

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

LONGWORTH IN QUANDARY



Nicholas Longworth is the representative in congress from the First Ohio district, which practically means Cincinnati. Mr. Longworth, as everybody knows, is the only son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States. Mr. Longworth is a millionaire.

It is nice to be a congressman, nice to be the husband of a former president's daughter, and nice to be a millionaire; still Nicholas Longworth isn't the happiest man on earth. His political path seems rosy enough; his marital relations are ideal and his financial position is one to be envied.

Then why should he not be happy? The answer is simple. He is the son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt. He is a "stand-patter" and, as such, a friend of Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house. Now would Theodore Roosevelt, the greatest Republican, were he at home, approve of the conduct of his son-in-law?

In a recent speech in Washington Mr. Longworth roasted the Insurgents until they were brown. Next day some one asked him how he thought his illustrious father-in-law would regard such conduct.

"There it is again!" angrily exclaimed the son-in-law. "It seems that I am not to be allowed an opinion of my own. Let me say right here, I'm a stand pater and I don't care what Mrs. Longworth's famous father thinks about it. We understand each other pretty well and Mr. Roosevelt has never made any effort to influence me one way or the other. I wish the people would let me be Nicholas Longworth and not always think of me as the son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt. I was a congressman before I was a son-in-law."

"As a matter of fact, does any one know what Mr. Roosevelt's idea of the present situation is? Being a son-in-law in this case and trying to keep in politics is not all a path of roses. I have a great many constituents who believe that when I say anything worth repeating, if I do, Mr. Roosevelt inspired it, and when I say things that appear silly, or are silly, they express pity for my father-in-law. The only time they give me credit for being myself is when I make a blunder."

BATTLE FOR MCKINLEY



Republicans and Democrats, Insurgents and stand-patters agree that there is going to be a desperate battle in the coming fall for seats in congress. It has been a long time since such a bitter struggle was so easily foreseen. It always is that way after congress has made a change in the tariff law. To pass a tariff law that would please everybody is impossible.

A wealthy, good-natured son of Illinois is the man who will have to stand the brunt of the battle for the Republicans this year. He is William Brown McKinley of Champaign, who was born September 5, 1856, in Petersburg, Ill.

Representative McKinley is the chairman of the Republican congressional committee and as such will have to lead the fight to maintain the Republican majority in the house of representatives. Those who know Mr. McKinley know he is a fighter and they say he will not be found wanting when the opposing forces clash.

It takes only six lines in the congressional directory to tell who Representative McKinley is, not because his record as a citizen and member of congress is not one of which he may well be proud, but because of his opposition to self-praise. Some congressmen who have not done near as much for party or country consume three or four times as much space, but Mr. McKinley is content to have his birthplace, age, occupation and the date of his first election to congress published.

Then let it be said by one who knows something about the people's representative from the Nineteenth district in Illinois that among other nice things that might be said about Mr. McKinley is that he is one of the best entertainers in congress. He has given some dinners in Washington that have been the talk of the town for days. He has taken members of congress, not only the Republicans, on trips that they enjoyed to the limit.

It has been said of Mr. McKinley that he is one of the wealthiest men in the house. Nobody would think it to observe his conduct. He is jovial, democratic and makes no display of the fact that he has wealth. Mr. McKinley controls miles and miles of interurban electric lines in Illinois. He owns farms and he's a banker.

WICKERSHAM AS A TARGET



When George W. Wickersham, attorney general of the United States, in his speech before the Hamilton club at its Appomattox day banquet in Chicago, commanded the Insurgents to "get behind Taft or get out of the party," he made of himself a target at which grape and canister, dum dum bullets and 13-inch shells are likely to be fired.

In fact one bomb has been hurled at the attorney general, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin having had some pointed things to say about the cabinet officer in the same speech in which he called J. Pierpont Morgan a "thick-necked bully." Then came Representative Rainey of Illinois, who nipped the cabinet target through a bullet aimed at the sugar trust.

Mr. Rainey, however, is a Democrat and of course that does not count, for Democratic congressmen may be expected to hurl their broadsides at Republican cabinet officers every once in a while. But the big part of the target shooting is yet to come, if reports from Washington are to be believed. It is said that Senator Dolliver of Iowa is to touch off the 13-inch gun.

In his Chicago speech the attorney general boldly said: "The time of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds is over. Everyone must now choose whether or not he is for the president and the Republican party. He that hath no stomach for the fight let him depart. Treason has ever consisted in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If any one wishes to join the Democratic party let him do so. But let him not claim to be a Republican and in and out of season work to defeat Republican measures and to subvert the influence of the Republican president of the United States."

BEVERIDGE, INSURGENT



"I could not stand for it then and and I can not stand for it now."

These are the words used by Albert J. Beveridge, senior senator of Indiana, as he dissected the new tariff law paragraph by paragraph, in his speech before the Indiana Republican convention in Indianapolis recently. The senator's speech attracted attention all over the country. Senator Beveridge has been an active member of the upper branch of the nation's congress from the day he took his seat in that august body. In one way he differs from many other members of the senate. He is not a millionaire. But this has made no difference with the senator. In odd times he has used his pen—maybe it was a type-writer—to good effect. A prominent weekly journal has printed many good stories by the senator from Indiana. Monthly magazines also have shown a preference for his writings.

Mr. Beveridge is one of a few members of the senate who does not give interviews to the newspapers. He has made it a rule not to express his opinions of political happenings in the daily press.

The day after the Indianapolis convention Senator Beveridge was in Chicago. He greeted the newspaper reporters who called upon him cordially, but never a word had he to say of the things that transpired in the Republican gathering.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

News Notes of Interest From Various Parts of State.

The saloon license in Beatrice this year will be \$1,800.

Census enumerators are now abroad in all sections of Nebraska.

At Nebraska City Guy Barnhart was caught in a belting and received serious injury.

The recent heavy frost played havoc with the fruit outlook in the vicinity of Nebraska City.

Beatrice will have a special election May 1st to vote upon bonds for a new water works system.

People about Oakland think that the late cold weather totally destroyed all of the early fruit thereabouts.

An outbreak of measles largely reduced attendance at the public schools of Pierce. The malady has also spread to the country districts.

The contract has been let for a new city hall at Craig.

Fong John, a Chinese laundryman in Weeping Water for the past nine years, departed for his native country last week. He had lived in America for seven years.

The barn of Herman Kock who resided seven miles west of Unadilla burned. There were three teams of fine mules and a fine horse in the barn and they were cremated. The barn and its contents valued at \$4,000, was a total loss.

Thieves stole a set of harness from Everett Frell, a farmer living six miles west of York. Two men traveling over the country in a covered wagon and giving their names as William Smith and Calvin Raines have been arrested charged with the theft.

York county land is selling at a pretty high figure at present. A quarter section adjoining York on the north was sold for \$32,000. One eighty may be platted as an addition to the city, as there is quite a demand for acreage tracts.

The county commissioners of Phelps county will sell the old court house at auction, provision being made that removal must take place at once.

Some men in Fullerton who subscribed to a church building fund, but subsequently refused to pay, are being sued for the amounts pledged.

Twenty-five students in York county have taken examination for teachers certificates.

Triplets, two boys and a girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barmore, residing near Adams. One of the boys died but the other boy and girl are hale and hearty.

Elder J. A. Scamahorn died at his home in Gordon. He came to that place in the early eighties and was one of the first ministers in that part of the state, preaching the first sermon there standing on the tongue of his wagon.

Mrs. Cora Van Orsdale of Steel City murdered her two-year-old daughter at an early hour in the morning and then attempted to commit suicide. The mother beat the child over the head with a hammer, literally beating its brains out. No reason is given for the deed, as she was apparently in sound mind.

James Grout, one of the county commissioners of Franklin county, living north of Franklin, was kicked by a mule in the back of the head and remained unconscious several days. He was unable to tell any of the particulars of the accident when he recovered.

Just two years after O. F. Hamilton mysteriously dropped out of sight his body was dug up from a hastily made grave near the local stock yards in Mullen. A man's guilty conscience prompted the story of the murder, the subsequent burial and the solution of the perplexing mystery. Frank Cleavenger confessed that he was a witness to the crime and charged H. G. McIntyre, a brakeman on the Burlington railroad with the crime.

A. W. Lewis, carrier on R. F. D. No. 1, out of Beaver City, was thrown from the mail wagon and seriously injured. The pole became disconnected from the vehicle and it was overturned. He sustained a gash about the head and two teeth were knocked out.

Joseph Zieg, a former York man, who went with the First Nebraska to the Philippine Islands and remained with the regiment until its return home, went to St. Louis, Mo., about three years ago and has perfected and received a United States patent for a spring power motor for automobiles, which it is said will net him from \$75,000 to \$100,000 if he was disposed to sell.

Frank Gano, a chicken thief of York county, will serve a year in the penitentiary for his transgressions. Fremont has once more refused to accept the engines installed in its new \$85,000 water and light plant, recently completed, and an expert from the manufacturing concern will put them in shape.

R. J. Cain, a farmer of Phelps county, has received reports on the samples of corn which he recently sent to the agricultural college at Lincoln to be tested. Out of 297 kernels tested 290 grew.

Mrs. Cora Van Orsdale died at her home at Steele City from a self-inflicted wound while temporarily insane. She murdered her two-year-old daughter, Janette, by beating her over the head with a hammer. She then shot herself.

E. V. Capps sold the Blair Electric Light and Power plant to the Bullock Public Service company for a consideration of upwards of \$38,000. Mr. Capps was principal of the Blair city schools and, resigning his position bought the light plant some twelve years ago and has operated it since that time.

AS CAULIFLOWER SHOULD BE

is Vegetable That Does Not Need the Addition of Any of the Complicated Sauces.

Like other members of the same family, the cabbage or Brussels sprouts, cauliflower has a decided though delicate flavor of its own, and does not need complicated sauces to make it palatable.

To prepare it, trim off the outside leaves and cut the stalk even with the flower. Put upside down in a pan of cold salt water for fifteen or twenty minutes, then put into a generous kettleful of rapidly boiling water, to which a pinch of soda has been added. This keeps it white. Cook about ten minutes, then pour off this water, cover with more boiling water, adding a little salt, and cook 20 minutes or until tender. It should not be so soft as to fall to pieces.

If there is any scum on the water remove before lifting out the cauliflower. Put into a hot vegetable dish and cover with a white Bechamel or Hollandaise sauce. If preferred, the flowerets may be broken, mixed with the sauce, then served as a garnish for sweetbreads or chicken.—Emma Paddock Telford.

RECIPE FOR MEAT TURNOVER

Almost Any Kind of Chopped Meat Suitable—Best When Served with Brown Sauce.

Almost any kind of chopped meat may be used in these, and if the quantity on hand is small may be mixed with potato or cooked rice. This filling should be seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, onion, or whatever is relished, and laid on pieces of short biscuit dough rolled thin and cut into circles about the size of an ordinary saucer over the meat and its edges pinched closely together. If desired, the tops of the turnovers may be brushed over with the yolk of egg before they are placed in oven. About half an hour's baking in a hot oven is required. Serving with a brown sauce increases the flavor and moistens the crust.

Cannelon of Beef.

This dish is prepared by making chopped beef into a roll and baking it wrapped in a buttered paper, a method designed to keep in the steam and to insure a moist, tender dish. The paper must be removed before serving. The roll should be basted occasionally with butter and water or drippings and water. In preparing the roll an egg may be added for each 1½ pounds of meat, and chopped parsley, onion juice, lemon peel, or finely chopped green peppers make good seasoning. A thickened gravy may be made from the drippings, the liquid seed being either water or tomato juice. Strips of pork laid on the roll may be substituted for the buttered paper and basting.

German Rahm Torte.

The whites of four fresh eggs, one-half pound powdered sugar, a few drops vanilla flavor, one pint of whipped cream. Separate the eggs, save yolks for dumplings, whip until they begin to get stiff; add one tablespoon powdered sugar, whip again, add one more tablespoon sugar, now whip until stiff, fold in the rest of the sugar, spread on paper the size of a large layer cake; now put your pan in the oven until hot, place paper with cake on hot pan, and bake about twenty-five minutes or until it is hard, but it must remain white. When done lift off the paper; now whip the cream until stiff, add one tablespoon powdered sugar, a few drops of vanilla; spread between layers and on top.

Grape Juice Parfait.

Beat one cupful of whipping cream, one-half cupful of grape juice and strained juice of one lemon until thick. Cook one cupful of sugar in one-third of a cupful of water till it spins a thread, then pour in a fine stream onto two whites of eggs beaten stiffly and beat till foamy and cold, then fold in cream mixture into the meringue. Freeze.

Packing China.

When packing chinaware to be moved some distance, use a barrel and pack closely with crumpled paper. Tack a piece of gunny sack over open end of barrel. Freight handlers will not think of sending the barrel over end when unloading, the usual manner of smashing goods.

Suet Pudding.

One teacup chopped suet, one cup chopped raisins, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup brown sugar, one teaspoon soda, two cups sweet milk, pinch of salt, one and one-half cups of flour; pour in dish and steam two hours. Serve with hot sauce.

Dusters.

Cut off the feet of lady's stockings, take the tops, rip them open in back, and sew two tops together. These make splendid dusting cloths that will throw off no lint whatever. Better than cheesecloth.

Shoes.

To remove mud from footwear take an ordinary clothes pin, cut one of the prongs off completely and you will have a device that cannot be surpassed for that purpose. Try it.

Croutons.

Croutons for soup can be quickly made by putting the squares of bread into a corn popper and holding over the hot fire and shaking frequently.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK EXPLAINED

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of Bureau of Animal Industry of Agricultural Department Contains Articles on Tuberculosis and Many Other Maladies.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, just published, is an illustrated cloth-bound volume of 502 pages containing special articles and information of both popular and scientific interest. This report is issued as a congressional publication, and a limited number of copies are assigned to each senator, representative and delegate in congress for distributing among his constituents. The department has no copies for general distribution, its quota being required for its employees and such outsiders as co-operate in its work. The book is on sale to the public by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C.

Tuberculosis in its various aspects is the subject of three articles. Dr. A. D. Melvin, the chief of the bureau, in considering the economic importance of this disease among the food-producing animals, estimates that the financial loss from this cause is at least \$24,000,000 annually. Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent of the bureau's experiment station, points out the danger from the tuberculous cow to human health. His paper is accompanied by a number of striking illustrations showing cows of fine appearance which are really affected with tuberculosis and giving off the germs

were imported with a view to building up a milk goat industry in this country, were found to be affected by Malta fever, a disease which prevails to a considerable extent among people, as well as goats, on the island of Malta and other places on the Mediterranean. After keeping the goats under strict quarantine for some time it was finally considered necessary to destroy them all.

Other articles contained in the report are as follows: "The Need of State and Municipal Meat Inspection to Supplement Federal Inspection," by Dr. A. M. Farrington; "State Legislation Regulating the Standing of Stallions and Jacks for Public Service," by Roy A. Cave; "The Development of Livestock Shows and Their Influence on Cattle Breeding and Feeding," by E. G. Ritzman; "The Value of the Poultry Show," by Rob R. Stocum. The volume also contains statistics of the livestock markets and meat inspection and other miscellaneous information regarding the livestock industry.

Some of the articles in the report have been issued separately in pamphlet form and can be obtained in this form on application to the department of agriculture.

The illustration shows a tuberculosis post-mortem demonstration before 2,000 farmers at the farmers' course recently held at the University



Tuberculosis Demonstration at Madison.

of that disease in such a way as to be dangerous to consumers of their milk. Drs. John R. Mohler and Henry J. Washburn of the pathological division have a paper dealing with the causation and character of animal tuberculosis and federal measures for its repression.

The bureau's field experiments with serum for the prevention of hog cholera are described in a paper by Dr. W. B. Niles. Doctor Melvin in another paper presents a plan for the control of hog cholera by the systematic use of serum.

Three diseases of live stock about which little has heretofore been known—namely, infectious anemia or swamp fever of horses, and chronic bacterial dysentery of cattle—are described in an article by Dr. John R. Mohler. An article by Dr. R. J. Formad presents the results of an investigation as to the damage caused to the livestock industry by smelter fumes in the Deer Lodge valley of Montana. Dr. B. H. Ransom describes methods of preventing losses from stomach worms in sheep. The results of experiments to determine the length of time that typhoid bacilli will remain alive in milk and butter are given in an article by Dr. Henry J. Washburn.

George M. Rommel, in "Notes on the Animal Industry of Argentina," gives information about that country, which is a growing competitor with the United States for the English meat trade.

In a paper on "Improved Methods for the Production of Market Milk by Ordinary Dairies," Messrs. C. B. Lane and Karl E. Parks describe simple and inexpensive methods within the reach of the average dairyman by which clean and wholesome milk may be produced.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which appeared in November and December, 1908, among livestock in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, is described in a paper by Dr. A. D. Melvin. After a few months of vigorous work by federal and state officers the disease was eradicated at an expense of over \$300,000 to the department of agriculture and about \$113,000 to the states.

The history of an importation of Maltese goats by the department of agriculture a few years ago, and a description of Malta fever are presented in an article by Drs. John J. Mohler and George H. Hart. The goats, which

of Wisconsin. Several cows, previously tested with tuberculin to determine that they were infested with tuberculosis, were killed and the diseased tissues, showing nodules of the disease, shown to the farmers.

IMPORTANCE OF SEED BREEDING

Wonderful Little Storehouses of Energy, Beauty and Utility Bred to Produce Better Quality of Grain.

One of the most important things which the division of agriculture of the Minnesota experiment station has done for the benefit of the farmers is the breeding of pedigreed seeds.

It has been known for a long time that animals could be bred for efficiency along certain desired lines, but the knowledge is of comparatively recent date that seeds—those wonderful storehouses of energy, beauty and utility—could be similarly bred, and thus induced to produce a greater amount or a better quality or both of grain. That this is pre-eminently true, however, has been amply demonstrated by the agricultural division, which has produced several varieties of improved grains, including corn, barley, oats, flax and wheat, which are much more prolific than the grains commonly grown and which have, in their increased yield, netted the farmers of the state many thousands of dollars. These seeds may be obtained from the station or from co-operating seed growers, at reasonable prices and with each purchase a certificate of pedigree and purity of seed is issued to the purchaser.

Prof. Andrew Boss, chief of this division, states that something over 15,000 bushels of pedigreed seeds have been distributed at first hand to 3,248 co-operating seed growers and that these men have in turn supplied so many farmers that it is estimated that from one-fourth to one-third of the grain growing in the state of Minnesota is now seeded annually to improved seeds developed at the experiment station.

Insures Success. Good seed, good culture, good crops and good farmers go together. Don't bank on luck.