

LONDON WOMEN AS FIRE FIGHTERS



Another testimonial to the fact that the women of Great Britain are rapidly accustoming themselves to the new order of things, wherein they have taken the places in a great many walks of life vacated by the men who have gone to the front, is this photograph. In a London draper's shop the girls have taken the places of the men who composed the fire brigade of the establishment. During the drills, which are taking place daily, they answer the call as quickly as did the male members and they are as capable of handling the hose and nozzle in a stubborn blaze as any male firefighter.

CAVE MAN TEACHES

Tells California University Students of Primitive Life.

Half Starved Indian, Captured in the Wilds of California, Is Now an Instructor at State Institution.

Oakland, Cal.—A naked, half-starved Indian, knowing less than the children in the first grade in Oakland schools and captured only when treed by dogs in the wilds of the hills near Oroville, is today a college professor. He can't read, in fact, he can hardly speak, but he's taught scientists something they have been groping for through many years, and "Ishi," as he is called, is now one of the notables of the University of California, one of the most famous of professors, and probably will give lessons to boys and girls in Oakland when they grow up and go to college, that is, if they take up the study of anthropology.

"Ishi" is employed daily as an instructor at the Affiliated Colleges, the medical school of the university, and, besides teaching men how the Indians chopped wood and rubbed sticks to make fire he has shown them how men lived long before they knew the things we know now, for "Ishi" is the last of the cave men, or the men who in ages past lived in caves almost like the beasts of the field.

"Ishi" isn't a cave man any more. He's a gentleman now, and in his "store clothes" and with his top hat he's very proud of himself, all except the feet. He won't wear shoes because he says they hurt his feet, and besides, what's the use of being a professor if one has to wear shoes?

"Ishi's" lectures tell of the mode of life of his people, of whom he is the last. He tells of his explorations in the hills and of his hunting and fishing. He never tells of those who went before him, because he believes that to call them by name would mean that they could come back and ask who called, and his religion won't let him speak of the dead.

"Ishi" was, and perhaps still is, the most "uncivilized" man in the world. Until he was captured by the university scientists in 1911 none of his tribe had been seen since 1869. The little tribe lived near Mill creek, in the forests, where they stayed in hiding, avoiding traders and keeping away from the railroad track where engines rumbled by them. They thought the locomotives some strange sort of demon; in fact, "Ishi" is just a little nervous about them yet!

MAN LIVES IN TWO COUNTIES

Parlor in One Congressional District in West Virginia, Bedroom in Another.

Washington.—After moving his bedroom across the hall so he will sleep in Cabell county instead of Wayne county, James A. Hughes of Huntington, W. Va., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congressman from the new Fourth district.

Mr. Hughes recently completed 14 years of service in congress, having represented the Fifth district ever since it was created. Foreseeing a possible change in the districts, he built his home with the county line running through his hallway.

Heretofore his parlor has been in Cabell while he slept in Wayne county, in the Fifth congressional district. But the legislature recently redistricted the state, putting Cabell county into the Fourth district, in which Mr. Hughes preferred to run. Consequently he shoved his parlor into Wayne and his sleeping room into Cabell to make him eligible to run in the Fourth district.

COWARD BECOMES WAR HERO

Man Sentenced by Court-Martial Shows Bravery at the Ypres Battle.

London.—The story of a convicted coward who turned hero during the fighting around Ypres is told by Prof. J. H. Morgan, who spent five months at British headquarters and whose investigations were summed up in the Bryce report on German atrocities. He has just returned to London. He says: "There was a sergeant who had lost his nerve and had been sentenced by court-martial to five years' penal servitude for cowardice. Before the sentence could be carried out the Prussian guard made their famous attempt to break through our line, and the sergeant, in the fighting which ensued, fought with such bravery that, but for being nominally under arrest at the time, he would have been awarded the Victoria cross."

Shocked His Dog.

Flint, Mich.—Because a bulldog failed to recognize his master in nature's bathing suit, William O. Reynard, traffic manager for the Weston-Mott company, is nursing several injuries. Mr. Reynard was passing from the bathroom in his home to a bedroom and stepped over the dog. As he was dressed only in a pair of slippers, the dog evidently did not know him. Towser grabbed him by the ankle and then nipped his left side and little finger.

BREAKS THE RECORD

Production of Bauxite and Aluminum Greatly Increased.

Growth of Aluminum Industry Shown by Fact That Production in 1914 Was 150 Pounds, and in 1904 8,600,000 Pounds.

Washington.—The production of bauxite and the consumption of aluminum in the United States in 1914 were the largest ever recorded. The report prepared by W. C. Phalen of the United States geological survey shows an output of 219,318 long tons of bauxite, valued at \$1,069,194, in 1914, against 210,241 long tons, valued at \$997,698, in 1913. The states which produced bauxite in 1914 were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee. Arkansas produced more than 80 per cent of the output and the output was larger in 1914 than in 1913. The production of Georgia, which held second place in both years, and of Alabama and Tennessee was considerably less in 1914 than it was in 1913. The imports of bauxite amounted to 24,844 long tons, valued at \$96,500, or 3,388 tons more than in 1913.

Bauxite is used in the production of metallic aluminum and in the manufacture of aluminum salts, of bauxite bricks, and of alum. The use of bauxite in the production of the metal aluminum is by far the most important one, and the largest part of the bauxite produced in Arkansas, as well as most of that imported, is used in the aluminum industry.

Alum, which is used extensively as an abrasive, is made at Niagara Falls, N. Y., by fusing calcined bauxite in an electric furnace. Alum is especially efficient for the grinding of steel forgings and castings. Only the best grades of bauxite are used in the manufacture of such chemicals as alum, aluminum sulphate and aluminum salts, as freedom from oxide of iron is desirable for such purposes.

Another use to which bauxite is adapted is in the manufacture of calcium aluminate, which gives a quick set to plaster compositions.

The quantity of aluminum consumed in the United States in 1914 was 79,129,000 pounds, against 72,379,000 pounds in 1913 and 65,697,000 pounds in 1912. The growth of the industry is shown by the fact that the production was 150 pounds in 1884, 550,000 pounds in 1894, and 8,600,000 pounds in 1904.

The value of the exports of aluminum and of manufactures of aluminum amounted to \$1,546,510 in 1914, as compared with \$966,094 in 1913.

Aluminum is the most abundant of metals and ranks third among the elements which compose the crust of the earth, being exceeded only by oxygen and silicon. It is an important constituent of all common rocks except certain sedimentary rocks, as sandstone and limestone. It is never found native, or in elementary form, but occurs as an oxide, hydroxide, fluoride, phosphate, sulphate silicate, or other compound. The only source of the metal so far commercially utilized is bauxite, an ore that contains 50 to 60 per cent of alumina (the common oxide), which corresponds to a metallic content of 26.5 to 31.8 per cent of aluminum.

The consumption of aluminum is constantly expanding, and aside from its use in the manufacture of cooking utensils, it is being employed in the construction of automobile castings and of welded tanks used by brewers, preserve manufacturers, and fat renderers and for wire for power-transmission lines. Other uses which are important in their adaptability and efficiency but which absorb only a small portion of the domestic product are the manufacture of powdered metal used as a paint pigment and in making aluminum foil. Aluminum foil is gradually displacing tin foil, which heretofore has been used for wrapping cheese, candies, tobacco, tea and other products.

Highway Gathering

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
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TEXT—So these servants went out into the highways, and gathered together all as many as they found, both bad and good.—Matthew 22:10.

These words are, in the parable of the marriage of the king's son intended by our Lord to announce the forfeiture of the Messianic kingdom, temporarily, at least, by the Jewish people, and the proclamation of the gospel of grace to the Gentiles. One wishes there were opportunity to go into the details of the parable and apply its precious teachings, but there is time only to emphasize one point, and that is the duty and privilege of "highway gathering." By this is meant the preaching of the gospel, not merely by the ordained ministry, but by laymen as well, who know by experience the redemption which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

These beautiful summer days and evenings afford unusual opportunity for this in the utilizing of our parks, and vacant lots, and church steps and street corners for reaching multitudes with the bread of life. The prophets of the Old Testament were open-air preachers. Jesus Christ and his apostles were open-air preachers. Some of the greatest evangelists in all the days were open-air preachers. How could Whitefield and the Wesleyes have reached the masses when church doors were closed against them, unless they had taken to the open air? What an open-air preacher was Gen. William Booth! Today many of the ablest Christian laymen of Great Britain, as well as the clergy, are found standing on improvised platforms at the street corners telling out the gospel of salvation, and urging their fellow men to accept the offer of atonement through Jesus Christ.

1. This is enjoined upon you, Christian brethren, as a duty to God and to your neighbor. Remember the words, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" "Ye shall be witnesses unto me." These commands are not to ecclesiastics merely but to all the disciples of Christ. And then what shall we say of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?" Have we ever felt, or shown, that love until we have actively interested ourselves in the salvation of our neighbor? To feed him when he is hungry, or clothe him when he is naked, or visit him in sickness, or comfort him in his affliction is not enough, except as we try to save him for eternity.

2. It is enjoined upon you as a personal advantage in the sense of development and in sense of reward. If we want to grow in the spiritual life we want to exercise ourselves in its ministry. If we would know more of the love and the power of God towards ourselves, we must experiment with what we now have in dealing with others. In this, as in that which is more material, the principle holds good, "Give and it shall be given unto you." And then what about our reward in the future as well as in the present? At the final reckoning of redeemed souls the same rank and glory will not be given to the indolent and unfruitful as to the earnest and self-denying. The same Scripture which says in one place, "Look unto me and be ye saved," says in another, "Look unto yourselves that ye receive a full reward!" "They who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

3. It is enjoined upon you as a political necessity. This may be regarded as the weakest and most selfish of the arguments, and for that reason should have come first rather than last, but there are special reasons for stating it at the last. What political and social problems are pressing upon the attention of thoughtful citizens, and especially Christian citizens, at this time! In all our great cities the needy classes are multiplying every year, and with them those who represent the ignorance, immorality and crime of all great populations. The conflict between capital and labor, and employers and employees, is losing none of its intensity, "now rumbling ominously like some far-off earthquake, and now breaking out into the volcanic eruption of the disastrous strike." At the other extremity look at the luxury and extravagance, the heartless worldliness and the grasping selfishness of many of the so-called "upper classes."

These things threaten the life of our nation, the peace and prosperity of our homes, and are a startling challenge to the Christian church. We must go forth on a new crusade. We must go out into the highways and gather together all, as many as we find both bad and good. We must give ourselves enthusiastically to the work by prayer, by money, by personal endeavor.



When the fresh nut may be obtained there are so many delightful dishes which one may prepare for the family that the economical nut ought to be a common combination often served.

Curried Chicken or Rabbit.—Joint a well-dressed chicken or rabbit and fry a light brown in butter; remove from the pan and fry a sliced onion, then add three tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut (the fry may be used if soaked in milk for an hour), a teaspoonful of curry powder, one teaspoonful of chutney, a half cupful of milk or stock, a teaspoonful of salt, then add the chicken and simmer 40 minutes. Add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve with plain boiled rice.

There are any number of confections that are delicious made with cocoanut, as well as cake fillings and puddings. A custard pie sprinkled with a generous handful of cocoanut is well liked.

Cocoanut added to a salmon salad is perhaps a little unusual, but is really most tasty.

Benares Salad.—Take two cupfuls of grated cocoanut, a pint of chopped apple, a tablespoonful of chopped red pepper, one of green and a teaspoonful of grated onion, seasoned well with salt and a dash of cayenne, if the red pepper is sweet, is a very good salad.

Cocoanut Cookies.—Take a cupful of cocoanut, a cupful of currants, two cupfuls of brown sugar, a half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of lard, one cupful of raisins, a teaspoonful of baking soda, a half teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of flour, two well beaten eggs and a half cupful of warm water, a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix all together and let stand overnight. In the morning roll very thin, add more flour, if needed, but if well chilled they will roll and cut when very soft.

Cocoanut added to whipped cream as a filling for cake is most delicious. Grated cocoanut sprinkled over sugared slices of oranges is a pleasant dessert.

TOOTHsome COCOANUT DISHES.

It's fun to dare in the face of despair when the last lone chance seems gone.

And to see hope rise in the angry skies like a promise of rosy dawn;

For victory's sweet when it crowns defeat, and you learn this much is true;

It's fun to fight when you know you're right, and your heart is in it too!

GOOD PEA COMBINATIONS.

Peas are one of our most nourishing vegetables, will take the place of meat and furnish a wholesome and filling dish.

Pea Soup.—Either canned or green or dried peas may be used for this dish. Take a pint of peas, add a teaspoonful of sugar, two cupfuls of cold water and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Drain, rub through a sieve, reheat and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour, cooked with two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a slice of onion to a pint of milk and, when scalding hot, remove the onion and add to the pea mixture, season with salt and pepper and cook until smooth. Peas that are too old and hard to serve as a vegetable make most satisfactory soups.

Green Pea Soup.—Take a pint of green peas, a quart of stock, six sprigs of onion, a small bunch of mint, a bunch of parsley, a large handful of spinach, two tablespoonfuls of butter and salt. Wash the peas, parsley, mint and spinach. Add a teaspoonful of salt to the stock, in which boil the peas, mint, parsley and onions until soft; five minutes before they are done add the spinach. Put all through a sieve and boil again. Season with butter and salt. Serve hot.

Peas and Rice.—Put one cupful of rinsed rice and a fourth of a cupful of butter into a saucepan. Stir until the mixture is well browned. Then add a can of peas with the liquor, three cupfuls of boiling water, a little salt and sugar, if desired. Place in a baking dish and cook until the rice is tender.

Spanish Salad.—Cut up a cupful of chicken in small pieces, add a cupful

SOME DELICIOUS CAKES.

A fine cake is an achievement, but one which may not be performed once a month or less often with very good results. The good cake makers are those who make them often; they are perfected by much practice. An old-fashioned pound cake is one which is usually enjoyed at any time by anyone. It is a cake which is simple to make, yet is too often not good. The butter must be beyond reproach, the eggs fresh and good flavored to have a tasty, appetizing cake.

Cream a cupful of fresh, sweet butter until soft, add 1-2-3 cupfuls of fine granulated sugar very gradually, beating constantly, then add five eggs, one at a time, giving the batter a vigorous beating after each. When the mixture is foamy add two cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, folded in lightly. Bake in a slow oven an hour. The tin should be lined with buttered paper.

Spice Cake.—A third of a cupful of soft butter is added to 1-1-3 cupfuls of brown sugar, when well mixed add two eggs, a half cupful of milk, 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour, sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of cinnamon, a quarter teaspoonful of cloves, a half pound of dates, seeded and cut in pieces, a half teaspoonful of nutmeg. Beat all together and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. The ingredients are all added together before mixing, making it a quick cake to prepare.

Orange Filling.—Mix a cupful and a half of sugar, with 2 1/2 tablespoonfuls of flour, then add the grated rind and juice of an orange, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, one egg slightly beaten and a tablespoonful of butter. Cook until smooth and thick, stirring constantly. Cool and spread on the cake. Cover with a white icing.

Community Directed by Women.

One French community is directed by women, not by chance, but by custom and necessity. This is the rocky island of Ushant, dreaded by sailors, which breeds a hardy race of seamen engaged either in the French navy or mercantile marine or in fishing, the work on land being done by the women.

Courage.
Courage conquers all things; it even gives strength to the body.—Ovid.

Auntie Evidently Not a Venus.

A maiden lady said to her little nephew: "Now, Johnny, you go to bed early and always do so, and you'll be rosy cheeked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes and then he observed: "Well, auntie, you must have sat up a good deal when you were young."

Optimistic Thought.

The whole of life is but a moment of time.

The KITCHEN CABINET

To be a worthy queen I now demand a host of things to know: It calls for clever choice and tact And much that many kings have lacked.

To be a cook one must command A thousand queenly gifts in hand Crowned with the artist's pride in art And leavened with a mother heart.

—Wright.

IN THE SICKROOM.

Many times, especially in the country, it is impossible to get a trained nurse when the means are sufficient to warrant one if obtainable, so that it is quite important that mothers and heads of households be intelligent as to the care of the sick.

The proper food is as important as medicine, especially in convalescence, and nutritious and appetizing food must be so served that the sight of it will create a desire to eat. The arrangement of a tray and the removal of the same as soon as the meal is taken is most important.

A small amount of food well arranged will often appeal to the appetite when a tray carelessly set and overloaded would be refused.

The home nurse should dress in a fresh, clean, washable dress, keeping as cheerful and good to look at as it is possible to be. Talk about cheerful things, don't discuss illness of others or allow the patient to talk of his symptoms too much. A cheerful, hopeful attitude of mind is most essential to recovery. The nurse who allows her patient to think he will not get well may as well get ready to make the funeral arrangements. Many nervous people die because they think it is expected of them.

If there was only one word to be used in describing a sickroom let it be one of cleanliness. Everything about the patient, the room and the nurse should be spotless.

Frequent bathing for cleanliness is necessary, as the pores of the skin have their important office to perform in the elimination of waste. When the patient has fever, frequent bathing keeps down the temperature. Rubbing with the hand wet with good alcohol is most refreshing after a cleansing bath. It cools the skin and rests the patient.

A rubber sheet or an oilcloth may be placed under the patient before bathing so that the bedding need not be dampened. Often the rubbing of the patient with a bath towel, when the bath seems too fatiguing, will be found most helpful.

MONSTER SEARCHLIGHT

Thomas A. Edison inspecting his latest product, a searchlight capable of any volume of light up to 3,000,000 candlepower. This new light, which is portable, may be used on airships, battleships and motor cars.

Biggest Cedar Log.

Ridgefield, Wash.—The largest cedar log ever handled by the Brathe-McClelland shingle mill here was run through the mill recently. The log was 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter at the big end. The log contained about 3,000 feet of cedar.

MISS HELEN M'CUMBER



Miss Helen McCumber is the pretty daughter of Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota. Miss McCumber and her mother take a prominent part in the social activities in the national capital.

Nellie Maxwell