

# The Bee's Home Magazine Page

## TAFT ENDS LATE WAR SCARE

Asserts There is Not the Slightest Reason for Such a Sensation.

## CANAL SHOULD BE FORTIFIED

Four Hundred Million Dollar Property Must Be Protected from Attack—Neutralization Impracticable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Taft addressing the annual banquet tonight of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, allayed the so-called war scare which has furnished the headlines for the newspapers in the last few days. He said there is not the slightest reason for such a sensation because we are at peace with all the nations of the world, and are quite likely to remain so.

He said his purpose in outlining the preparedness of the United States for war "at a peace meeting" was to show by contrast the great worthiness of the movement for a permanent court of arbitral justice and universal peace. The president summarized the condition of the national defenses and urged that a policy of "wise military preparation" be pursued. He emphasized the fact that the American people never would consent to the maintenance of a standing army sufficient to cope with that of the greatest powers.

He urged the retention of the present regular army, the improvement of the national militia, the passage of the pending volunteer bill to go into operation should war be declared and the passage of a law now before congress providing for a force of additional officers which will be "able in times of peace to render efficient service in drilling the militia of the states" and finally the accumulation of guns and ammunition to equip and arm the force we could collect under the colors in an emergency.

President Taft asserted that the best method of ultimately securing disarmament among nations was the establishment of an international court, and the development of a code of international equity.

Declaring that the country has not reached a point where it is impossible to effect the Panama canal questions, he said:

"Take thus the question of the Panama canal. We have a property which when completed will be worth \$400,000,000. At least it will have cost us that. It has been built not alone to further the cause of the world's commerce, but also to bring our eastern and western seaboard together and to secure us the military benefit of enabling our naval fleet to pass quickly from one ocean to the other. Now, the works of the canal are of such a character that it would be easily put out of commission.

## Canal Should Be Fortified.

"We are authorized to police the canal and protect it and we have the treaty right to erect fortifications there. Fortifications are the best and most secure method of protecting that canal against the attack of some irresponsible nation or armed force. It is said that we would neutralize the canal and by inducing all nations to agree not to attack the canal secure its immunity from injury. But the trouble with that is that nations are quite as likely as men to violate their obligations under great stress like that of war. It seems to me that we ought to put ourselves in a position with reference to a very valuable and delicate piece of property so that should any nation forget its obligation we will be in a position to prevent unlawful injury to this instrument of commerce so valuable to the world and so indispensable to us.

"The fact that we fortify the canal will not prevent us from discharging all international obligations that we may have in respect to it, but it will enable us to defend ourselves in its possession against the act of every irresponsible force or nation. It will not prevent our maintaining its neutrality if that is wise and right."

## Excellent Coast Defenses.

The president said the United States had excellent coast defenses for every important harbor that an enemy would enter. He summarized the preparedness of the country for war by saying:

"We have a small but very efficient army of 100,000 men. We have a militia of about 1,000,000 men. The army is constituted that we could enlarge it from a skeleton to a force of 200,000 men in a matter of days. We have a large body of reserve troops, and we have a large body of trained soldiers at its call. The secretary's report estimated that an army of 400,000 men should be available for the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific states. At the rate of present discharge from the army, it is pointed out, the country would have in ten years about 300,000 experienced soldiers who could be called into service, and with the regular troops would make up the necessary defending force.

The stand taken by Representative Tawney, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, regarding the report from the War department concerning the country's preparedness for war, brought the following letter from Andrew Carnegie today:

"My Dear Mr. Tawney: In military and naval circles officers seem to have some fever of the mad these days. May I express my admiration for the stand you are taking. Stick to it. I do not believe Wood's and Dickinson's views are shared by those in authority and surely the American people cannot be stampeded in absurd expenditures."

## CAVALRY HORSES ARE NEEDED

### Government Asked to Co-operate with Farmers in Raising Animals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Co-operation between the government and the farmers of the country in breeding and raising horses suitable for the cavalry and artillery branches of the military service was asked for today by Quartermaster General James B. Aleshire of the army and officials of the Agricultural department before the house committee on agriculture.

It is proposed to establish a system whereby the government shall co-operate with individual farmers in breeding horses of a definite standard. General Aleshire said that the decline of the saddle and race horse industry has had great effect in creating a scarcity of the lighter army horse. The government is unable to secure 2,000 horses a year of the required standard.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drugs. For sale by all dealers.

## MEANEST MAN IN NEW YORK

John Lloyd Sells His Wife's One Pair of Shoes to Get Money to Buy Beer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—John Lloyd was characterized as "the meanest man in New York" by Magistrate Krotel today.

Lloyd was accused by his wife of selling her only pair of shoes to get money to buy a can of beer.

Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in result, and restore the natural action of the kidneys and bladder. They correct irregularities. Sold by all druggists.

of courts of arbitration, President Taft said: "If now we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some great nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish an agreement between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

## DICKINSON'S PLANS FOR ARMY

### Bill Advocated by Secretary of War Points Out the Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—If congress would authorize the scientific reorganization of the army and militia forces, the United States could be prepared for a war without the expenditure of any large sums of money. The War department is not asking for enormous additional appropriations, but for the authority to bring the armed forces of the republic to an up-to-date standard of fitness.

This is the position of Secretary of War Dickinson, which, it transpires, he has explained in detail at two recent meetings of President Taft's cabinet. The secretary stands by every word of the suppressed report to congress disclosing the nation's lack of preparation for war. But he denies the charges of those who have answered his report with the criticism that the War department is seeking to frighten the country into pouring out untold millions for additional defenses.

The War department officials are hoping that the incident of the report which leaked out has been closed by the dispatch to congress today of a note stating that it is "incompatible" with the public interest to furnish the details of the condition of the army and other defenses called for by the McGeehan report.

## McClellan Gets Information.

It is understood that there are some exhibits originally accompanying the report which have not become public. As a matter of fact, congress has received almost all of the suppressed information in the way of department reports.

Secretary Dickinson declined today to discuss for publication the condition of the nation's defense. He said he would have something further to say in due time, but thought the present time inappropriate.

Today it was learned that the secretary of war expressed himself forcibly on the subject to the president and a number of high officials in the administration. He has called attention to a number of bills prepared by the department and pending now in congress, upon which he has been unable to get any action. These bills, he has pointed out, call for the appropriation of huge sums of money, but for various forms of reorganization, costing comparatively little.

## Plan for Raising an Army.

One of these bills provides a plan for raising on short notice an army of volunteers who have had military training.

The United States army discharges about 30,000 soldiers a year. These men go back into private life, thoroughly trained fighters, and it is these men, so to speak, which the country would need in time of war to reinforce the regular troops service. Under present conditions, however, the War department loses all trace of these men. No record of their changing addresses is kept.

The bill advocated by the secretary of war would require the department to pay a nominal sum, say \$100,000,000, for a month, for example, to keep the staff informed of their changes of residence.

In addition, it is proposed that these discharged soldiers be paid a small compensation to appear at the nearest army post once every three years for a brief period of drill. In this way it is believed the nation would always have a large body of trained soldiers at its call.

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## The DIARY of DOLLIE



BY M.F.

THURSDAY—I've been so busy this last week or so that the only way I could get things straight was by writing everything down on sheets of paper and putting them where I'd be sure to see them. I had every single hour for several days all written out.

It worked beautifully until Tom called up. He said he felt so depressed on account of the market and knew I didn't want to see him very much. I immediately told him I wanted to see him more than anything, and that as I had nothing else to do that afternoon he had better come in and have some tea with me. The first part of what I said was to cheer him up, and, besides, it was telling the truth, and the first part of the last part was to make him feel a little cast down again.

He said I was sure I had no other engagement? I said if I had of course I should have had to keep it, as I thought it was horrid to disappoint people. He said he'd be in about half-past four. I called up several places and got out of everything I had planned to do, and although I was it myself, I can get out of things, if I want to, rather readily. I had told Mollie Turner that I would meet her at the hairdresser's at 2 o'clock and go with her to pick out another hat. I was going to meet Charlotte Cooper at 4 to go with her to pay a call, and we were going to meet Mr. Berkly at 5 and have tea at the Petromollon club. I told Mollie I had just discovered I had

didn't matter at all, she understood just how it was. Mollie's so nice. If you are only perfectly frank and truthful with people they are so willing to help you out. Then I called on Charlotte and talked an awful lot. A great many ideas came to me as I went on, and she said she understood just how it was, too, and we'd put it off until next week. Charlotte's such a dear. She's so good natured about things, it you only take her in the right way. Then

I didn't have anything I wanted to show him. I wished I hadn't got him so excited about it. However, I said I'd have to wait, and I would call him up the following day and tell him when I could see him. I didn't, of course, but it gave him something to expect. Tom came in and he looked so sad that I felt dreadful. He said he was so glad I had no engagements. He had a cold and said he was worried. He coughed and really felt terrible about it. After a while he said he knew I didn't care for him. I didn't say anything, because if I said I did it would be like proposing to him and if I said I didn't he might believe it.

So I just looked at him and said, "Oh, in my nicest voice." Then Lizzie brought the tea things in and a box of violets that had just come. Tom immediately looked fearfully irritated and asked who had sent them. His cold seemed to get a great deal better all of a sudden, and he played as if he were not ill and said it was a perfect marvel to him what I say in that man. He was so disagreeable about poor Mr. Berkly that I was obliged to stand up for him. I said I liked him a great deal for a friend. He said, "indeed," and what did I like him (Tom) for? I said I felt very maternally toward him, especially when he had a

"I HAD EVERY HOUR ALL WRITTEN OUT."

I called up Mr. Berkly. I said I was so sorry that I couldn't meet Charlotte and him for tea. I said it in my nicest voice and sort of put little trimmings on it. I said something very unexpected had happened. I said I knew that he knew it would take something very important to make me give up what I had been looking forward to so much. I said unfortunately I had no voice in the matter in this instance, what some one had done had been a great surprise to me.

I said, "Oh, don't you understand and, Mr. Berkly?" He said of course he did, but couldn't I possibly meet him? He said something about hoping it wasn't some other fellow and, although I couldn't quite catch it, I thought it best to say, "You know what old ladies' are, Mr. Berkly." It was a perfectly harmless remark, and took his mind off other things. It really had no more meaning to it than saying it was a fine day, but it pleased him very much, as I could see by his voice when he replied that indeed he did. He's really so nice. I couldn't help telling him that I thought he was almost the nicest man I knew. He said when could he see me? I told him very soon, as I had something I wanted to know his capacity in town never opens the front door. The maids alternate this task in the evening.

Maids are not expected to do heavy or dirty work in the afternoon. Whether one or more are kept, they are to be dressed, ready to appear at the door if required. The second maid answers the door bell while the parlor maid is dressing in the afternoon.

Maids have no stated hours to themselves on the days when they are on duty, but a considerate employer generally arranges work so that duties will be easy in the afternoon, and by this plan maids have a little time for their own mending and other personal matters.

Their afternoons, off as precisely like the cook's. ROSANNA SCHUYLER.

## Duties of Maid in the Household

The actual amount of time given to a maid for her own enjoyment differs according to the place in which she lives, and the number of servants employed in the household. In the country more time is given a maid, save in large households, where formal living prevails. But when there is only a general servant, or cook and one maid, they are supposed to have for themselves evenings except on occasions when the mistress entertains. At such times they are on duty.

In the country a woman employing one or two servants gives them one day a month in which to go to town. On this day out each girl leaves the house directly after breakfast, and doesn't return until late in the evening. Both maids do no work on the same day. In the absence of the maid, the cook washes the dishes. Whether or not she sets the table, and clears it, depends largely upon the individual cook and her employer. Some cooks will act as maids when occasion demands, but other cooks refuse on the ground that they are not dressed to go into the dining room. The cook does no chamber work in the maid's absence.

When the cook takes her day off the maid is expected to serve the meals, the food having been previously prepared for the stove. On such days the employer usually relaxes the dining room work, as few maids can both cook and serve a meal.

If a general servant is employed in the country, she too, has one day a month, and if the place in which she lives is far from the city she is given the night also, in order that she may enjoy her evening. In such cases she is supposed to be back for work the following morning.

It has become a general custom in town, where one or two servants are hired, to give each girl every other Thursday afternoon and evening. The maids alternate these holidays, so the household work is done as usual.

Servants in the city are expected to be on call in the evening; that is, one must be ready. Each may have every other evening out in some houses, but if the maid is off

## Land Wasted

J. R. Koons, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, recently estimated that within one and one-half miles on each side of the Santa Fe main line, between Newton and Dodge City, Kan., there are 25,000 acres of waste land covered with straw stacks—land wasted. The estimate is based upon an actual count of the straw stacks along the track.

The stacks when the threshing is done are on an average 125 by 150 feet, or 18,750 square feet per stack. After a stack has been panned over all winter by cattle it really occupies more space than is shown by the estimate. This ground is regarded as little less than waste. Straw contains no nutriment to speak of, and about the only value in a straw stack is in the shelter it affords to stock.

Mr. Koons figures that if the ground occupied by straw stacks was sown to wheat every year, the yield, on a fifteen-bushel average, would be 375,000 bushels. At 90 cents a bushel the crop from the straw stack area alone would bring \$337,500. This sum, Mr. Koons says, is lost annually by the farmers in the limited territory in which the estimate is made. The loss in the entire state, according to his reasoning, runs up into the millions.

The reason given by farmers for leaving the stacks in the field is that they are troublesome to burn. The interior of a stack usually is damp, and when set on fire it smolders for a week. Many farmers don't care to bother with them. Only about one farmer in five burns his straw stacks. Some farmers use straw for fertilizer after it rots, but it takes a long time for a stack to rot sufficiently for this purpose, and even then it is not the best.

Experiments lately have been made in the preparation of straw for fuel, by pressing it into blocks. These experiments have shown encouraging results, and it is likely that they will be successful. In that case, a new market would be created for farmers which would enable them to dispose of their straw at a fair price, and have the use of the ground now wasted.

When a woman complains that life isn't worth living, make her read the bargain sale announcements in the newspapers—Philadelphia Ledger.

His wife is Mrs. Julia Heneman Burnett Rice, who is actively interested in public affairs, and who is best known through her efforts for the suppression of unnecessary noises. The country is indebted to her for inaugurating the movement for the celebration of a sane and safe Fourth of July. They have six children, one of whom is a painter whose work has been praised for power and originality.

The poetry of Muriel Rice—a volume of which makes its appearance from the press of Mitchell Kennerley—has already won for her a reputation in Europe, her verses having been translated into German by the noted poet and critic, Dr. Theodore Lessing. She is at her best, perhaps, in the poem entitled "Before the Fall," in which Eve reveals, from her own point of view, the meaning of the woman's insatiable thirst for knowledge.

Of this poem Dr. Edward J. Wheeler, editor of Current Literature, remarked that it is "one of the most notable poems produced in the English language in the last ten years." Miss Rice shows, too, a wonderful mastery of the difficult science of poetry and a subtle instinct in blending sense and sound. Her artistry seems wholly unobscured by the work of other poets, and her themes are what critics

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## The Tired Business Man

BY WALTER A. SINCLAIR.

Tells Friend Wife It's a Short Session and a Chary One.

"I infer from the papers that the only thing a short session of congress has to do is to be short," observed Friend Wife. "Yes, short and ugly," returned the Tired Business Man. "It is one of the privileges of a man whose constituency has just risen up joyously to smear one just behind his ear to sit tight for a few weeks and help vote through many millions of dollars of the nation's money. Lame ducks may waddle funny, but they can often do a very neat and extensive job of nest feathering during the few sad days left for them to perform in the bright, fierce sunlight. As for slipping over any tricks to benefit the people of the land during those days when the discredited ones are being done up in campor balls preparatory to a long rest—a couple of ha ha's.

"Those are the days when the pork grabbers do their Christmas shopping early and late. Naturally, when one has just received a jolt where the folding back collar rubs a green spot on the neck one doesn't feel like handing out anything in the way of a Christmas present to one's constituents or the country at large—nothing but the frozen physiognomy. One is too busy looking for a nice soft place to land when the 'volpianing is over.

"Just why the Fathers in their understandable wisdom decreed that the political corpse should attend the preparations for their final disposition has never been very clear to me. I see the like of rubbing it in to make H. Clay Marlthrop travel all the way to Washington, D. C., just to keep the old chair warm and draw down a little mileage. The victim seldom revisits the scene of the crime.

"My idea is that he ought to just stick to Weeville and go back to the practice of law and the ventilation of his voice, as in the days when he made all the loose talk in his district ring with his super-heated orators. Or tending bar, or being an undertaker, or whatever line made him so justly popular before he went to the principal town in the District of Columbia to be one of the trained seals of approval.

"But no. The mangled victims must endure the delights of train riding all the way across the country, just as if they liked it as well as Taft does. And what do they do when they get there? Try to do a little restitution as token that they can see a great white light if it is poked into their eyes? Echo (doing its answering specialty) answers, 'what?'



"PRACTICAL"

"For the most part they avoid those comfy seats which the janitor of the capitol furnished them to perch on. They are too busy dashing madly around from president to department heads, emitting their weird cries the while, and striving desperately to show those with something to hand out that when it comes to that thumpy and plump fellow, the well known Mr. Horner had nothing on those who have been given the technical boots by the voters.

"When they are on the job it is for slipping something juicy and larded with money to their districts, where a judiciously appointed federal agent makes up a nice lower berth for them to snore in. The can't-come-backs don't clutter up the congressional records with speeches for the home consumption, because there isn't any use. They don't talk in fine phrases at a time which can be heard a mile on a sunny afternoon. Most of their conversation is done in whispers with the proper parties. A bird on a coin is worth several on the menu. Hence, when Uncle Sam frisks the treasury afterward he finds that he is short, too. It's a short session and a chary one, but to my way of thinking there is one great satisfaction about it."

"What's so satisfactory about it?" asked Friend Wife, meekly. "That it's so short," replied the Tired Business Man. (Copyright, 1910, by the N. Y. Herald Co.)

## Christmas Delicacies

Rich Mince-meat—Allow to three pounds of finely minced tender beef, weighed after the loss of the fat, one-third pound of butter, two-thirds pound of suet, four pounds sugar, four pounds seeded raisins, three pounds currants washed and dried, three pints sweet cider, three pints bottled cider, one quart of the stock in which the beef was boiled, six heaping teaspoonsful of salt, one pint of molasses, one teaspoonful pepper, half a pound of shredded citron, the same quantity of candied orange and lemon peel mixed and a quart and a half of jelly or juice of preserves. Cook about half an hour, just long enough to be sure the meat is thoroughly scalded, and pack in stone jars or glass cans. Set away in a cool place. When ready to make the pies scatter a few fresh, plump raisins over the top of each pie before putting on the upper crust, and if not moist enough add a little more cider or fruit juice. Cook until well browned. A little rosewater or a tablespoonful of brandy may be added, if desired, at the same time.

Plainer Mince-meat—A plainer mince-meat in reduced quantity is this "up-state" recipe, measured according to the old New England formula of choice. To one bowl of finely chopped meat allow three bowls of apples, one-half bowl suet, one-half bowl currants, one bowl seeded raisins, two cups bottled cider, three nutmegs, grated; two tablespoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful pepper and sweet cider or fruit juice to make moist. Sweeten with brown sugar (some old fashioned housekeepers like a little molasses added), and cook thoroughly before canning.

Bake the mince pies a day or two beforehand, then heat through just before serving. Sometimes the pies are made in little individual dishes instead of the large pie, or they may be made with a latticed upper crust. In the latter case it is a popular idea to pour a little brandy over the pie just before it is brought in and light the same as a plum pudding.

The Christmas Plum Pudding—Put into a big bowl one cupful each, finely chopped suet, seeded raisins, cleaned currants and granulated sugar, three cupfuls soft bread crumbs and one cup each of shredded citron and orange peel. Add four eggs one by one, each being mixed thoroughly with the other ingredients before to next is added. Follow with one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful mixed nutmeg, cloves and allspice and the grated yellow rind of one lemon.

Mix thoroughly, using the hands, then fill into a large buttered mould, leaving but little room for it to swell. Tie a thickly greased and floured cloth or a piece of oiled paper over the top and fit on the cover tight. Put into a steamer or arrange cords so that it may be suspended from the inside of the cover of the kettle in which it is boiled. The boiling water should reach almost to the top of the bowl. Boil seven hours steadily, taking care that the water is boiling when the pudding goes in. On Christmas day the pudding can be reheated in the mould in which it was made. When sending to the table, stick a sprig of holly on the top, put a border of blanched split almonds around the edge and pour over the pudding a quarter cup of brandy or rum, to be set on the fire just as this dessert is brought into the dining room.

This pudding should be made several weeks before Christmas because it will be far more delicious than if made just in time for the dinner.

## Daughters of Well Known Men

Miss Muriel Rice, whose verse has won for her international reputation, is the daughter of Dr. Isaac L. Rice, the founder and editor of the Forum. He originated the Rice gambit, which is said to rival the Ruy Lopez opening as an achievement in the history of chess. Many years ago he wrote a successful work on metrics, and he co-edited a number of articles in the North American Review and other magazines.

Dr. Rice was born in Wachenheim, Bavaria, and educated at the Central High school of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Columbia Law school, where he was afterwards a lecturer. In that capacity he also served the School of Political Science. He left teaching to take up railroad law, and is today a financier and a captain of industry.

His wife is Mrs. Julia Heneman Burnett Rice, who is actively interested in public affairs, and who is best known through her efforts for the suppression of unnecessary noises. The country is indebted to her for inaugurating the movement for the celebration of a sane and safe Fourth of July. They have six children, one of whom is a painter whose work has been praised for power and originality.

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## Recipes for Amateur Cooks

Cream of Celery Soup—This can be made from the outer tough stalks of the celery head, those that are not fit to eat on the table. Do not use the green stalks, but those that have been at least partially bleached. Wash and scrape and when you have the equivalent of two heads cut in inch pieces, use a few of the leaves, and cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour in a quart of water, or water and white stock.

When tender pass through a pure sieve. Add a quart of hot milk and when it comes to the scalding point thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth with two tablespoonfuls of butter and cook with a little of the boiling soup. Do this in a small saucepan. Turn into the soup or larger kettle; stir until all is thickened and smooth, add a tablespoonful of minced parsley and a half cupful of cream, and serve with soufflé balls or toasted croutons.

Hickory Nut Cake—Beat to a cream one-half cup of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add the yolks of two eggs beaten light and stirred in with a cupful of rich milk. Sift together in another bowl three cups of pastry flour, a teaspoonful soda. Mix with the other ingredients, beat, then fold in two cupfuls of chopped hickory or walnut meats and two cups of seeded raisins dredged with flour.

Fold in the whites of two fresh eggs beaten to a froth, and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. The cake may be flavored with a grating of nutmeg, a bit of mace or vanilla as preferred.

## LUCK



"I don't get what I deserve for my poetry."

"You're lucky!"

## VIGILANCE AFLOAT.



"I can't trust a storekeeper from one end of the land to the other."

"Just the same at sea. They have to keep on weighing the anchor."

## DRY READING



"Mr. Wotter—I thought you turned over a new leaf, Jagsen?"

"Jagsen—I did, of 'em, but the next page read 'to be