

FICTION THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE HUMOR

SIDELIGHTS ALONG WASHINGTON BYWAYS

There is no love lost between Speaker Cannon, on the one hand, and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin on the other. Whenever the speaker makes a speech about insurrection in the house he invariably drags in the name of Senator La Follette and deals with that legislator in a manner which leaves little to the imagination of the audience.

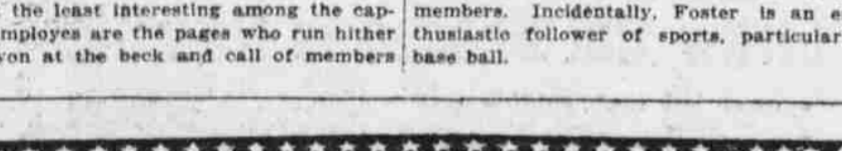
Senator La Follette has had a few observations to make about Speaker Cannon



of the house and senate. The history of congress records more than one famous congressman who received his training as a page boy. The little chaps are thoroughly familiar with this history, and because of it and every one of them is fired with ambition to some day occupy a seat in the house or senate and to snap his fingers at the page boys of future generations. It is not unusual for the pages to assemble an hour or two before noon, appoint a



speaker and hold a mock session of the house or senate, discuss legislation, points of order, etc. Senators have their favorite pages, and so do the members of the house. There is one page in the senate, however, who is a universal favorite, not only with members of congress, but with every one who comes in contact with him. His name is Cornelius Spedden, and a brilliant career is predicted for him by every one who watches him speed away on errands for the legislators. Cornelius is remarkable in more ways than one. He is a very handsome chap and is also remarkably bright. If a senator wants to send an important message over to the house, it is ten to one that Cornelius will be picked for the job, and it is a thousand to one that the job is done well and with despatch.



remarks on the subject of railroad legislation for the benefit of senators.

Vice President Sherman, an old crony of the speaker, was presiding. There was nothing for him to do but rap for order, and as he did so a smile went around the senate. "Uncle Joe" moved uneasily in his chair, but held his ground until Senator La Follette resumed his speech. He then started for the door, but Senator Cullom caught him by the arm and took him into the republican cloak room, where the conversation was continued in the blue atmosphere of tobacco smoke.

Not the least interesting among the capitol employes are the pages who run hither and yon at the beck and call of members

A LITTLE SERMON FOR THE WEEK ENDS

The Faith That Makes Faithful.
Romans, 9:20. "The righteousness which is of faith."



By Rev. E. Leon Hyde, Pastor of Mansions Park M. E. Church.

St. Paul here puts the philosophy of the right life into one word: Faith. Evidently men of sense and candor will find their permanent interest excited in the endeavor to grasp the meaning of that word. Salvation must always remain the supreme concern with men of clear ideas. But salvation is declared by St. Paul to be the fruit of faith.

The true and faithful life with which God is pleased has been the dream of all high souls since the world began. And that ideal and most blessed life is declared to be the necessary fruit of faith. Not only so, but in every part of Holy Scripture faith is recognized as the omnipotent spiritual force by which our life is transfigured and made beautiful in the eyes of God and in the eyes of all pure and noble souls.

There is a faith that is historical and critical. It considers the history of God's plans and programs in His effort to recover the human race from sin. The question of the origin of the pamphlets which we have bound together, and called "The Bible"—that is "The Book"—is considered by historical and critical faith. That is not a small question. It is immensely serious and important. There are many writings in the world which men call "sacred," and many in which we find much that is valuable to man. But there are certain high and clear marks which belong to what we are willing to admit as a revelation from God, and it is the province of historical and critical faith to fix the list of pamphlets that are up to that grade. The rank of Jesus in the universe of being is considered and fixed by the faith that is historical and critical. He is compared and contrasted with all claimants to reverence and faith of mankind. He is found to be first among them in all the quality of His life from first to last. He never comes to the place where He is dominated by the low motives of men with fleshly hearts and dull eyes. All the other claimants are given to pathetic lapses in their personal career. Then the things He says in common with the other claimants to our reverence are always better said; more humanly said. And the range of truth where He says everything and all the others say nothing, is so extensive and so vital to our happiness in this world and in the next that we find His place fixed irrefragably. How the heart and mind are rested in finding one Teacher with Gibraltar-like foundations under His life and His teaching, and His whole claim to the reverence and love of mankind. Now everything which historical and critical faith considers is important, and may be said to be a necessary part of the faith that makes faithful, but the heart of the matter is here.

My next remark is to direct your attention to two common errors concerning the faith that makes faithful. The first of these errors is to suppose that the faith which the scriptures count as so important

of truth is the supreme passion. Now the reason is in constant use in securing the results of historical faith which is the entrance door to the glorious temple of saving faith—but it can not be said that the faith that makes faithful is the result of reasoning.

This brings me to say that the faith that makes faithful is a fire lighted in the soul by the Holy Ghost. It is first, middle and last supernatural in that it comes to us from God; and yet it is natural in that our nature is suited exactly to receive this fire from God. Indeed, we are not in our normal relation to God until He lights in us this fire of faith. Precisely as the body is alive and in health, and in its normal condition when that mysterious thing which we call "life" is in the body, so in like manner the soul is alive and in health and in its normal condition when that mysterious thing which we call "faith" is in the soul; that is, when the fire of God is in the soul.

It is not a matter of consequence how you interpret that great text in Ephesians. If you say that faith is the gift of God, or if you say that salvation is the gift of God, it all means one thing at last. The faith which is in us is a gift from God, as we ourselves are a gift to ourselves from God, and the fruit of faith, which is salvation, is likewise His gift. Principal Sharp told us long time ago in his "Culture and Religion" that "Receptivity, and not self-activity, is the primary law of life, and the chief actor is not man, but God." Now, we have no more power to alter or amend God's one method of producing the faithful and pure life than we can alter or amend His law for the circulation of the blood. God offers faith to every man as the crowning glory of His life, and as the adequate and only inspiration to holy activity. Other inspirations to activity there are. But the inspirations to holy activity—activity from pure motives—comes only from the faith that makes faithful. Not only so, but this faith that makes faithful is the only effective and final argument for the religion of the Christ. Think of that. The schemes of apologetics and all arguments for religion belong in the realm of historical faith. These arguments may be resisted, and reasoned against, and rejected. Of course we think these arguments for religion are rejected always with poor results, but nevertheless they are called reasons. But what argument against religion can stand up in face of the fact of faithful living through the inspiration of the fire of faith in the heart. Absolutely not. Quite all Christians are sound in the fundamental matters of the faith that is historical and critical. Would it were as true to say that quite all Christians are sound in the faith that makes faithful. This sort of soundness in faith is the fundamental matter in religion. The whole world is now coming to recognize it. We are at last coming to understand what the Holy Scriptures teach and what the world needs.

The second of these common errors is to suppose that faith is the result of reasoning. The reasoning faculty is a glorious attribute under His life and His teaching, and His whole claim to the reverence and love of mankind. Now everything which historical and critical faith considers is important, and may be said to be a necessary part of the faith that makes faithful, but the heart of the matter is here.

How to Reduce Surplus Fat on Hot Summer Days

Summer, the ideal season for reducing surplus flesh, should be taken advantage of by women who are too fleshy by long, fast walks while dressed in heavy flannels that will help produce profuse perspiration and take off the fat.

Such reduction regimen is not pleasant, for in addition to physical discomfort a patient must rise early to take the exercise before the heat of the sun would make it too strenuous.

Before starting on the walk a glassful of hot water must be drunk.

Immediately on returning all clothing must be removed and the body sponged with alcohol and warm water, a table-spoonful of the former to a pint of the latter.

Such a bath is both cleansing and refreshing. Then a cup of coffee or tea, in which may be milk, but not cream. A light breakfast without hot bread, cereals or potatoes. Instead, thin dried toast, one soft boiled egg, or at most, two, should be sufficient to keep the body nourished. Water taken throughout the day, at intervals of half an hour, will allay pangs of hunger, and at no time should one eat heavily.

While a strict diet would undoubtedly hasten the slimming process, it is not essential if discretion only is used.

Such articles as sweets, cereals, cream, pastries, etc., are flesh making and must be omitted. So, too, are all fresh fruits.

But a moderate amount of food, well masticated, will keep strength and not deprive life of any joys of eating.

Water should never be taken with meals.

MARGARET MIXTER.

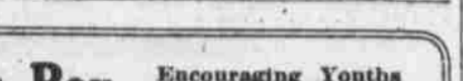
Why cannot a man show his wife that he appreciates her efforts to please him? Why cannot he praise the pudding of his wife as well as the cooking of his neighbor, Mrs. Jones? Why cannot he speak kindly of her mince pie, and charitably of her sponge cake? Why cannot he say that the new hat is becoming to the face of the woman who loves him? Kind words make his wife happy, and no decent man ought to withhold them.

MEATS BY UNCLE SAM

Utilizing the Cheap Cuts of Meat in Palatable Dishes.
BRAISED BEEF, POT ROAST AND BEEF A LA MOIDE.

The above names are given to dishes made from the less tender cuts of meat. They vary little either in composition or method of preparation. In all cases the meat is browned on the outside to increase the flavor and then cooked in a small amount of water in a closely covered kettle or other receptacle until tender. The flavor of the dish is secured by browning the meat and by the addition of the seasoning vegetables. Many recipes suggest that the vegetables be removed before serving and the liquid thickened with the vegetables are usually extremely well seasoned by means of the browned fat and the extracts of meat, it seems unfortunate not to serve them.

Of course, the kind, quality and shape of the meat all play their part in the matter. Extra limp beef, thickened with a good deal of stew and tough fibers, such as the tough steaks, shank cuts, etc.; and naturally a fillet of beef, or a steak from a prime cut, will take less time than a thick piece from the shin. Such dishes require more time and perhaps more skill in their preparation and may involve more expense for fuel than the more costly cuts, which like chops or tender steaks may be quickly cooked, but to the epicure, as well



Brightside and His Boy Encouraging Youths as High Flyers

BY LAFAYETTE PARKS.

"Prizes are to be given by a New York society in an effort to encourage youths to take up the science of aviation," remarks Brightside, when the heir apparent strolls in with the usual glib of advice for the guidance of his parent.

"Don't have to hang up medals to coax us to be high fliers," replies Son, puffing his cigarette with the air of one who has reached all altitudes.

"They seem to think the flying business is a good one for young men to get into now," resumes Father.

"Fine business for ambitious ginks to rise in the world, but it has its ups and downs," is Son's suggestion. "When they do have a come-down they know they've been bumped without getting a diagram from the boss of how it happened."

"I suppose the higher one goes up in the air the more exciting the sport seems," is Father's opinion.

"That's the dope about the high fliers along Broadway," says Son. "When the golds are good, and only the high spots are touched, as a recreation center the Great Wells Way Aviation club has got all other outdoor or indoor sports lashed by the waist."

"It seems to me that it would be very dangerous to fly about the city," cautiously suggests Father.

"The trooly rosal flying isn't in it with the stunts of the city men birds," admits Son. "Sailing across green pastures and Uncle Si's buckwheat crop. If you break a wing, you're only apt to hit a tame cow. When a chap falls off his alreahp in Broadway, besides dodging taxicabs and trolleys, there's always the bright eyed skit brigade to sidestep."

"If I were in the flying machine business I'd want to live by a river," Father opines.

"That's a thing," approves Son; then you could invite your aviator friends to drop in occasionally."

"If you did fall in it wouldn't hurt much and you could swim ashore," continues Father.

"Landing in damp stuff is the favorite pastime of city high fliers," announces Son with the air of an authority. "The only danger is because they don't swim out soon enough. The Broadway Aviation club ought to change the rule reading, 'One splash, one course,' to 'One drop, one drink.' A club with highbrow ethics like that ought to do well."

"I notice a number of women have taken to flying," Father resumes.

"Us men can't beat the dames when it comes to tearing off the Eighty stunts," comments cynical Son. "Hubby will have to be more careful than ever in his conversation now to keep wide frog going up in the air."

"I'd want to be very sure the machine was in perfect condition before I would let my wife ride in an aeroplane," says Father.

"Some guys might figure it would be cheaper than sending wife out to Reno," surmises Son. "Take it from me, there'll be a new song this summer entitled, 'My Wife's Gone Up in an Airship, Hoory Hoory.'"

"If they would fly slowly there ought not to be so much danger," is Father's belief. "Then if anything happened you wouldn't hit the ground with so much force."

"If us high fliers always had time to pick out the soft spots to fall on," concludes Son, "life would be just one bump of joy after another. But you never can tell when you're going to land on the rocks." (Copyright, 1910, by the N. Y. Herald Co.)

The Old-Fashioned Woman.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to get up and do a day's work before her husband went to work? Most husbands today juggle a fried egg and a pot of coffee on the gas stove while wife is asleep, or pretends to be, in a room far enough away so the cooking doesn't annoy her.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BAD HALF DOLLAR

BY CAROL

Continued.

IV GOT A SCHEME FOR PASSING MY PLUGGED HALF - I'M GOING TO TRY IT ON THE FIRST PERSON WHO HANDS ME A BILL.

I'LL TAKE THIS BUNCH - THESE FLOWERS ARE FIFTY CENTS - YOU SAY?

YES - MADAM - ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

JUST A MOMENT, LADY - I'LL SHOW YOU THE COLORFUL EFFECT OF THE SUN'S RAYS ON ROSES.

LOOK STRAIGHT AT THE SUN THROUGH THESE FLOWERS - YOU'LL SEE RED, BLUE, SAPPHIRES, DANACING IN THE MORNING DEW.

REALLY - SIR - I CANT LOOK ANY MORE - THE SUN IS SO POWERFUL - I CAN SCARCELY SEE SINCE I LOOKED UP AT IT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANGE, LADY - FIFTY CENTS - GOOD DAY.

IT TAKES HENRICKS TO FOOL EM - I ALWAYS SAID I WAS SMART - HERE'S FIFTY CENTS - I'VE MADE MY OWN ONES AT HOME - I KNEW WHEN THE SUN GOT IN ME EYES THAT SHE COULDN'T SEE THE BAD SPOT IN THE HALF.

Things You Want to Know Recent Naval Progress

The authorization of congress of the building of two new 27,000 ton battleships marks the highest notch in naval progress yet reached. One of these ships will be as large as two of the best which took part in the Spanish-American war. In gun power it will surpass the strength of any three of the ships which helped to sink Cervera's fleet off the coast of Cuba. The fourteen big guns which these new monsters will mount are powerful beyond anything yet known to naval ordnance. With a 363 pound charge of smokeless powder, an explosive force compared with which dynamite seems as harmless as sawdust, they hurl a 1,400 pound shell through the air at an initial velocity of nearly one-half mile a second. So great is the force with which this shell is propelled that it has a possible range of nearly twenty-five miles. At seven miles it will pierce the heaviest armor that covers the hull of any battleship in any European navy. At every broadside of these two ships their twenty fourteen inch guns will present a tonnage of metal against the opposing fleet which will be propelled by nearly eight tons of powder, and the aggregate cost of each broadside will represent more than the annual salary of the admiral of the navy.

It is claimed by the English that they stand ahead of all the rest of the world in the manufacture of powerful guns. They use the wire-wound method of gun manufacture. The guns consist of a comparatively small steel tube wrapped with wire. It is asserted that when this made the gun is to be fired the pressure of the powder is 100 tons to the inch, as compared with a pressure of from thirty-four to forty-four tons to the inch in the case of steel-jacketed guns, such as are used in the American navy. American ordnance experts do not agree with those of England in this particular, and while they admit that the life and safety of the British guns may give them some advantage, yet they assert that these advantages are counterbalanced by others in favor of the American guns.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to what the actual cost of the new battleships is to be. It was asserted recently by Senator Hale, who for a long time was chairman of the Naval committee, that the ultimate cost of each vessel would be between \$16,000,000 and \$18,000,000. On the other hand, the present chairman of the committee, Senator Perkins of California, declared that the cost would not be more than \$9,000,000 for each ship. Later, Senator Lodge said that \$11,000,000 would approximate the actual cost. If the experience of the past may be taken as a criterion, the figures stated by Senator Hale will more nearly represent the ultimate cost than those given by Senator Perkins. But, however much they may cost, it is but little as compared with the outlay in their upkeep. In times of peace they will require the services of 1,000 men, and an outlay of \$1,000,000 a year for maintenance. This outlay will be exceeded to a considerable extent in time of war.

So rapid has been the progress in naval armament in the past decade that the last word of yesterday in battleship building goes almost unreckoned today. Even the great Dreadnought, which but a few years ago was the talk of naval circles throughout all the world, and the admiration and despair of every rival of John Bull, today seems hopelessly eclipsed by the monsters that are being authorized by the various governments. Two of the battleships just authorized by the American congress would make more than three like the first English Dreadnought.

Not only have battleships grown in size and in the strength of their guns, but also in their efficiency. The use of steam turbines instead of the reciprocating engine has brought about a wonderful improvement in speed and economy of coal. The Delaware of 20,000 ton displacement burns less coal than the Connecticut of 16,000 tons. The Massachusetts, with a tonnage of slightly more than half as much as that of the Delaware, required more fuel to steam sixteen knots an hour than the Delaware requires to steam twenty-one knots an hour. This same condition of economy has been found to be possible in other branches of battleship operations. In the matter of lubricating oil a vast saving has been effected, and as a big battleship uses thousands of gallons of oil a year, the importance of this item is not to be overlooked. On some of the newer vessels oil is forced into the bearing of the machinery under heavy pressure while they are running. This has been instrumental in effecting great savings through the overcoming of hotboxes and similar troubles. It was noticed in the examination

England recently launched its largest fighting craft, the Colossus. It is more than 400 tons lighter than the two new vessels authorized by congress. It has a displacement of 25,000 tons. All ten of its twelve-inch guns may be fired broadside on either side, and in addition to these, it has a large number of thirty-five-pound guns disposed throughout the ship in such a way as to make them effective in repelling torpedo attacks.

The new battleships will be built under the eight-hour law. This is taken by some to mean that they will cost at least \$1,000,000 more than they would if they were built without this provision in the law authorizing their construction. On the other hand, it is claimed that in the experience of Germany and some other countries, more work has been accomplished by the eight-hour day laborer than the one who has been worked for longer hours. The whole country will watch this latest test of the eight-hour labor contention.

BY FREDERICK J. MASKEE.
Tomorrow—Canadian-American Fisheries.

Types We Meet Every Day The Sweet Girl Graduate

BY BOBBIE BAFFLE.

Says Trivia with an anxious brow "Commencement day is coming now. When every serious college maid, in gown and mortar-board arrayed, spends many a thoughtful hour at home writing her graduation 'poms' That shall, in proud or puny verse, illuminate the universe!

"After four years of toil and grind The erstwhile freshman you will find Transformed into a senior grave.

Urges reformers not to lag, Teaches the suffragettes to vote, Points out the black sheep and the goat, Enlightens the dark, solves work and wage, Uplifts the straggler and the stage, And in her proud or puny verse Illuminates the universe!

"At twenty she is far more wise Than gray-haired men with tired eyes, She cooks no spinach, yet she shows Why infants should not bite their toes; Of present fashions she is judge, She knows just how to make good fudge; But, more than all, her puny verse Illuminates the universe!"

"Don't judge her harshly," Trivia said, "Because you see her better than I, and is full of many learned things—Dates, formulae and lists of kings. She gained so much she needs more years To give back something in return. That's why her proud or puny verse Illuminates the universe!" (Copyright, 1910, by the N. Y. Herald Co.)

Daily Health Hint.

In cases where the muscles are injured or are so weak that little exercise can be taken, rubbing, beating and pinching them so as to increase the flow of blood into them is important and helpful.

Sad Oversight.

How many persons who go Awol on vacations, Take trunkfuls of perfectly useless things And leave their manners at home.

T. E. M.

Afterwards.

Now—the sewing and the washing, Working hard and waiting long, Afterwards—the golden reaping, Harvest home and grateful song.

She tells the world how it should wag.