative to our naval doings. Guantanamo Bay offers deep water for accommodating at anchor a fleet of thirty-five battleships and is ideal in almost every respect and it will be strange if this island outpost does not become in time the chief naval base of Uncle Sam on the Atlantic just as Pearl Harbor will on the Pacific.

Dry docks complicate the situation with reference to abandoning existing navy yards. A navy yard without a dock capable of accommodating such warships as need repairs to the underwater portions would be at a most serious disadvantage. Thus while undoubtedly the repair and manufacturing work required for the navy could best be done in fewer yards the fact remains that Uncle Sam has a lot of money tied up in docks and repair facilities and the navy department cannot arbitrarily abandon yards with dry docks capable of receiving battleships.

MARRIED IN WHITE MAN'S WAY

John Lodgepole and Mary Steep Hill, full-blooded Indians, came over from the Crow reservation last week to get married in the white man's way, says a dispatch from Sheridan, Wyo. They brought with them numerous relatives, and when the Rev. Mr. Carney of the white church called them before him to perform the ceremony there were enough Indians around the court house to start a wild west show. But a marriage in the white man's way by the white man's preacher is not an everyday occurrence on the Indian reservations, and when one does take place every Indian within 40 miles comes, if he can possibly do so. So, when it becomes noised or was announced over the Crow reservation that Lodgepole was to marry Mary Steep Hill, daughter of Short Boy and Buffalo Robe, every "buck" who got wind of the coming event came over to Sheridan to see how it was done.

The bride was only 17 years old, while the bridegroom was 22. She was dressed in a gown of bright-colored calico, with a gorgeous blanket over her shoulders, and she came as near to looking pretty as is possible for a Crow girl. Lodgepole was dressed to "kill." He wore a cowboy costume and around his waist was a sash of so many colors that Joseph's famous coat would have looked like a piece of burlap beside it. A metal badge, nearly as large as a saucer, was suspended around his neck by a buckskin thong. Every move showed the white spectators that he thought he was conferring a great favor on the Indian maid by giving her his name.

After the ceremony the bridal party started off down the street. John, the bridegroom, led his new father-in-law in front. Then came the mother-in-law with a raposee on her back, and along behind came the bride, walking by herself. Presently John halted and motioned to his bride. As she approached he threw a package he had been carrying into her arms. "Ugh!" he said. "Squaw carry." Then he

stalked off down the street. The honeymoon was over.

But John will treat Mary according to the old Indian law or he will lose her. She is married according to the white man's way, but that will not prevent the squaw from leaving his tent and returning to that of her mother if she feels inclined to do so, and nothing John can say or do will have the least effect in forcing her to return to him. For a number of years the government has done all in its power to force the Indians to marry in the white man's way and to remain married after the ceremony, but very little progress has been made. Once in a great while there will be an Indian wedding performed after the white way, but a large majority of them take place under the old Indian customs.

The Indian word for marriage is the equivalent of "she followed him," and that phrase tells the whole story. Literally, when an Indian girl marries a "buck" she simply walks out of her mother's tepee and into that of her future lord. And likewise, when she wants a divorce she takes the buck trail and returns to her mother. The Indian law will not permit the deserted husband to interfere with her in any way, once she leaves his tent. She is then free to "marry" any other Indian she may wish to. Where a divorce is so easily obtainable the marriage vows are not regarded very highly. In fact, there are no marriage vows whatever in the Indian ceremony.

The parents of the bride and bridegroom do most of the "courtship" and, contrary to the general belief that the girls are sold to their husbands, this is rarely done. The elder ones make all arrangements and then the young "buck" calls on the girl. They sit in the tepee with the other members of the family, but so close together that the old squaw throws a blanket over them, locking them from sight of the others in the tent. Finally matters are arranged to suit, and the young man, for four

consecutive nights, serenades his inamorata, the serenade consisting of music made on a kind of flute. On the fourth night, however, instead of turning away after playing his tune, he boldly enters the girl's tepee and sits down. After a few minutes' wait he gets up and walks out. The girl follows him. He goes to the tent or cabin which he has previously prepared and enters. A moment later the girl enters, lays aside her blanket and starts cooking dinner. The marriage is over.

The bridegroom, before the courtship, has made a "present" to the girl's father. Sometimes it is a bunch of cattle or horses, or whatever may be agreed upon. The older man holds this present for several months and if the young people are getting along together nicely, he then gives it all back to them as a kind of dowry. If, however, they have trouble, and there is a "divorce," he keeps the gift and later gives it to the girl. And the mother-in-law is supreme. The girl's mother can, at any time she chooses, go over to the young people's tent, take her daughter by the hand and lead her home. The husband can say nothing whatever to an action of that kind, and for that reason, he cultivates the good opinion of his mother-in-law more than he does that of his squaw.

That is the kind of marriage relation the government has been trying to discontinue, and all efforts have been made to persuade the Indians to be married according to the white man's ways, but with so little result that a marriage a la "white man" is a rarity that attracts the attention of both the whites and the Indians.

WANTED.

"I should think," said the woman of the house, "you would have too much self-respect to make your living by begging."
"Lady," protested Rufus Wratz, straightening himself up, "self-respect is not a'stuff I wouldn't do this for no other man on earth."

BEST RESULTS IN LAUNDRY

Care of Delicate Fabrics is Important
—Glycerin Excellent to Remove Stains.

Fine Irish crochet may be beautifully washed by being placed in hot suds in a narrow jar, shaken well and allowed to stand for a few hours. This insures no broken threads. Irish crochet should be pinned to the ironing board and allowed to dry.

Wash fine lingerie blouses as usual, but do not starch. When dry dip in borax water, using one tablespoonful of borax to one quart of warm water. Wring out and fold in a towel for a few hours. Then iron dry. The waists will not get mussed nearly as much as when starched, and they are much easier to iron.

To remove old tea and coffee stains wet the stains with cold water, cover with glycerin and let stand for two or three hours, then wash in cold water and soap. Repeat if necessary.

Before washing ebony brushes smear a little good vaseline over the backs. This prevents the ammonia or soda water in which they are washed from injuring the ebony. The vaseline should afterward be carefully rubbed off and the backs polished with dry cloths.

SOME HINTS OF REAL VALUE

Few Things That Will Go Far in Lightening the Regular Work of the Household.

If irons are rubbed with a flannel wet with kerosene oil it will keep them free from rust and starch will not stick to them.

Mud stains on silk can generally be removed by rubbing with a piece of rough cloth or flannel. If a stain is left where the mud has been rub it with a bit of clean linen dipped in benzine or alcohol.

Stains on bed ticking can often be removed by a paste made of soft soap and starch. Spread on the spot and when dry scrape off, brush clean with a stiff brush and wipe with a damp, not wet, sponge.

If a little vinegar is put into the water in which vegetables are washed it will draw any insects that may be in the vegetable to the surface.

Let cabbage come to a boil in water containing a small pinch of soda, change to salted water and cook slowly in an uncovered vessel.

Madeira Cakes.

One-half cup butter, one-half cup sugar, yolks two eggs, one teaspoon vanilla, two tablespoons water, one cup flour, two level tablespoons corn starch, one level teaspoon baking powder, whites two eggs.

Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, then the unbeaten yolks one at a time, beating each one in thoroughly. Add the vanilla and water, then the flour, corn starch and baking powder sifted together, and then the egg whites beaten very stiff. Beat thoroughly and bake in buttered individual tins. When cool cover with icing and decorate with nuts or candied cherries.

German Macaroons.

Put the whites of three eggs into a basin, add gradually a half pound of sugar, and stir for some time till the mixture is perfectly smooth. Then add the juice of half a lemon, and, lastly, a half pound of ground almonds. Mix thoroughly for about ten minutes, then lay the mixture in little heaps on wafer paper and bake on a flat tin in a slow oven until a light golden color. They should not bake flat, like ordinary macaroons.

Keeping Bread Fresh.

Bread and cake may be kept fresh by soaking a medium-sized new clean sponge with cold water. Set it on a saucer or in a small bowl and place it in the bread box. When all the moisture is absorbed, wet the sponge again.

The bread stays moist and fresh for several days.

Angel Cake.

Whites of eleven eggs, 1½ cups of sugar, one cup flour, sifted four times, one teaspoon of cream tartar, one vanilla. Sift the cream of tartar with the flour, beat whites and stir in sugar, add extract and stir flour in. Do not grease the tins. Bake in slow oven forty minutes. This cake is a fine one.

Cocoa Caramels.

Two cups of brown sugar, one of molasses, two heaping tablespoons of flour, one heaping tablespoon of butter, half cup of cocoa. Boil about 20 minutes, remove from the fire and add half teaspoon of vanilla, half teaspoon of lemon, pinch of salt.

Honey Sandwiches.

Sweet clover honey blended with dairy butter makes a delicious sandwich spread between slices of white or brown bread. Mixed with minced raisins and nuts and used in the same way, the sandwiches are also fine.

Coat of Varnish.

A coat of white varnish applied to straw-mattings suitcases and shopping-bags much improves their looks and usefulness. The varnish causes them to shed water and makes them waterproof.

For the Houseworker.

To prevent graham gems scorching, when filling gem pans with batter leave one of the cups empty and fill it with water.