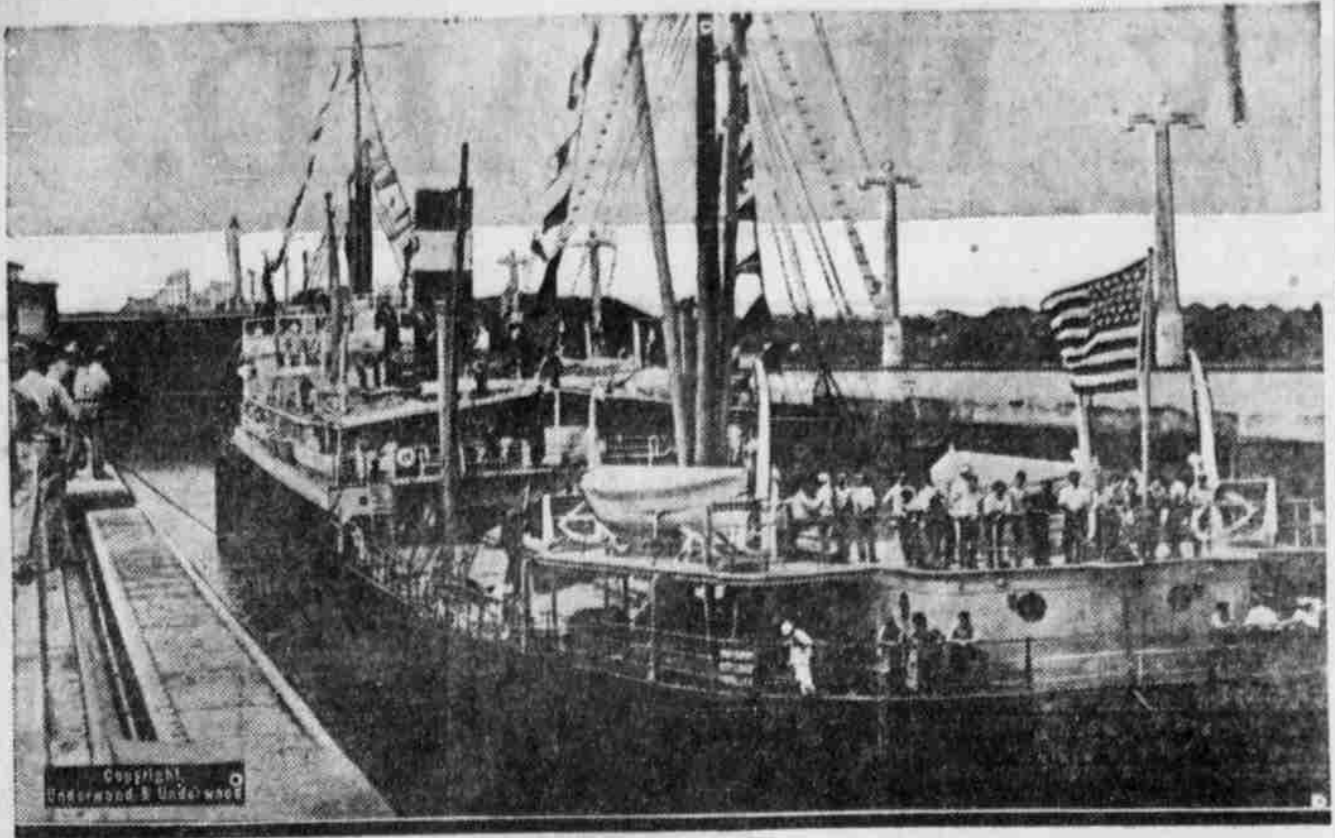


MAKING TEST TRIP THROUGH PANAMA CANAL



The steamship Cristobal, which had the honor of being the first commercial vessel to pass through the Panama canal in continuous course, as she appeared in the middle lock at Gatun on the test trip from ocean to ocean and return.

FARMERS AT FAULT

Food Problem Up to Them, Says Charles G. Dawes.

Chicago Banker in Address Says Underproduction and Not Conspiracy is the Real Cause of the Exorbitant Prices of Commodities.

Chicago.—Defending Chicago packers, farmers, grocers and business men against charges of conspiracy to increase the cost of living, Charles G. Dawes, president of the Central Trust company, pleaded here for increased production and consequent prosperity as the most effective means of lowering the price of foodstuffs.

"When food supplies are endangered," said Mr. Dawes, "high prices

will be accelerated.

"2. This great liquidation of credits in 1913 has been accompanied by retrenchment in the expenses of carrying on business. Our solvent business institutions were never in better condition to take on new business, and never more alert to get it.

"3. By the new federal reserve bank system, the credit facilities of the country, which for the moment are restricted, will be greatly increased, as compared with the past.

"4. We have a great crop, which has never been needed more by the world. We need not fear that it will be long delayed in reaching market.

"5. When our competitors in manufacturing turn their energies into fighting instead of forging and producing, the field of South America and the Orient is open for the first time to the American business man on an advantageous basis. American international banking may own its practical foundation to this war.

"6. The stoppage of the supply of specialized articles from European markets will stimulate the creation of new industries here."

GIRLS FLEE FROM SHARKS

Big Fish, Frightened by Warships' Guns, Invade Bathing Beach at Bayside, Long Island.

New York.—Either through the fact that several battleships and cruisers are raising the mischief outside or that the usual portion of refuse from transatlantic vessels is missing since the war forced vessels to desert the usual track, a drove of sharks made their way into the Little Neck bay at Bayside, Long Island.

It was the first time that sharks were ever found in these waters, and more than 100 bathers, mostly girls, women and children, made a hasty retreat to the shore. None of the sharks was more than eight feet in length, but Arthur King, sixteen years old, who was seated on the piling some distance from shore when the first shark was sighted, had a different yarn to tell.

He had gone out to the piling in his bathing suit for a sunning when the master of the school swished his tail and made a circle of the place he occupied. Later when young King was rescued, with teeth chattering, he said the sharks were at least 100 feet long. As a result of the invasion there will be ample room for bathing at that point for the next few days.

SOCIAL LEADER AT CAPITAL

Mrs. Martin E. Trench One of Leading Hostesses in Army and Navy Circles at Washington.

Washington.—Mrs. Martha E. Trench, wife of Commander Trench, United



Mrs. Martin E. Trench, States navy, is one of the leaders in the army and navy circles in Washington and is well-known for her hospitality.

BIG SKYSCRAPER FOR WOMEN

Ten Story Building is Owned, Designed and Built by Them—No Males Allowed

Kansas City.—Kansas City is to have a ten story office building, which will be devoted entirely to business women, say an exchange. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Atlantic Commercial club, and a

TABOO LIQUOR HABIT

Foreign Drinks Not Likely to Affect the Chinese.

Will Not Take Place of Prohibited Opium—More Danger in China From Cheap Drug Substitutes Than Liquor.

Shanghai, China.—In these days of opium suppression in China a good deal of capital is made by interested parties out of a fear that the Chinese will turn to spirits when the drug cannot be obtained. The white man may be responsible for introducing spirits to the natives of Africa and other continents, but he certainly cannot be called to account for their use in China. In short, China taught the white man the use of spirits; the natives of this country have manufactured spirits from time immemorial.

Recent reports in home newspapers show that a large number of people in Great Britain and America are much exercised in mind over an alleged conspiracy to inflict on China, which is making such strenuous efforts to get rid of the curse of opium, the debasing vice of excess in the use of alcohol.

But, if it be true that the Chinese are buying spirits from foreign countries in larger quantities, which is open to question, it must be remembered that they possess an immense variety of intoxicating liquors. Any Chinese may set up a distillery and sell its products without let or hindrance. So plentiful and cheap is the native article that the equivalent of two cents will buy enough "samshu" at a street corner to bowl over a navy. It is claimed by foreigners who ought to know that to this day the distillery apparatus in a highland "bothy" is the exact counterpart of that in use in a Chinese "chifung."

China's millions are too poor to become a nation of drunkards, especially imported liquors. The natives of this country have their own wines and spirits. Those who can afford to drink wine take it at meals, and even the poor find it cheaper than their favorite fat pork. No feast is complete without wine; at marriages and funerals it flows freely. Yet one seldom sees a drunken Chinese, and court records have little acquaintance with the "drunk and disorderly."

It may be objected that even foreign spirits would be cheaper than opium at its present price. The reply is that the poor man does not use the original drug; he gets cheap scrapings from pipes and what is called dross, but even that in very small quantities.

At feasts and other celebrations the Chinese indulge in a game in which one hand is kept behind the back and the other closed. The closed fist is brought smartly forward and if a show or more fingers exposed. If a two or three fingers and B is calling for two then B suffers a penalty; if A is wrong he has to pay a forfeit. Among rich Chinese I have seen the loser suffer the penalty of drinking a "peg" of whisky neat. But this custom prevailed centuries ago, excepting that samshu was then universally used. It must not be forgotten in this connection that the players usually withdraw when they have suffered the penalty once or twice.

There is no reason to suppose that the Chinese will become a nation of drunkards. In a decade in this country I have not seen ten drunken men in the streets. In China, even at feasts, when men begin to get "red in the face" they withdraw. The real danger in China at the moment is the drug fiends are hunting for a substitute for opium. Hence the attempt to regulate the traffic in morphia and so-called opium "cures." The Hongkong government is doing a noble work in this direction and China herself has realized the danger that threatens her. The class of man who seeks oblivion in opium will not turn from a sensual dreamland to that which will upset his stomach and give him a violent headache for days.

ographers need not apply.

One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters. Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male

MAKES A MOST CHEERFUL HOME

Style of Building That Has Been Popular for Many Hundred Years.

HAS MUCH TO RECOMMEND IT

Always Light and Airy, and the Matter of Slightly Increased Cost of Heating is Hardly Worth Being Given Great Consideration.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

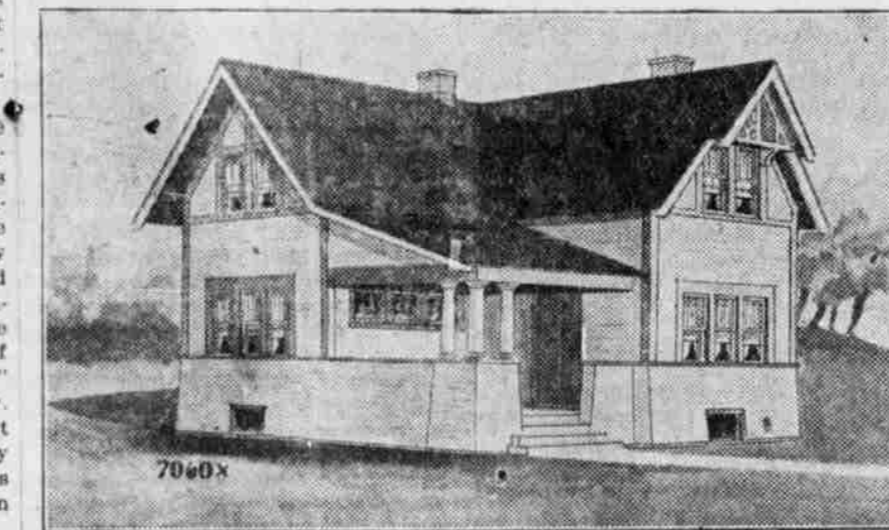
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 132 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A house built at right angles to itself is shown in the accompanying plan. For some reasons this style of building has more to recommend it than almost any other design. It was the first way invented to make a house larger without making it too long.

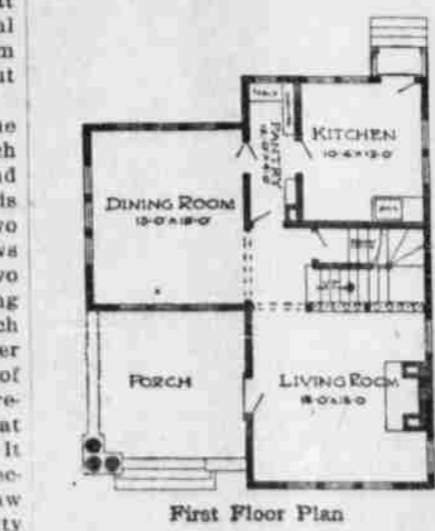
In the early history of building operations houses were made narrow because window lights were small and it was difficult to light a wide room. It was also more difficult to build a wide house at that time because they hadn't sawed joists and they lacked the mechanical contrivances that we now have for putting buildings together. A floor with hewed timber beams more than sixteen feet long was altogether too shaky. In fact, floors used to go down into the cellar occasionally when parties of young folks got too boisterous.

Although this way of building a house is several hundred years old, it is still as popular as ever and the reason is that houses built in this way make very comfortable homes. They have a homelike appearance as you stand and look at them and when you go inside they are so light and cheerful that you feel at home in no time.

The only objection is that every room in the house has two or three outside walls and for this reason it is a little more difficult to heat such a house in cold weather, but we have learned how to protect ourselves



against low temperature by using building paper and other nonconductors of heat and cold. Then when you consider that during the ordinary winter, even in the northern states, we have only a few days of extreme cold against 50 weeks of moderate or warm weather, this objection fades into insignificance. The fact is most of our weather hovers around the freezing point, thawing a little in the daytime and freezing at night. It is easy to keep even a large house comfortable all through with such a temperature and you can keep part of it warm



First Floor Plan

the coldest days if the house is well built.

We value light and fresh air more than our grandfathers did, because we know more about the value of such things in regard to health. We understand that people who live in the open air and sunshine usually have very little use for the doctor. We have figured it out scientifically, so we know the reason why.

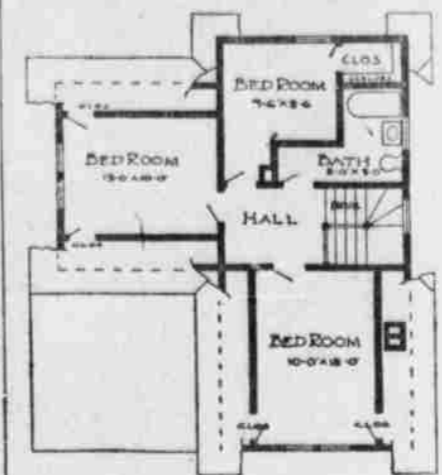
It is easy to lay out a house of this kind into good, comfortable rooms, properly connected for convenience as well as looks. Some house plans are a great puzzle to an architect, but this kind of a plan comes easy. You have the space, the different exposures; you have room for doors where you want to put them and you have a convenient corner where you can put in a good, comfortable stairway designed for looks as well as service.

When it comes to heating, you can place the furnace under the front hall and carry short pipes to each room and you can carry the hottest pipe to the bathroom, where it is most needed.

The plan presents a good many advantages and very few disadvantages. Commencing with the front porch there is an advantage in having it projected on two sides by the house. Porches of this kind are often furnished with easy chairs, tables, and lawn mowers and rugs on the floor.

When you have a nice porch furnished up in that way you like to use it as early in the season as possible and as late as possible in the fall. If this porch looks to the south or east it will be comfortable on sunny days late in the fall as well as early in the spring, and you will get a month's use of it more than you would of an ordinary straightaway veranda. By fitting it with screens and sash the time may be extended to include almost the round year in some locations. The fashion of screening porches in the summertime to keep out flies and mosquitoes is a good one and it is easy to lift out the screens in the fall and put sash in their places.

There are different ways of managing. Some people like to do things differently from the ordinary and I notice that such folks generally get more out of life. Some families live in their houses, while others make the house a place to stay in when necessary and



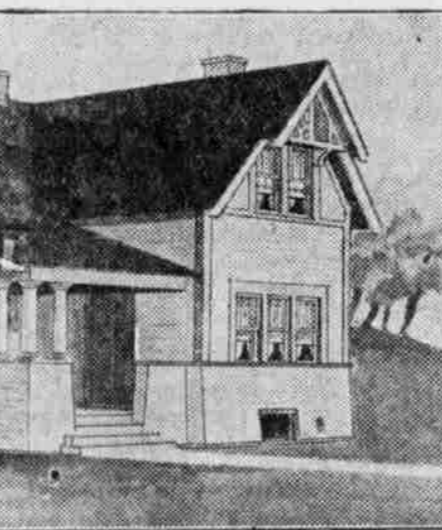
Second Floor Plan

get away from it as much and often as possible. A good deal depends on the house plan, in the first place, but more depends on the housekeeper, because one person will make a house comfortable and inviting, while another person who works just as hard perhaps, has the faculty of making things rather unpleasant. The chairs may be too nice to sit down in, or there may be a lot of bric-a-brac in the way, stuff you are afraid of breaking or disarranging. The study of a home means much more than the plan and manner of building the house.

This plan may be carried out at a cost of from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

"Doctored" Pearls.

A commotion was caused among the pearl merchants of Paris over a black pearl, the original commercial value of which was \$1,600. This pearl had been manipulated by an expert known as a "pearl dyer," and when he had finished with it the pearl looked like one worth about thirty thousand dollars. It was then offered for sale through the or-



dinary channels, with an intimation that owing to a pressing need of ready money the owner would accept \$5,000 for it. A charge was then laid against the owner, and the "pearl dyer," by the president of the Paris Syndical Chamber of Dealers in Precious Stones. This is now being considered by a judge. When the "pearl dyer" was told of the charge, he said that he had improved the pearl by a special secret process invented by himself. He laughed at the idea of being charged. "Doctored pearls!" he exclaimed. "Why, on the Paris market there are more than one hundred million dollars worth of doctored pearls."

Treaty of Ghent.

One hundred years ago the commissioners delegated by the United States and England to arrange a treaty of peace were assembled in the city of Ghent in readiness to begin their deliberations. The American commission consisted of five members, all men of distinguished ability. They were Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard and Jonathan Russell. Flushed with their victory over Napoleon, the English entered into the negotiations prepared to dictate terms, as to a conquered people, and much firmness was necessary on the part of the American commissioners to resist the unreasonable demands. After nearly four months of negotiations the treaty was finally concluded and signed the day before Christmas, to the delight of the people of both nations, who were wearied of the unavailing slaughter.

Democratic Servia.

Servia has come nearer to attaining the ideal of social equality than most countries, for it is a land in which there is neither aristocracy nor middle class, and in 1906 it possessed not a single pauper. It has, however, a multitude of placemen and officials, recruited mainly from the peasantry. The average Servian values comfort far more than progress, and is content as long as a moderate amount of work enables him to spend his evenings at the village wine-shop, where, by the way, he generally keeps sober. Of discussing politics he will never tire, and this, with music and poetry and dancing, are the passions of his life.

Principle and Practice.

Brassie—No more golf for me with Puttins!
Bunker—Why the deuce?
Brassie—Played with him today he is a left hander with the clubs, but writes with his right. And he kept the card.

Bunker—Well!
Brassie—Well, it's against his principles to let his right hand know what his left hand doeth.—Judge.



Bootblack Warbles Arias as He Polishes Shoes

NEW YORK.—Arias from the opera go rippling along to the stroke of the shoe brushes of the eminent Pasquale, artist, whose studio for shynes is in Broadway, near One Hundred and Third street. He sang blithely the other day, as he invoked the Heavenly Maid. She had come in to have her shoes blacked. Her name was Cecilia. Pasquale knew in the twinkling of an eye that there was music in her sole, the moment that he saw that, just because she could not help it, she tapped a tango tune upon the foot-rests.



"Ah! and you lova da mooste," quoth Pasquale. "I turn on the record granda."

So while he pilled the brushes the musical bootblack hummed softly to himself, while the Brulante stammered out of the machine, and set his hands and feet to hesitating as he tolled. "You no understanda da words?" asked he, "and I singa for you alone, Signorina; for your ears alone."

"Cut it out, Wop, cut it out," interjected the gentleman whose oil shine was soaking into the upper register. "Forget it."

But art claimed the voice of Pasquale. He brushed up his music. He sang the tenor from the quartet in "Rigoletto." He was in happiness supreme. "And you aska me, Signorina," he said, "if I would not rather sing than make the shoe shine? Ah, it is quite so. I make the much hap. I sing like the bird."

And sometimes when there is a dull shine required Pasquale puts in a dirge. For tan polishes he has tone poems. For oil shines the music glides in the tempo of the hesitation.

When the gilded youth arrive he turns on "Get Out, Get Under" and polishes up leather by the yard. He sends "The Cottage in Broadway" through the machine and when summer attire appears he causes the record to evolve "Apple Blossom Time in Normandy."

Cat Swims and Shuns Rats; Hobnobs With Canary

CHICAGO.—Mike is a black and brown tortoise-colored alley cat with unusual ways. Among the modern and civilized things that Mike does is to take a swim in the bathtub each morning, act as a playfellow to the canary bird, and race with the swiftness of a Nancy Hanks after its owner to work up an appetite for breakfast.

In the year's brief span of life neither a rat nor a mouse has crossed Mike's path. The alley cat has been so hopelessly lost in civilization that a rat could pass by unrecognized, without arousing the feline instinct for destructiveness.

Mrs. Pauline E. Willison of 128 East Grand avenue found Mike, nine days old, in an alley with many brothers and sisters. She brought Mike up on a bottle, she said. "When a kitten I threw Mike into the bathtub for a swim," said Mrs. Willison. "Now I cannot leave a basin of water around, for Mike just loves to stand in a basin of water. In warm days the cat swims in the bathtub three times a day. At the bathing beach I tie a string around his neck to keep Mike from going too far out from the shore. Sitting under a hose is the cat's delight."

"Mike never has had any antipathy for Teddy, the canary, either. One of the cat's pastimes is to doze with one eye open while the canary hops about on a pillow or sings on the back of a chair. Sometimes the bird brushes Mike's seven-inch whiskers, but there is no disturbance between the two at all."

The cat sits up like a dog and enjoys being treated roughly. Although Mike weighs 17 pounds, nothing can be more agile than the erstwhile alley cat.

Alderman Hugo Krause of the Anti-Cruelty society approved of Mike's sanitary way of bathing and said the beaches should be open to animals as well as human beings.

Finds Two Stout Hands Where One Was Claimed

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—"Dear Doctor—Before taking your water cure I had only one hand, my heart was weak and I was a victim of several other evils that flesh is heir to. Now I have both my hands and feel so well that I am taking light exercise every day."

This testimonial should be signed by William Atkinson.

He stood at the Southern Pacific terminal the other day with a handkerchief stuffed in his sleeve where one of his hands should have been. He displayed this to passersby while he extended the other hand for alms.

"Help an old railroad," he whined. "My hand was cut off in a wreck."

"Let's see," said Detective Charles Welling, as he grasped Atkinson's arm and turned back the sleeve, disclosing a hand that a "White Hope" might be proud to own.

Atkinson was arrested and arraigned before Judge Fisher. He said he was forty-two years old.

"Why don't you work?" the judge asked.

"Because I am an orphan and have a weak heart," Atkinson replied.

Dr. Henry Steple, police ambulance surgeon, was ordered to examine Atkinson. He did so, keeping him at arm's length.

"He doesn't need medicine," the doctor reported. "A good hot bath, with plenty of soap, will cure almost any ailment he is suffering from and will make his hand visible. That is not his hand we are looking at, but something on the outside of it. The real hand is underneath."

"Ten dollars and costs," said the judge, and Atkinson was led away to be sent to the bridewell, where his first experience will be a hot bath.

Now Policemen Will Take Their Meals at Home

DETROIT, MICH.—The Supreme court has ruled that fruit stands in Detroit must go. This is a severe blow to the proprietors of these delectable and picturesque institutions. It is also a severe blow to invading excursionists, ferry boat patrons, newsboys and policemen.

Years ago, the street fruit stand was considered the policeman's chief friend and ally. Artists on the comic papers used to draw funny pictures of fat officers purloining fruit from the corner stands. That was considered part of the graft. It flourished in Detroit, until one day a policeman with an acute penchant for peanuts, got shot in the vest by a zealous Sicilian, who was trying to save money to bring his folks over from the old country. This sort of discouraged free and unlimited patronage of corner stands by those in authority and many policemen began taking their meals at home.

A year ago the board of health, the common council and the police department started a vigorous campaign against fruit stands and since then there has been a lot of local work done about the matter. Some of the proprietors folded up their stands and quietly stole away, but a good many of them had a lot of fruit still on hand and decided to fight it out.

Justice Steers handed down a formal statement the other day and this seems to end all dispute. The judge minces no words. He not only calls a fruit stand a public nuisance, but he adds that it is a public offense.

"Vic," who long ago graduated from the fruit stand business into a regular store at Larned and Shelby streets, says this may be so.

"I don't know exactly what he means, but it seems to be final," said "Vic." "Of course, there were some famous fruit stands here, but they have all gone."

"Vic" says the activity of the authorities rather discouraged street trade.

Doctor Price, at the board of health, says this is a great victory for the city. He said one of the chief nuisances about the fruit stand was that it attracted flies. The doctor has an inherent dislike for flies. He says the Supreme court decision is the hardest'st the fly has received since the campaign against that pestiferous insect was started.

