

IN THE LIMELIGHT

STIMSON APPROVES NEW BILL



A substitute for the militia pay bill has been submitted to Secretary Stimson and has secured his approval. The pay of officers of the militia in this bill is a percentage of that of officers of like grade in the regular army, not including longevity pay, as follows: Five per cent. to all general officers commanding a division or brigade, including authorized officers detailed for duty therewith, the division and brigade inspectors of small arms practice, if any, the authorized aide chaplains; 20 per cent. to commanding officers of companies, troops, battalions and ambulance companies and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions, squadrons and coast artillery districts, including medical officers doing duty or assigned to regiments or smaller tactical units or coast artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals and veterinarians.

The enlisted men, it is provided, shall receive compensation at the same rate as the enlisted man of the corresponding grade of the regular army at the rate of 25 per cent. of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grade of the regular army, provided no soldier shall have attended not less than 45 regular drills during one year and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills not less than 20. No money is to be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person not over 64 years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service. In time of war, or when war is imminent, or other grave emergency, the president may by order transfer to the army any portion of the organized militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of the act to serve therein for the balance of their respective terms of enlistment or commissions. Such part of the militia will be a part of the army.

SEEKS WAYS TO ABOLISH WAR

Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna, famous among other things because it was she who inspired the founding of the Nobel prizes, is in America on a mission unique among those undertaken by women of the Old World among the women of the New. She is here to tell her sisters what she knows of the horrors of war and to appeal to the women of the United States to do their utmost toward the abolition of war.

The campaign for peace undertaken last spring by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France was noteworthy. For three months Baron d'Estournelles, himself a Nobel prize winner, went through the country, and everywhere his arguments were heard with interest. So also in the case of Count Albert Apponyi people crowded to hear what the Hungarian parliamentarian had to say about the cost of armed peace now prevailing in Europe. But, much as these advocates for peace accomplished here, there stood arrayed against them continually the plea of necessity, the plea that ever increasing armaments were an absolute essential. Neither the Frenchman nor the Hungarian cared to depart from parliamentary usages, and for this reason they permitted their arguments to go before the people exactly for what they were worth.

The Baroness von Suttner comes to this country to try different tactics. She may agree with her fellow workers in Europe that the nations are burdened with armaments to the breaking point, that the patience of the people themselves is well nigh exhausted, that the times portend that conditions cannot continue as at present; but she has something more effective at her command than international law and parliamentary argument. Her most effective appeal will be to sentiment. As one who knows from experience the horrors of war, the Baroness von Suttner will be able to make this appeal effectively.



HADLEY PREFERENCES LOG CABIN



Governor Hadley of Missouri lives in a log cabin because he likes better than a mansion. He has the mansion, too—to everybody in Missouri the governor's house in Jefferson City always has been known as "The Mansion"—and Governor Hadley might live there all the time if he wished to, and at no expense of rent. But he prefers the log cabin in the summer time and he and his wife and three children live there from early May to late frost.

Governor Hadley built the log cabin himself, that is, he planned it and, after the logs were cut and hauled to the site he stood around with his hands in his pockets and bossed the job of house raising.

He invited everybody in Jefferson City out to the old fashioned house raising, it was a blanket invitation to the whole town and pretty nearly everybody went, including all the boys in town, and since then the governor and names those that he wishes to have at his brush burning and other jollifications.

The log house is one step in the governor's search for health and strength.

C. P. NEILL, THE STRIKE FIXER

Perhaps no man in the United States, or in the whole world, occupies such a happy position between the mighty industrial elements—capital and labor—as does Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, who has averted scores of large strikes, involving thousands upon thousands of men, through his remarkable tact and ability to solve economic problems. Since 1906 Commissioner Neill has been instrumental in settling 47 controversies, directly involving 163,050 employees and 505,880 miles of railroad.

Born in Illinois in 1865, the future "strike fixer" was taken to Texas by his parents five years later. He now prides himself on the fact that he is a Texan, and in fact was known in college as "The Tall Mesquite of the Rio Grande."

After a brilliant college career, Dr. Neill was appointed instructor of political economy at the Catholic University in Washington, and took an active interest in civic affairs, besides serving as recorder in several coal strike arbitrations. He had much to do with the settlement of the anthracite coal strike of 1902, the adjustment of the miners' strike troubles in Nevada in 1907, the averting of a nation-wide telegraphers' strike, and the story of his intervention and mediation has been the same in each case—peace restored.



Midsummer Millinery Copied From Paintings of Beauties of the Past



PAINTINGS of beauties of other days have been looked to, to furnish inspiration for midsummer millinery of today. The Gainsborough and Rembrandt hats follow their models almost exactly as to line and poise, only departing from them in composition and trimming. Even here it is the necessity for variety that brings into use new ornaments and fashionable feathers or flowers. No one can fail to appreciate the beauty of this artistic headwear, and, for the young woman who can carry it off (that is, dress in keeping and look after the carriage of her figure) there is nothing to compare to it for distinction.

Two of the finest examples of these picturesque styles are illustrated here. They are both black hats with white trimming. This combination always is

brilliant. The Rembrandt is of fine Milan with double brim, woven so that it rolls under to the head size. Black velvet ribbon and a tuft of black and white plumes afford its trimming. It is to be worn with a decided tilt, never any less than that shown in the picture.

The wide brimmed hat of black lace follows its original model less closely, but is not difficult to recognize. The brim is outlined with white crystal beads and the cockade of white ostrich is mounted with a fringed caochon made of the same kind of beads. The brim is indented at the left and turns sharply off the face here. It widens toward the back. This hat may be worn with a much more decided tilt by girls who are tall and full of figure.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

AN OSTEND BATHING SUIT



The suit in the photograph is very chic and bewitching. It is of white Canton crepe and waterproof. The skirt is made fuller at the bottom so as to enable the wearer to swim with ease. Blue and white silk has been let in the gores.

Corsets for Fall.

The widespread discussion of panier styles is doubtless responsible for the reports regarding a change in corset lines, says the Dry Goods Economist. There is no cause for alarm, however, as the straight line still dominates both in costumes and in corsets. We shall have many paniers, to be sure, but they are modified styles with no fullness to distend the hip line. Belts also will be widely used, but they will not draw in the waists. In fact, they are wholly ornamental and used in quite loose effect.

"Punch Work."

In all lines of embroidery work that is known as "punch work" still leads. For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be explained that the word "punch" is used for the reason that the open weave which is characteristic of the material employed provides a liberal space for a needle to punch itself between the threads and carry the embroidering material with it.—Fabrics.

WAYS OF HOLDING SUNSHADE

Gracefulness in This Respect Adds Much Charm to the General Appearance.

The sunshade seems to be a rock upon which many a woman's good taste hopelessly founders. Not only does one often see uncomfortable color mixtures, but quite as often the sunshade is held so ungracefully that the whole effect is awkward and clumsy. There ought to be classes on "How to Hold the Sunshade," and nine women out of ten would benefit from the lessons, but as no enterprising individual has originated the idea, I can only recommend a little practice before a long mirror. Also take note of the following: (1) See that you do not grasp the handle as if it were an implement of war. (2) Do not hold it too near the center of the handle nor too near the tip—both these faults are very common, and give a most awkward appearance. (3) Don't use it as a walking stick, nor, if it has a crook handle, hang it on your arm. (4) Hold it lightly and easily a little distance from the top of the handle and at a slightly slanting angle.

Lovely Footgear.

Footgear, for those who can afford the most expensive, is more than beautiful, and the fancy now is for kid instead of for suede footgear, and the colors, if they do not match the dress, harmonize with the hat or with the lining of the coat.

Naturally, the beauty of such footgear must be matched by exceedingly lovely hosiery, made of silk inset with lace, and some of it is actually traced with millinery diamonds or colored gems to harmonize with the color of the evening gown. Shoes outlined with jewels are an exquisite resource for full dress wear.

New Hair Beads.

Hair bands are still fashionable and are made of imitation pearls, tinsel, crystal beads, and maline. New ones, include a stiff little brush of spun glass, but it did not gain favor, for the feminine eyes look for more than sparkle in an ornament, and these had no other recommendation than their glitter.

Afghan for Baby's Carriage.

A pretty summer afghan for the baby's carriage is made of strips of handkerchief linen held together with inch and a half wide cluny lace, which also edges the cover. This is lined with pink or blue silk and ornamented on the outside with a large satin bow. This makes a dainty protection and is not heating.

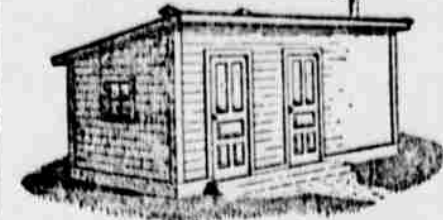
THE DAIRY



GOOD PLAN FOR DAIRY HOUSE

Demand Created by Recent Developments for Building Fulfilling Sanitary Requirements.

(By E. KELLY and K. E. PARKS.) Recent developments in dairying have caused a large demand for a dairy house which will fulfill sanitary requirements and at the same time be practical and inexpensive. For those who are striving to improve the quality of their products, such a building is an absolute necessity. Milk which is poured or drained in the barn, or allowed to stand there, is apt to be



Inexpensive, Sanitary Dairy House.

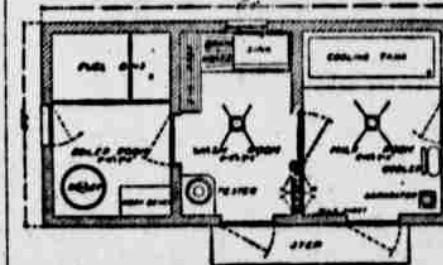
contaminated by germs and to absorb stable odors. The best practice is to remove the milk to the dairy house as soon as each cow is milked. Milk should be cooled immediately, so the dairy house should be provided with proper facilities for this purpose.

While the dairy house should be conveniently located so that the milkers do not have a long walk from the barn, it must be so placed that it is free from contaminating surroundings. It should be built on a well-drained spot, and the drainage of the dairy house itself should be carried well away from the building. If possible the ground should slope from the dairy house toward the barn, rather than from the barn toward the dairy house.

The principal purpose in building a dairy house is to provide a place where dairy products may be handled apart from everything else. To carry out this idea it is necessary to divide the interior of the building so that utensils will not have to be washed in the same room where the milk is handled. Thorough cleanliness must always be kept in mind; therefore there should be no unnecessary ledges or rough surfaces inside the building, so that it can be quickly and thoroughly cleaned. Ventilators are necessary to keep the air in the milk room fresh and free from musty and undesirable odors, and to carry off steam from the wash room. Windows are of prime importance, as they let in fresh air and sunlight, and facilitate work. In summer the doors and windows should be screened to keep out flies and other insects.

It is imperative that there should be a plentiful supply of cold, running water at the dairy house. If it is not possible to have a regular water system, the supply may be piped from an elevated tank fed by a hydraulic ram, engine, windmill or hand pump.

For the proper sterilization of utensils an abundance of steam or hot wa-



Floor Plans of Sanitary Dairy House, Showing General Arrangement.

ter is needed. A pail or can may be clean to the eye and yet may carry numberless germs which will hasten the souring of the milk, cause bad flavor in butter or cheese, or spread contagion. After utensils are washed clean they should be either scalded with boiling water or steamed.

The dairy house should be so built that labor is economized to the greatest extent. To do this the building must be arranged so that unnecessary steps will be avoided.

Rations for Dairy Cattle.

The following general facts should be observed in making up the ration for a dairy cow. A cow should be fed all that she will eat and digest well, giving due consideration to the cost, digestibility and composition of the food fed. The more palatable the food the greater quantity a cow will consume. Variety often increases palatability.

A part of the ration should be succulent in nature, as such food stimulates action in the intestinal tract, which stimulates vigor, thrift and health in the animal. Another important part of the food supply is water. Too often this is not given proper consideration.

Silo and the Dairy.

The careful farmer who gives his personal attention to the making and feeding of silage and is not satisfied with the result is yet to be heard from. The silo seems to be edging mightily near the cornerstone of successful dairying.

Do the Best We Can.

The best cows are none too good when measured by their profits, but all of us cannot afford to go out and buy the best; hence we should try and do the best we can with those we have until we can secure better.

CARE OF MILK IN THE HOME

Frequently Contains Bacteria in Such Large Numbers It is Not Safe for the Children.

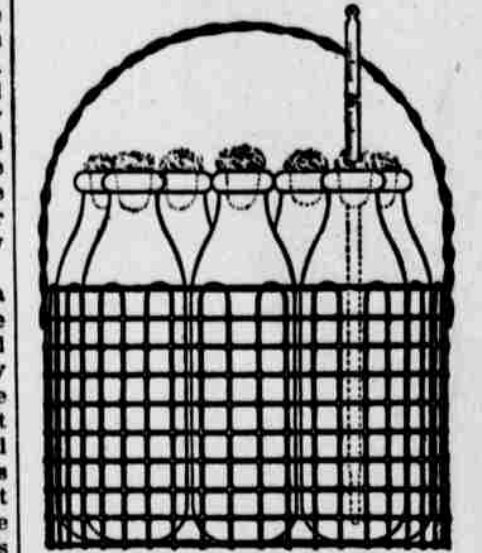
Milk delivered in the cities in the summer months frequently contains bacteria in such large numbers that it is not a safe food for children, especially for infants whose food consists entirely of milk. When it is impossible to obtain milk entirely free from suspicion, it is advisable to pasteurize the milk.

Pasteurization should be done in such a way that disease-producing bacteria as well as those likely to produce intestinal disturbances are destroyed without injuring the flavor or the nutritive value of the milk. This may be accomplished in the home by the use of a simple improvised outfit.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pail with a few holes punched in it will answer for this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of the water and preventing bumping of the bottles.

Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer—a good one with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 145 degrees nor more than 150 degrees. The bottles should then be removed and allowed to stand from 20 to 30 minutes.

The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one or the bottle covered with an inverted cup. After



Wire Basket holding bottles for pasteurization of milk.

30 minutes the milk should be cooled as quickly as possible. Set the bottles first in warm water, to avoid breaking by sudden change in temperature. Replace this water slowly with cold water. After cooling the milk should be kept at the lowest available temperature.

This method may be employed to retard the souring of milk of cream for ordinary purposes.

KEEP MILK COOL IN SUMMER

Where Ice Cannot Conveniently Be Used Piece of Flannel Cloth, Immersed in Water, is Good.

When ice or cold water cannot be obtained, or where a can of milk has to be left in a place where water and ice cannot be conveniently used, a wet cloth—preferably flannel—wrapped around the can is an aid in keeping milk cool.

One end of the cloth is best left extending from the bottom of the can and immersed in a pail of water. A large amount of the sun rays falling on the wet cloth is consumed in evaporating moisture, and is thus prevented from reaching the milk. So long as the cloth is kept wet it is a protection, but as soon as it becomes dry heat passes through it to the milk unharmed.

DAIRY NOTES

Keep your cream test around 30 per cent.

Good fences and good pasture are a fine combination.

Foamy butter is a sign that the cream was too sour.

The more the study, the greater the success in dairying.

Soaking the churn in brine occasionally will help keep it sweet.

The best milk flow cannot be maintained without a variety of feeds for the cow.

In these days of fresh green grass, don't fail to keep plenty of salt before the cows.

Individual excellence is the only safe guide to be depended upon in selecting cows to build up a good herd.

To thoroughly clean milk utensils they first should be rinsed with cold water, to remove all particles of milk.

Fly time means milking after dusk, having a darkened milking shed, the use of some fly repeller, or else a fight with flies and cows.

The best dairy appliances in the world are of little use to us if we do not learn how to use them to the best possible advantage.

Do not turn the cows on the lush grass long at a time; neither is it well to shut off their grain as soon as grass comes. Taper off slowly.

One advantage of succulent feed is the fact that it not only provides the cow with more moisture, but at the same time is more appetizing.