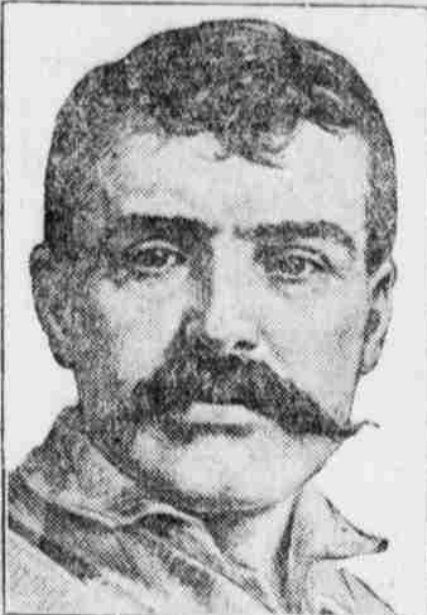


PROMINENT PEOPLE

EMILIANO ZAPATA, THE REBEL



Emiliano Zapata is the leader of the constitutionalist forces in southern Mexico. In describing this man, Francisco Urquidí, a constitutionalist agent, the other day said:

"Zapata is a peon of Morelos. He comes from a state in which the land is held in fee simple by less than two dozen landlords. He worked out in the fields with fellow peons. He is an uneducated man, because he had no opportunity to get learning. He can read and write, but he learned to do these after he was twenty-one years old. He is now thirty-eight years old and is a wiry, slim-built man slightly under six feet in height. He is a half-breed, but the Indian blood does not show as strong in him as it does in many of his followers. He is light-complexioned, energetic, and is a dreamer in that he sees things as they might be and is not contented with them as they are.

"Zapata stands for the peasant ownership of some of the lands the peon tills. He has worked for the big sugar companies for years. During that time he received the least possible pay the companies could give him and his fellow workers. He did not receive this pay in money, but in orders on the company's store for the simple food he ate and the cloth to make the clothes that partly cover his body. For six months of the year he worked hard and for the other six months he was forced to sit back and starve while he waited for another crop of the sugar cane so that he could get busy in the fields. His condition was the condition of the peons generally.

"Zapatism is an idea the peons think worth fighting for. They will not be content until they can get some of the land for their own. If Carranza does as he promises—and I am certain he will do so—the peasants will get land for their own. If he does not carry out the needed reforms and do it promptly he will be forced to fight Zapata and the Zapatists.

"These men have been fighting for years. They fought Diaz, they fought Madero and they fought Huerta."

MURRAY'S PLEA FOR MILEAGE

"Where do members of congress who come to Washington without their families spend their time at night?"

This question was discussed in the house the other day by Alfalfa Bill Murray of Oklahoma in connection with the mileage provision of the conference report on the legislative bill. Alfalfa Bill insisted that it was the duty of all members to bring their families to Washington with them, and he insisted that that was why it was desirable to make a liberal allowance for mileage.

The Oklahoma statesman declared that in the absence of a man's family time was likely to hang heavily on his hands and he would do more roaming around at night than was good for him. Alfalfa Bill wanted all members to have their families with them constantly throughout the sessions in order that they might not grow lonesome.

"Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, James A. Garfield, William J. Bryan and others all took this allowance when they were in the house, and who would dare accuse any of them of being grafters," said Mr. Murray. The house rocked with applause as Alfalfa Bill concluded with this statement, "I believe in voting for mileage and taking it."



DOCTOR JORDAN HEADS EDUCATORS



Dr. David Starr Jordan of California, one of the most prominent of present-day educators, was unanimously elected president of the National Education association at the St. Paul convention. No other candidate was mentioned.

The resolutions committee endorsed woman's suffrage, equal pay for equal work without regard to sex, simplified spelling, social centers, larger playgrounds, increased salaries for teachers, pensions for teachers and the settlement of international differences by arbitration. President Wilson's "watchful waiting" policy was approved.

Physical inspection of children for health purposes secured endorsement. A plan for a national university was favored and it was recommended that congress appropriate annually \$500,000 for use in improving educational conditions.

The association did not recommend sex hygiene in the schools, but recommended that "institutions preparing teachers give attention to such subjects as would qualify for instruction in the particular field of sex hygiene."

MRS. LONGWORTH'S LITTLE "BREAK"

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, formerly Alice Roosevelt, made a little "break" at a smart dinner party in London the other night which has been the talk of the drawing rooms there ever since.

Sir Edward Carson, the "uncrowned king of Ulster," is one of the lions of the season. He has been much annoyed for some time by persistent statements that he will shortly marry a niece of Moreton Frewen, the well-known writer on political economy. This matter has never been mentioned in the presence of Sir Edward, but Mrs. Longworth cheerfully and in a loud voice asked him at the dinner: "When's the wedding going to be?"

"There is not going to be any wedding," replied Sir Edward curtly and coldly.

Roswell Eldridge of New York, who is over there to buy horses and fancy cattle, is having many amusing experiences in being repeatedly mistaken for Lord Lonsdale, to whom he bears a great resemblance.



NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



William Pitt

Keep after the weeds.
Be gentle with the horse.
A lousy hen is unprofitable.
Pigs must be watched for lice.
Every pig raiser should have a patch of rape.
Don't let the weeds get a start. Get the start of the weeds.
Young pigs never have thumps when running in pasture.

For quick results in improving the soil sweet clover is superior to most other crops.

If the cream is still warm after separating, don't put the lid on the can down tight.

Do not condemn a breed simply because a few fowls do not come up to your expectations.

To brood over things that cannot be helped is worse than a setting hen trying to hatch stones.

The physical condition of the soil is often just as important as the supply of available plantfood.

Take off the harness, collar and all, when the horse comes in to feed. He will rest better without it.

Pigs like variety, and make much more satisfactory and profitable growth when this fact is kept in mind.

Never very suddenly change the young calf from whole to skim-milk. Taper it off gradually for at least a week.

If the sow eats her young, she will stop it immediately if she is fed salt pork. A small quantity is usually sufficient.

It takes time to build up a profitable poultry business. It is necessary to work hard now to have a fine flock next season.

Hogs should always have a yard of their own away from the other stock, for it is always found that returns are better in the end.

Sweet clover is adapted to a wide range of soils, and while it does best on good soils it will make a satisfactory growth on very poor soils.

When watering do it thoroughly. Don't spread a little water over a great surface. Be sure to break the crust which forms after watering.

Coarse, masculine looking pullets never make the best layers. Select those whose heads have a distinctly feminine appearance and expression.

Don't let your tools lie out in the weather to rot and rust. Rust and the effects of the weather will do more damage to tools than proper usage will do.

The farmer who planted tested seed is likely to be the man of whom his neighbors will say this fall: "He's always a lucky fellow. Look at the crop he's got."

For vigorous plant growth the ground must be well filled with humus; this is supplied by stable manure or thick grass and clover sod plowed under.

The time when grasshoppers can be most successfully destroyed is in the egg, or as young larvae, which is best done by plowing and harrowing the fields early in the fall.

There was never any butter that was finer than that made by the old-time farmer's wife. If farm butter making is in danger of becoming a lost art it is high time that steps were taken to prevent it.

The usefulness and value of a horse depend upon his early training. He should be handled and taught when a colt. This will develop his intelligence from the start and very much increase his subsequent usefulness.

To secure the best returns from sheep raising it is not necessary to keep them exclusive of all other live stock, but a small flock, just what can conveniently be accommodated along with other farm animals and given the best of care.

Hens demand some mineral matter to form the shell of their eggs. Do not forget the oyster shell and the hard, sharp grit. These will furnish material for the formation of the egg's shell and at the same time will keep the fowls in a healthy condition.

Keep the hoe sharp.
Don't overwork the colts.
Provide shade for the cow.
Tighten up the wire fences.
Egg-eating is a bad and costly habit.
Destroy the weeds before they go to seed.
The bear needs good food and plenty of exercise.

Kill the weeds today or there will be more tomorrow.

Keep a watchful eye on the colt. You cannot afford to neglect it.

A little oil meal fed twice a week with bran will prevent indigestion in sheep.

A good way to feed shelled corn to fattening pigs is to soak it in water in the troughs.

Cull out the old and unprofitable ewes and begin to put them in a marketable condition.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets, and give the former some extra feeding; they can stand it.

Plant sunflowers along the edges of the poultry yards for shade in summer and feed in fall and winter.

Some tell the sex of the guinea fowl by its wattles. Those of the male are double the size of the female.

Salt is very essential with either the grown sheep or lambs, and must be kept before them constantly.

To keep the poultry house free from lice is of just as much importance as to breed chickens for eggs or broilers.

By planting three plantings of sweet corn this month, ten days apart, plenty of corn will be provided for the table.

To make the pigs grow, skim-milk, mill feed and clover or alfalfa pasture are what is needed. Feed very little corn.

The largest yields are produced when rotted sod or animal manure are used in connection with a good fertilizer.

After the asparagus season is past remove the weeds, stir the soil and give the bed a coating of well-rotted manure.

A swift gait in walking is acquired best by the team when it is being broken. Early habits become permanent inclinations.

Watch for red rust in the blackberry and the blackcap patch. Dig out and burn infested plants at once, or the disease will spread.

It is a good thing to give the hens skim-milk to drink, when it can be had. It acts as a substitute for meat, and helps egg production.

Every breeder of hogs should recognize the large part which the drinking water exercises in the spread of hog cholera and swine plague.

It is a good plan to shake the tree gently when you are packing the dirt around the roots. If air spaces are left the trees will not do well.

So long as there is any pasturage geese require no feeding. They will come home every night satisfied and happy, literally full to their beaks.

One of the chief objects of a cover crop in an orchard is to assist in controlling the moisture content of the soil during late summer and early fall.

The agitation for laws protecting sheep from dogs is getting broadly scattered. From coast to coast the one drawback to sheep raising is the dog.

Arsenate of lead is also death to the beetles that injure asparagus and in fact may be used to advantage for nearly all crawling things in the garden.

A successful swine breeder needs to have a thorough knowledge of the value of sanitation, also an intimate knowledge of all the requirements of his animals.

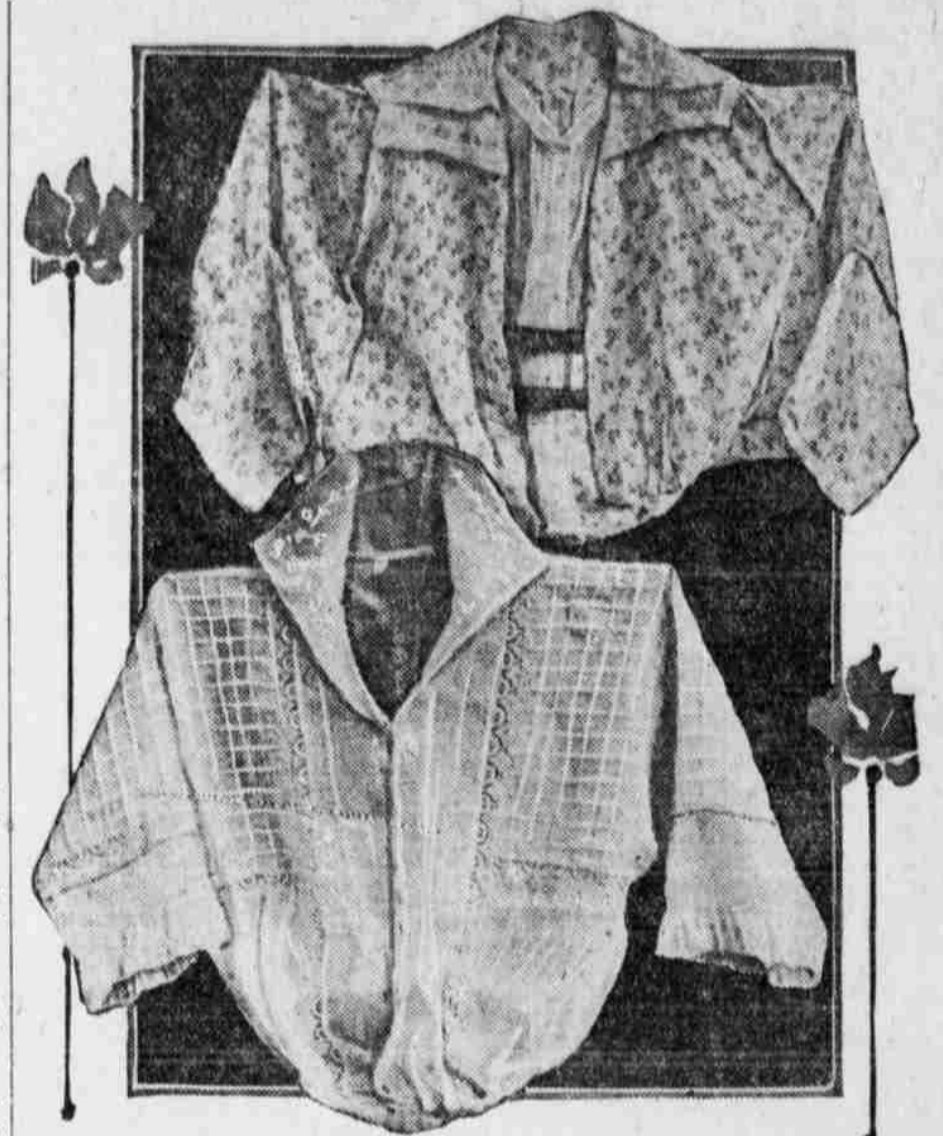
It is necessary to slash away at your trees every year. Prune just enough to keep them in shape and prevent useless sprouts from sapping the tree's strength.

If you are thinking of trying alfalfa, start with a small field, say two or three acres. If your experiment fails, the loss will not be so great, but alfalfa will grow in almost any climate if it is handled right.

Of course, you will spray your trees at least once, and perhaps twice this spring, but how about your neighbor who sprays not at all? How can you protect yourself against the pests that are driven from his orchard into yours?

Milk which becomes stringy, slimy orropy after standing a few hours, is not due to the cow's condition, but is caused by a large number of bacteria which develop in the milk and change the milk sugar into a slimy orropy mass.

Elegant Blouses in Voile and Organdy



ONE of the handsomest of the many beautiful lingerie blouses which have added so much to the beauty of apparel this summer, is very clearly pictured here. It is made of fine organdy and depends for its effectiveness upon the fineness of the fabric and the faultlessness of the work as well as upon a fine choice of lace and embroidery used in decorating.

The upper part of the blouse is cut in kimono fashion from a piece of the organdy tucked in squares. It tucks an eighth of an inch wide. A panel is set in at the back and front of the plain organdy. Cluny lace edging or some other equally good lace, is used in setting in these panels. The lower part of the blouse back and front is of the plain fabric.

The sleeves are finished with a band of the plain organdy to which a net frill is attached by a fine line of hemstitching.

Whenever the plain organdy is used a dainty design in hand embroidery

adorns it. The collar is finished with small embroidered scallops and the flower design, appearing on the waist elsewhere, is repeated here. The collar is wired with the finest of wire to support it at the back.

A waist cut on somewhat similar lines and made of figured voile is shown in the second picture. In this model all seams are joined with a piping of cord covered with the material. There is a vest of plain white net and a collar of net and lace. Pearl buttons fasten the vest and small bows of satin, matching the flower in the voile, add a pretty color note and a smart finish.

Both these models are finished at the waist line with a narrow belt which sets under the skirt. There is very little work on the blouse of voile but the daintiness of the fabric, showing lavender flowers on a white ground and the fineness of the plain net in vest and collar, produce an effect of elegance almost equal to that in the elaborate blouse of organdy.

A Bit of Finery for the Small Lady



NOT all the dresses made for little girls are long waisted. Those designed for dress-up occasions, the late afternoon promenade, or the little lady's appearance at the dinner table, are often made of foulard or other light weight silk, and along the lines pictured here. They are not quite so faultlessly adapted to the childish figure as the longer waisted models, but they afford variety and look well on the too slender bodies of fast-growing children.

At this stage ("the awkward age") it is pitilessly called) the mother is put to her wits' end to clothe her little maid attractively. It is ruinous to allow the child to become conscious that she is not as graceful as she will be later on. Let her either be unconscious of her clothes or made to feel that she looks particularly well in any one of her new dresses, and this will help her immensely in carrying herself well.

This simple little dress of ring-dot foulard is in mauve color with a white dot. The wide taffeta collar is in plain mauve and is finished at the front with a little cravat bow of the foulard. There is no attempt at decoration in this model. The three half-

inch hand-run tucks above the hem are put there for the purpose of lengthening the skirt when necessary.

The skirt is longer than it appears in the picture, measuring about a third longer than the waist, when length of waist is measured from the shoulder, and the skirt from waist line to hem. The skirt is laid in small box-plaits at the top and bottom and set on to the waist with a narrow, plaited frill, standing up.

The wide, black velvet belt is a new item in style for little girls. It drops below the waist line at the left side and is finished with a flat bow without ends.

A little dress in average good quality in foulard will stand considerable wear, and in staple colors will bear careful washing. Considering the pleasure which little girls manage to get out of silk for wear upon their simple "state occasions," the average mother is inclined to indulge them in this bit of finery. But little misses, adding six or more inches to their height in a year, require planning by the mother, lest they grow out of their most treasured clothes long before they have worn them out.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.