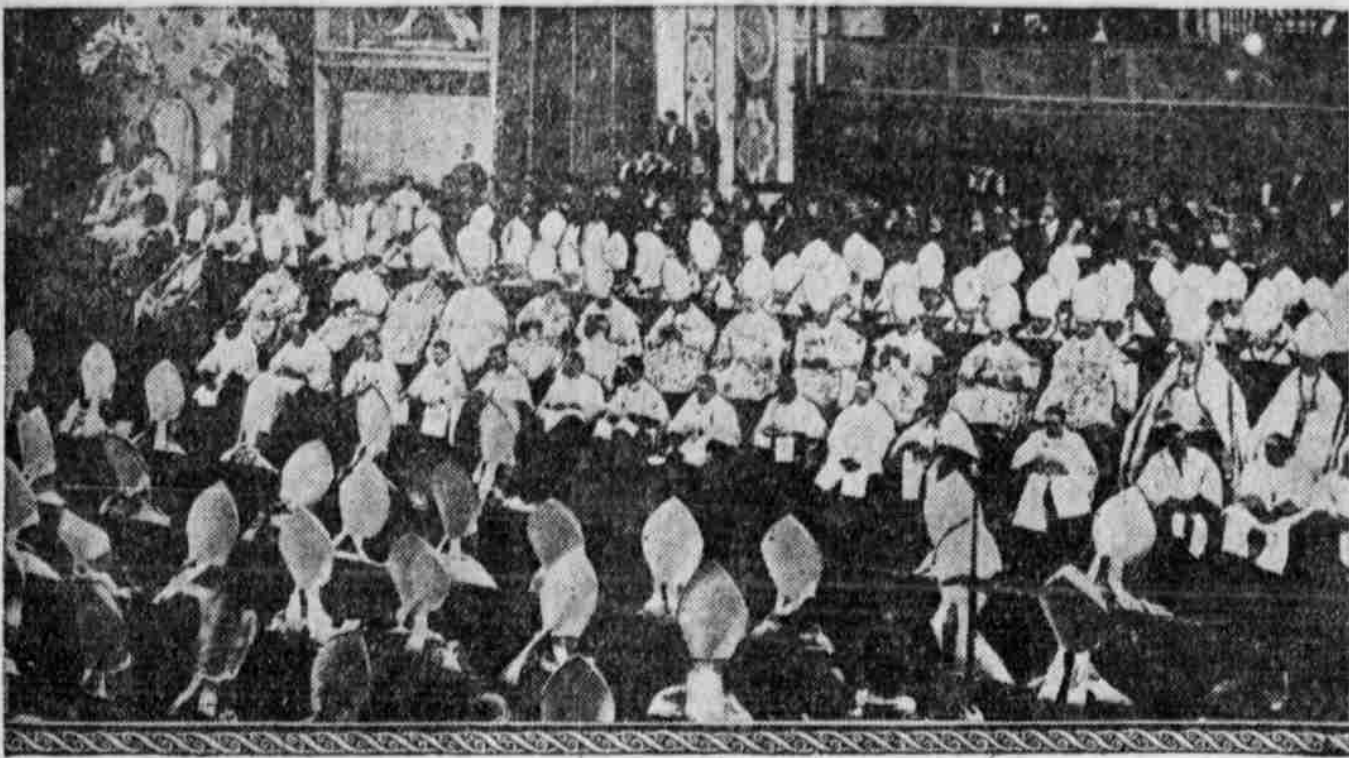


### CONCLAVE OF THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS



Photograph of the College of Cardinals in session in the Vatican at Rome for the purpose of electing a new pope.

## STEAM NAVY NOW IS LITTLE OVER 100 YEARS OLD

Strange Craft Which Was Fore-runner of Dreadnaught.

### FULTON'S ORIGINAL WARSHIP

Vessel With Twin Hulls and One Paddle Wheel Made Four Miles an Hour in Fair Weather—Rotted in Navy Yard.

Philadelphia.—Just a little more than one hundred years ago the steam navy of the United States had its material beginning. On that day, June 20, 1814, for the same reason, the steam navies of the entire world had their origin. Such is our debt to the mechanical genius of Robert Fulton, who planned and built the epoch-making craft, the Demologos, a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer says.

Of course, as all of us know, steam navigation was not a novelty in 1814, but the vessels so propelled were craft of peace and limited their routes to the protected waters of rivers. Fulton's Demologos was designed to withstand the heaviest blows that the biggest fighting ship afloat could bring to bear, and, at the same time, the craft was to navigate the open sea without drawing her motive power from the free winds of the heavens. Remember, we were then in the throes of our war with England, and it was Fulton's desire to build a ship that would be able to make our harbors unassailable while having the power to destroy whole squadrons of the foe. Rather an ambitious scheme, no doubt, but something that might have been proved entirely practicable had the Demologos ever had a chance to measure her forces against those of the foe.

**Fulton's Floating Battery.**

Toward the close of 1813 Fulton laid before the president of the United States plans for a war steamer or floating battery. Strange to say, knowing how inventors are commonly treated today, his extraordinary project was favorably received, and in March of the year following congress authorized the building and equipping of "one or more floating batteries for the defense of the waters of the United States." The Demologos, or, as she was afterward officially known, the Fulton, was begun on the 20th of June, 1814, by the laying of her keels at the shipyard of Adam & Noah Brown in the city of New York. The craft had two keels because she really was given two hulls. Fulton used a single paddle wheel and he wanted to place this vital part of his propulsive mechanism where it could not be reached by an enemy's cannon balls.

Notwithstanding many difficulties due to the existing war with Great Britain, the Fulton was launched on the 29th of October, 1814, and the occasion was one of national rejoicing and much local ceremony. To the average eye the body of the craft appeared bulky and unwieldy, but no less an authority than Capt. David Porter said: "I would not alter her if it were in my power to do so."

**The Biggest Steamer Then Afloat.**

The Fulton had a length of 150 feet, a breadth of 56 feet and a tonnage of 2,475, and at that time was hundreds of tons bigger than the largest steamer of the day afloat. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable guns for her armament. A goodly number of her cannon came from Philadelphia, and in order to escape possible capture by British ships 20 of these weapons were transported overland upon the mtry roads of New Jersey. They were dragged by horses.

Unfortunately, Fulton's untimely death on the 24th of February, 1815, prevented him from seeing the completion of the ship, and, too, his demise likewise delayed her finishing. However, her engines were made ready by the last of June and by a happy coincidence she was taken out

for a trial run on Independence day. According to the old accounts, "She made a trip to the ocean eastward of Sandy Hook and back again, a distance of 53 miles, in eight hours and twenty minutes, without the aid of sails, the wind and tide being partly favorable and partly against her, the balance rather in her favor."

Later, on the 11th of September, with all of her guns on board and carrying a considerable quantity of ammunition, the Fulton made another trial trip, during which she fired off her cannon successfully and without the slightest injury to the craft or to her machinery. It is said that her performance more than equaled Fulton's expectations, and that she actually exceeded what he had promised the government—that is, that she should be able to make under steam from three to four miles an hour.

**Blew Up at Brooklyn Navy Yard.**

Inasmuch as the war with England had been ended, the Fulton had no chance to show what she could do in action, and the government authorities assigned her to the Brooklyn navy yard to serve as receiving ship for the station. There she lay quietly rotting away and inactive until the fateful 4th of June, 1820, when the powder in her magazine—about two and a half barrels—blew up, killing 24 and wounding 19 of her people while incidentally wrecking the historic craft. Not until six years later was any effort made to build another steam vessel for the United States navy.

In June, 1835, the secretary of the navy discovered that congress, back in 1816, had provided money for the construction of a steam vessel and steps were at once taken to profit by that appropriation.

The ship ordered was later known as the U. S. S. Fulton (second), but there was no one in the navy capable of designing the necessary engines, and it was not until the first half of 1836 that a man of sufficient skill was found in Charles H. Haswell, the memorable father of the engineer corps of our fighting fleet. So well did Mr. Haswell do his work that the U. S. S. Fulton, launched May 18, 1837, was able to make about fifteen miles an hour in smooth water. Following the Fulton we built two much larger side wheel frigates, the Mississippi and Missouri, prefitted by what Mr. Haswell had shown possible in the earlier craft. The Mississippi was built in Philadelphia and the Missouri in New York, and both ships turned out to be very fine specimens of the steam propelled man-o-war.

But side wheels were a handicap when ships were under sail alone, for then these big wheels had to be dragged through the water, and, besides, they were very much exposed not only to the violence of stormy seas, but to the possible attack of an enemy's shot. The engineering revolution which was to overcome these drawbacks was effected by that notable Swedish genius, the late Capt. John Ericsson, and this time the city of Philadelphia was to be the birthplace of probably one of the most startling changes in warship propulsion—a change that has persisted to this very day for sound mechanical and military reasons.

**Ericsson's Screw Propelled Craft.**

Ericsson had demonstrated while in England in 1836 the possibilities of screw propulsion, but the august dignitaries of the British admiralty poochified his measure by patronizing indulgence. His only real encouragement came from Americans, and among these was Capt. Robert S. Stockton of the United States navy, then temporarily in London. Captain Stockton persuaded Ericsson to follow him back to America, and in 1841 induced the navy department to build a screw propelled ship of war. This vessel was the original U. S. S. Princeton.

Apart from this novelty the Princeton was unique in the type of engines with which she was equipped, also due to the engineering skill of Ericsson. By reason of his cunning it was made possible for the first time to put the entire propelling mechanism below the water line and beyond the reach of an enemy's shot and shell. In addition to this, the screw propeller was not the same drag upon the ship when under canvas as were the older side wheels, and later it was found possible to disconnect the propeller from the engines and leave it to revolve easily with still less resistance to progress.

On the same ship Ericsson had installed a large gun of his design, and that successful weapon may quite justly be said to have paved the way for the formidable cannon with which his wonder Monitor was equipped for her memorable fight with the Confederate ram and armed battery, the modified frigate Merrimac.

**Parent of Modern Dreadnaught.**

In the Monitor which Ericsson gave us in the hour of greatest national peril he produced more than he probably then realized. For it is unquestionably from the Monitor, with its heavily armored sides and turrets, that the modern dreadnaught in general principle has evolved. The main difference today lies in the fact that we have virtually built about the essentials of Ericsson's Monitor, with its battery of big guns, a higher ship-shaped structure for the purpose of getting greater seaworthiness and speed and much more habitable accommodations for the present complement of 1,900 men and more.

The advent of the steel ship with us in the early '80s started us anew in the upbuilding of our fighting fleet, which had sadly dwindled during the period following the Civil war. The story of the new navy is something with which we are all pretty familiar, and yet it has grown in fact from the start Fulton gave us in 1814 by the laying of the keels of the craft he dubbed the Demologos. Just fancy the contrast between that strange vessel of 2,475 tons and a speed of four miles and a modern dreadnaught like the Texas of 28,000 tons and a speed of 21 knots an hour! A hundred years, has transformed the steam fighting-ship with its more frequently used spread of canvas into a seagoing battle monster depending entirely upon machinery and motive energy dug out of the bowels of the earth, and yet, withal, capable of holding her own in the face of the roughest seas and the worst of gales. The steam that Fulton showed us how to use has been turned into hundreds of auxiliary services on shipboard today, and through that energy electricity is generated and the brilliancy of sunshine rivaled, while by virtue of the same potent force its very heat is the agency by which ice is furnished Jacky in the tropics. Not only that, but this refrigeration makes it possible for him to have fresh meats and vegetables month in and month out, no matter how far from port, where the ancient sailorman ate "salt-horse," hardtack and beans.

### COTTON IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

Experiments With Fleecy Staple In California Indicates New Industry Is Established There.

Washington.—Cotton has been tried out very fully for several years in the Imperial valley of California. There were 15,000 acres planted to cotton in 1910. From the results since that time it is now certain that a new industry is fully established



A cotton field in the Imperial valley—not an experiment but a staple crop. It is only a question of learning how to plant and irrigate cotton to make it profitable in this section.

In this section, the short-staple upland cotton producing a good commercial fiber, and the first planting by men knowing little of the industry producing a bale and a half per acre. Something has now been learned about irrigating and planting the seed and excellent results are expected from this new industry. The growing season lasts from March to December and the cotton is uniform in staple and color. It is believed that the dryness of the air will keep the boll weevil out of the Imperial valley.

## Jesus Can Heal

By Rev. PARLEY E. ZARTMANN, D. D., Secretary of Extension Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—"And he saith unto the man which had the withered hand, stand forth. Stretch forth thine hand." Mark 3: 5.



This miracle was performed by Jesus on the Sabbath day, while his enemies watched him to see whether he would heal on that day, that they might accuse him. And still Jesus is performing the miracle of healing the soul, even his enemies being witnesses.

This command is a demand to a man who was sure he could not obey, and who had not the strength to do it. It is a call for the adventure of faith, even as Abraham was called to go out and did so, not knowing whither he went. It boldly asks me to do the impossible and discloses the source of power to do it, revealing the sympathetic, human Jesus as the one able to save. A man with a withered hand. Stand forth. Stretch it forth. Whole as the other. And Jesus. What a gospel the story preaches! What a Savior it reveals! How it rebukes our unfaith! Good news is better than good advice. This man needed good news; he got it; he believed it; he received it; he rejected it; so may you.

**Helplessness.**

There was a man there which had a withered hand. This is a typical case, an illustration of what Jesus Christ can do for this and other spiritual disorders and diseases set forth by all his cases of healing. And no case ever is too hard for the great physician. There was only one thing wrong with this man, he was by no means the worst in Capernaum. A withered hand is not so bad as leprosy. But the man was helpless. Tradition says he was a carpenter; what could he do with a withered hand?

What is your condition before God? You may think it only as insignificant as a withered hand, but you are a sinner. The withering of the muscle, the paralysis of nerve, is no more disastrous to bodily effort than the blighting and enfeebling power of sin is destructive of all holy, acceptable service with God. Your poverty of life, your feeble sensibilities with reference to righteousness, your faint and feeble desires for a godlike life—how eloquent of these is that withered hand. And if your right hand is withered you know it, and other people know it too. Your sin will find you out. Your sin makes you helpless, your work is useless, and your testimony is fruitless. May the presence of Christ help you to realize how vast and vital is the helplessness of a withered hand. "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from this body of death?"

My sins, my sins, my Savior! How sad on Thee they fall! Seen through Thy gentle patience, I tenfold feel them all.

**Hope.**

Christ's gracious presence brought sure hope to that otherwise helpless sufferer. So far as the record goes, Christ's gracious intervention was unsolicited. But he was there to feel for, and help, and heal the despairing. Do you not remember the man at the pool of Bethesda? When Jesus saw him he said, "Wilt thou be made whole?" He seeks out the sick, the sinful, the sore distressed. He knows about the sheep that is lost, and he goes after it until he finds it. The sinner may be content in his sins, but the Savior seeks the sinner—blessed be his name. That is my star of hope in the dark night of my life; that is the comfort in my hour of sorrow; that is my joy when I know that sin is sapping and will destroy my soul. "But God commendeth his love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." Thank God for one in whom we may hope. He is here, just now, facing us, and for the very same purpose. He detects human incompleteness; he says, "In me is thy hope."

My hope is built on nothing less Than Jesus' blood and righteousness; On Christ, the Solid Rock, I stand; All other ground is sinking sand."

**Healing.**

How simple is the command to the man. Stand forth. Christ met the man on his lowest level, taking him just as he was. No change, no improvement, and no new feeling was asked—nothing, except to act at once, and because Christ bade it. Stand forth. The man could do that, and he did. It seemed like a simple thing, and so it was, but also it was the step which made healing possible. You cannot save yourself, but you can take the first step which brings you into the presence of Jesus. Of course Satan says. Do not stand forth; the crowd will laugh at you, and then Jesus will deceive you. Stand forth. Stretch forth thine hand. But that is impossible, you say. But the only way to health was the obedience of faith.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

The sultry summer past, September comes, Soft twilight of the slow declining year. More soother than the buxom, blooming May And therefore less the favorite of the world; But dearest month of all to pensive minds. —Wilcox.

### DESSERTS FOR THE INVALID.

All desserts for invalids should be prepared as attractively as possible, for daintiness in serving is a great aid to the appetite. An orange is far less tempting in its natural state than if after cutting in halves the pulp is removed with a spoon and served in long-stemmed glasses and dusted with powdered sugar. Cantaloupe, when scooped out by spoonfuls, sprinkled with a little sugar and served in sherbet glasses is far more tempting than simply served in halves or slices.

Apples baked or as apple sauce are often easily digested when the raw fruit does not agree. Pears and bananas as well as peaches are delicious when baked. Stewed prunes and figs are especially valuable when laxative foods are desired.

Desserts of which the basis is milk, either with or without eggs are easy of digestion and very nourishing. The simplest of milk desserts is junket made from rennet. This comes in tablet form, one tablet being sufficient for a quart of milk. The rennet slightly digests the milk so that it is easily cared for by the most delicate stomach.

Baked and boiled custards with various flavorings come next in line of simplicity. Plain ice creams are also valuable, especially in fever cases in hot weather or when the throat is sore and inflamed. They slip down so easily and are both nourishing and refreshing.

In all desserts using milk or eggs the freshest and best are always to be used, as a sick person is abnormally acute as to taste, and the slightest suggestion of anything not just right will be more quickly noticed than would be the case with a person in health.

Desserts made of gelatine may be varied almost infinitely. Jellies of different flavors are refreshing, coffee and cocoa mildly stimulating.

Sponge cakes are the best for the invalid and all puddings should be of the simplest kind.

You will find the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate way improve yourself.

### SAVORY MEAT PIES.

Meat pies are acceptable when well made and not served too often. Cut the remnants of cold roast beef into small pieces, season well with salt, pepper and paprika. Cover with an abundance of gravy, and let simmer gently over the fire. Add to it a tablespoonful of chopped onion, or a few mushrooms and a teaspoonful of beef extract. After seasoning put into a pudding dish and cover with a thin layer of pastry, leaving a vent for the steam.

**Chicken Pie.**—Cut up one chicken into neat pieces, a half pound of pork sausage cut in inch lengths, one dozen button mushrooms, two hard cooked eggs, a few oysters and half a cup of white stock, pepper, salt and a little grated nutmeg. Arrange the materials in a pudding dish in layers, pour on the stock and add the seasoning, and cover with a paste. Cook one hour in a hot oven.

**Gypsy Pie.**—Peel and slice thin as many potatoes as will half fill a moderate sized baking dish, butter the dish and put in a layer of potatoes on the bottom, then pieces of cooked meat, or slices of lean bacon. Sprinkle in some herbs and onions chopped fine, and then another layer of potatoes until the dish is full. Dot pieces of butter on top and cover with a good crust. Bake three-quarters of an hour, then pour in a little rich gravy and cook 15 minutes longer.

**Veal and Ham Pie.**—Take one and a half pounds of veal, two hard-cooked eggs, a little mace, and cayenne pepper, half a teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, half a pound of ham, one teaspoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one chopped onion, a few mushrooms and herbs. Cut the veal and ham into thin slices, mix the spices, herbs and seasoning and flour, roll each piece of meat in the seasoning and

**Might Not Lend It.**

"Do you think Gudgerly loves his fellow man?"

"I don't know about that, but if there were only one pulmotor in the world, I would hate for Gudgerly to own it."

**Not Convincing.**

"I'm not flincky, as a rule."

"No?"

"But I do hate to see a fat girl sitting at a piano on a hot day and trying to play soulful music."

**A Stage Term.**

"What do you call this vaudeville sketch?"

"The Knockout."

"Ahem! Poison?"

"Yes, we play with two drops."

lay in a pudding dish, alternating with ham, eggs cut in slices and the mushrooms. Add a cupful of water, line the edges of the dish with paste and cover with a crust. When baked add a little stock or gravy. Serve hot or cold.

### WORTH WHILE KNOWING.

Individual cottage puddings baked in muffin rings or tops of baking powder cans are much more appetizing, especially for those who prefer the crusty pieces.

Pass a snowy dish of freshly popped corn with the tomato soup and let each help himself.

Ginger plasters made like mustard plasters produce the same results without the blister.

When children suffer from the earache dust a little pepper on a bit of cotton wet in warm oil and insert in the ear. Repeat if the pain does not cease soon.

Castor oil taken in a spoon with a bit of orange or lemon juice will go down without a protest.

For a cold in the head put a few drops of peppermint in a bowl of hot water and inhale it. Camphor is also used in the same way and is often easier for some to inhale.

Pineapple juice with honey is an excellent cough medicine, and one that the little people will not object to taste.

If a fishbone is lodged in the throat, swallow a white of egg at once, and an egg swallowed after any foreign substance will coat it and cause less trouble in the alimentary canal, as it surrounds and covers the substance.

To stop nose bleed, place an ice pack on the back of the neck and press the blood vessel on the side of the jaw which leads to the side of the nose.

If a child is taken with cramps, rub the throat and neck with kerosene oil and give half a teaspoonful internally while waiting for the doctor.

Old newspapers put around the ice will keep the ice from melting. Also newspapers wrapped around the ice cream can before packing and then covering well with paper will keep cream frozen much better than the ordinary way of covering with rug or carpet.

### LIVING WITHIN THE INCOME.

The majority of people, when thinking of income, think in terms of dollars and cents; but there is a much more important side of the question—there is the income of time and the income of possessions—they cannot be renewed as can money.

How best to arrange one's work that the minimum of time and strength produces the maximum of comfort is the problem for each householder to solve. Conditions are so different, family tastes are so varied that each must work out her own solution, using all the light it is possible for her to throw upon it.

The homemaker needs time for social duties and life; they are obligatory upon her by her family's relation to society, as well as her own.

All work and no play makes Jill a dull girl. We must get away from the training of our Puritan mothers, fine as it was, to put right values on things. Society life has so many more calls upon the woman of today and we are relieved of much that was then impossible to get outside of the home.

In homes where no help is kept and the children share in the housekeeping, they have a training in life that nothing else can give. Many mothers who are able to pay for the expense of a maid or two dispense with them for the children's good.

All work becomes much easier if it follows a system, enabling one to go from one duty to another without stopping to think what comes next. For each day there are certain tasks to be done, and for every day some peculiar to that one alone.

We must have each day the three meals, the dishes washed, some dusting done, the beds made, and if we take these in order they will be dispatched much sooner than if no plan is followed.

If each member of the family is expected to put his bed to air on leaving it, put away all belongings, it helps greatly in the day's work. One will soon learn not to make two motions when one will do.

*Nellie Maxwell.*

**An Authority.**

Yeast—I believe that fellow has something up his sleeve.

Crismenbeak—I don't. When he has anything about him worth concealing you'll find it in his hip pocket.

**A Stage Term.**

"What do you call this vaudeville sketch?"

"The Knockout."

"Ahem! Poison?"

"Yes, we play with two drops."