

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

Vanderlip's Soviet Concession



Washington D. Vanderlip arrived in New York the other day from Russia, and more reporters went down the bay to meet the Los Angeles man than have ventured on water at one time since Dr. Frederick A. Cook returned from Copenhagen—and the North pole. And no wonder. The American mining engineer says he has put through the biggest business deal in the world's history. He says:

"Over 400,000 square miles in Siberia including the entire peninsula of Kamchatka has passed into possession of the syndicate I represent for a period of 60 years. I also obtained from the soviet government concession to buy \$3,000,000,000 worth of goods from the United States in the next three years, payment to be made in the products of soviet Russia."

He says he comes to do "a little missionary work" in behalf of resuming trade relations with soviet Russia. Until such relations are resumed, he admits, his "\$3,000,000,000 contract" as fiscal agent and his 60-year coal, oil and fishing concession in Kamchatka are valueless. Even then the concession will not be worth much until somebody drives the Japanese off the concession, he says.

Vanderlip says all that H. G. Wells saw of Moscow was from the windows of his hotel and limousine.

Vanderlip says he was born 53 years ago in Indiana and is a graduate of the University of Adversity. He has walked over most of the earth as an exploring engineer. He is a first cousin once removed of Frank A. Vanderlip.

Mondell's Jinx Is Persistent

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, is shown in recent Washington photographs to be getting about on crutches, with one foot in bandages. It has been an unlucky summer—in a way—for the majority floor leader in the house.

Last June, soon after returning to his home in Wyoming, the Wyoming legislator took to playing farmer. He quit abruptly—at least for a time—when he fell from a haystack. The haystack was big and high and he fell hard. The result was two broken ribs.

Then in October Mr. Mondell's official between session's activities took him to the Shoshone dam, in Wyoming, on the Cody entrance to Yellowstone national park. Here his jinx rolled a boulder down on him. This time the result was a broken leg.

As is well known, it is hard to keep a good man down, and November found the Republican floor leader back in Washington getting ready for the opening of the regular session scheduled to begin early in December. He was on crutches, but was getting along nicely, thank you.

But his jinx had not yet finished with him. The night of November 23 he was hoisting himself up the front steps of his home when one of his crutches broke. In consequence Mr. Mondell got a severe fall—severe enough to lay him up in bed for several days.

It is reported that the jinx is still active, as there are fears that the bone, set last October, will have to be rebroken and reset.

Bianchi's Diplomatic "Break"



Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a member of the foreign relations committee, introduced a resolution in the senate the other day which seems to contain large possibilities of interesting reading. The resolution set forth all sorts of trickery and bad faith by the government of Guatemala in dealing with Estrada Cabrera, the dictator who was deposed by revolution last April, and called upon the secretary of state to transmit to the senate such information as he might possess on the subject.

And then, to emphasize matters, Dr. Julio Bianchi (portrait, herewith) minister of Guatemala to the United States, made a bad break—which is to say, was guilty of undiplomatic procedure—in going to see Senator Moses about it. Instead of going to the state department. Ministers have been recalled, you see, for things like this.

According to a memorandum accompanying the senate resolution, the agreement guaranteeing Cabrera good treatment was drawn up at the American legation. He was to be lodged in the military academy and his property was to be safeguarded. The memorandum asserts he is in a common jail, and that he has been stripped of \$15,000,000 of property, even to his false teeth.

Sixty Years to Pay War Debts

Senator Watson of Indiana (portrait herewith) advocates extension of time for the payment of the war debt over a period of 60 years. He urges that to lighten the tax burden. Repeal of the excess profits tax and reduction of the surtaxes on large incomes also are urged by him.

Senator Watson's declaration for the extension of the time for payment is presumably significant as showing a decided drift of opinion among the Republican leaders. It has been the program of the treasury department to pay up the war debt within 25 years.

Anyway, Senator Watson discussed the tax situation following his return from a conference at Philadelphia with Senator Penrose. The Pennsylvania senator is chairman of the finance committee. It was Senator Watson's opinion that hearings on either tax or tariff legislation should start soon after the holidays to get it well under way by the time a special session is called under the new administration.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, favors repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of a tax on undistributed profits of corporations. He says he will not believe congress will approve a sales tax.



DRESSES INVITING TO THE SEAMSTRESS



EARLIER than the first robins come harbingers of spring in the shops. They are those cotton materials, as well known and as welcome as the red-breast, and distributed over the length and breadth of the land. January finds our old friends among fabrics—ginghams, chambray, percale, dimity, voile, challie and the like—flaunting their springtime colors and inviting the foresighted mothers to make selections and begin the children's sewing. One can almost forget the winter by working on garments and with materials that constantly suggest summer time and getting this work out of the way, in a leisurely fashion before the more important matter of dress for the grown-up members of the family comes up for consideration.

At the time that the shops make a display of new wash dresses, fashion publications, and also the shops, provide examples of new frocks for little folks. Those on display show simple and practical dresses that have the charm of neatness for one thing and ingenious design for another. Spring colors, too, are pleasing and beautiful-

ly combined, in ginghams especially. A frock of this material, suited to girls from seven to fourteen, is pictured here. It will be noted that it differs very little from present styles and is easy to make. It has a plaited skirt set on to a plain bodice, having a little fullness at the front, which is managed by gathering the front pieces along the shoulder seams. The long sleeves are finished off with bias bands of the gingham, bound with tape. The collar is cut and bound in the same way and a smaller collar of white goods is worn over it. The girdle and a bib front are cut in one and the girdle buttons at the back. Small, slit pockets, set in at each side, are bound with tape and five little pearl buttons, set in a row under each pocket, make a trim and pretty finish.

The dress of plain chambray, with bloomers to match, meets the needs of little girls of three to six. It is made with a plain skirt, gathered onto a short yoke, and has short sleeves with turned back cuffs. Gayly colored coarse linens make very durable dresses of this kind.

Gay and Picturesque Bonnets



THE trend of the styles in children's headwear for several seasons past has been toward the plainest of hats and bonnets, and is not changing. But these plainer styles have not entirely crowded out gay and picturesque little affairs in millinery that crown the heads of lucky children who are allowed several hats each season. Cozy bonnets frame rosy faces with the softest and fluffiest of facings, made of fabrics or feathers or anything which takes the fancy of designers as suited to small ladies. They are meant to be worn on state occasions when one must be quite dressed up.

A group of these fascinating models for the younger generation is shown above, all designed for midwinter wear, with the quaint, always beautiful poke-bonnet shape featured among them. At the bottom a small poke of batter's plush would be very trim with its band of ribbon if it were not for a soft curly ostrich plume that curls at the side. Usually bonnets of this kind have a colored facing of silk and the plume is in the same color. A much

larger poke bonnet made of velvet is shown at the left of the group. It has a dignified sash of moire ribbon and glories in a large red velvet poppy.

A rival of these bonnets appears above them in an amusing miniature hat with gay crown of brocade ribbon—just like grown-up millinery—and side crown of velvet. The slashed, up-turned brim is bound with fallie ribbon and there is a sash with long ends of the same. The most pretensions of dressy bonnets finishes the group, a regular poke shape with brim entirely covered with curled ostrich plumes, making the softest of settings for pretty faces and ringlets. It has ties of velvet ribbon with satin edge.

Julia Bottomley
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Fur Trimming.
Fur-trimmed dresses and fur-trimmed blouses are being worn.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The friends we've loved and love may have departed—
Some gone for aye; yet memory holds them dear.
The partings left us sad and broken-hearted;
The twilight shades of evening bring them near.
—Edith Louise Farrell.

A CHAPTER ON ORANGES.



From the present time up to April and May oranges will be plentiful. Most people judge an orange by the size and color, if marketing in person; if over the phone the price, perhaps, is the best qualification. Oranges should be chosen by weight, as well as grapefruit. The fruit may or may not be all edible; if the skin is heavy there is not much left after peeling, as the peel is of little value for eating purposes. The oranges that are heavy with seeds cannot be called a good purchase. By testing one of each of various prices and weighing the pulp after peeling and seeds, if any, are removed, one may have a means of comparing values and of judging of the right kind of purchase. As to quality, that elusive something which may taste like the aroma of flowers or be as tasteless as water is hard to choose. So really the old proverb "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" is the only real test of a fine orange. The Florida orange is usually much thinner skinned than the California navel, but is often full of seeds. However, one will not sacrifice flavor at the expense of removing a few seeds. Oranges are not at their best until after Christmas and are usually cheapest in February and March.

Orange Souffle.—To the whites of three eggs add a small pinch of salt and beat until stiff, then gradually beat in three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat the yolks of three eggs until light and lemon colored, add six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and stir in enough orange juice to thin to the consistency of coffee cream. Into this fold carefully one-half of the beaten whites, turn into a baking dish and cook in a dish of water until it puffs. Spread over it the pulp of three oranges, cover with the remainder of the egg whites and set in the oven to brown over lightly. It is always well to remember when using oranges that the pulp becomes bitter if cooked at a high temperature.

All the past things are gone and over;
The tasks are done and the tears are shed.
Yesterday's sorrows let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled
Are healed with a healing which night hath shed.
—Susan Coolidge.

WHAT TO EAT.

Each year the value of apples as a health fruit is being more appreciated. Whatever aids in promoting health, of course aids beauty as well and the habit of eating an apple or more a day is one which it is wise to cultivate. There are few who are not able to digest a raw apple; for those unfortunately a baked apple may take its place. A cooked apple eaten at breakfast time is a natural cathartic, so with two apples a day, one at breakfast and the other at night, one will be healthy and wise, if not wealthy. It has been said by those who have made a study of such things, that the teeth are preserved by the eating of an apple at night, followed by a good brushing, which protects them from the action of bacteria during the night. The lemon is another good fruit to have with you at all times; taken internally or externally it is a good partner to the apple. If the skin is sallow, take the juice of half a lemon in a glassful of hot water. If the face needs a bleach, the lemon is one that can be used without fear.

Apple Glace With Marshmallows.—Make a sirup of a cupful each of boiling water and granulated sugar; in this cook six or seven apples, cored and pared. Turn the apples often to keep them a whole, and test them with a skewer to see when they are tender. Remove them to a baking dish as they are done; baste with the sirup and dredge generously with sugar. Set into a hot oven to glaze them. Remove to a serving dish with a spatula; pour the sirup from both dishes around them, and when cooled a little press one or two marshmallows into the center of each. Serve with or without cream.

Eggless Devil's Food.—This is the season when eggless dishes are sought for, not because we like them, but as a matter of economy. Take two tablespoonfuls of softened shortening, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of cocoa sifted with the flour. Mix as usual and bake in loaf or layers.

Candle Light Salad.—Arrange one half of a banana in the center of a ring of pineapple placed on a white leaf of lettuce. Top the tapering point with a red cherry and serve with mayonnaise dressing and nuts.

Nellie Maxwell

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER
THE NEW MONKEY.

"A monkey had just arrived at the zoo," said Daddy, "who had before been a pet of a lady. He had been fairly happy where he had been, but the lady wanted to travel and she thought it would be hard to take the monkey around with her so she gave him to the zoo."

"She had a dog too, named Raggles, who played most of the time and still was fond of chewing an old shoe if he got the chance. Raggles hadn't yet quite gotten over his puppy days. She decided she could take Raggles with her as he would like traveling better, but the monkey wasn't so very strong and she didn't think it would agree with him."

"Besides, on the trip Raggles might meet many other dogs with whom he would become friendly, whereas the monkey wouldn't be apt to meet any of his friends."

"When the monkey came to the zoo all the other monkeys said, 'How do you do,' and made other polite remarks."

"They said they were glad to see him and that they hoped he was glad to see them."

"And he wrinkled up his face and grinned and gave a little squealing noise and said he was glad to be with them too."

"We hope," they said, "that you will tell us your story and of how you happened to come to the zoo and why you will stay here and if you will stay here and such things."

"I will be glad to," the monkey said.

"Do you want to tell us first or do you want to take a little rest now?" they asked.

"I'm not tired," the new monkey said, and so the others urged him to tell his story.

"He told them why he had come to the zoo and that he expected to stay at the zoo for he had been told so. His mistress was going abroad and prob-



Fed on Ice Cream.

ably would live there. And at any rate she would be traveling from place to place and so had left him where he would be comfortable.

"Well," he said, "I used to be fed ice cream at times. I used to take some of it in my hand on the hot days as well as in my mouth!"

"And I would eat it then, and after that I would rub my back with my hand which was very cool and comfortable from having had the ice cream in it."

"One time we were out in the country visiting and I saw something queer. I've been told since that it was a grasshopper. I thought I would catch it and find out anyway. And I did! I caught it!"

"I am quite proud of myself to think that I had been able to catch it!"

"Well, after I had caught it I thought I would have a good look at it and so I opened my hand very, very slowly. After I did so and my hand was open I found to my great disappointment that the grasshopper had jumped away."

"He hadn't wanted to stay with me and he hopped off just like that!"

"But I was so sad to think that I had let him go when I wanted to see what a queer-looking creature he was."

"They told me that my expression was very funny. They said I looked so sad and so surprised that it was most amusing. But I was cross with myself afterward for I thought how stupid I had been not to know that the creature would jump away when I gave him the room."

"Well," the other monkeys said, "we're glad you've come with us and we have an idea that you'll find life with us more interesting than you did where you were, for you don't speak as though you had been so very happy."

"You are loyal, but you don't really talk as though you had been happy."

"Here we can pick the salt off our backs that is in our skin and we shake off the dust and the keeper explains that it is not because we are dirty, but because we are really very neat and clean!"

"He won't let people think anything wrong of us! There he comes now. Oh, he is so good to us. Hear what he has to say!"

"And they heard the keeper say, 'I must get my children something to drink now,' and one of the monkeys said to the new monkey:

"He means us when he says that!"

Cotton Substitute.

A substitute for absorbent cotton is obtained from pine cellulose.