

America Need Not Fear Invasion, Says Marconi.

No notable scientific discoveries or inventions are growing out of the great war is the opinion of William Marconi, the wireless inventor. The big lesson in Europe has been one of organization, he told an Associated Press correspondent. "I doubt if any one before this war ever realized the meaning and value of railroad transportation on a large scale, as it is practiced in the United States. Europe, too, has learned how to do big industrial jobs overnight, to assemble raw materials and turn out needed factory products."

Rivers of Gasoline.

We will consume, in this country, this year almost 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline; which is the equivalent of a stream six feet wide and one foot deep flowing at the rate of one mile an hour. Five years ago gasoline retailed at 35 cents in England and from 40 to 75 cents on the Continent, and there are those who even predict 40-cent gasoline here some day. Recent improvements in refining have considerably increased the percentage of gasoline extracted, and inventors are confident of perfecting carburetors which will use kerosene, but for the present we are confronted with a decrease in the gasoline content of the older oil wells, and an insufficient capacity in the refining plants. Our exports, however, of gasoline in 1915 were considerably less than in 1914, although more crude oil was sent abroad. There is also a strong probability that, with the reconstruction and resumption of business abroad at the close of the war, consumption there will be much greater than now. Horses will be scarce and time will be everything, and the motor car and truck will receive a great impetus. Just how long the present oil wells will continue to produce, or when and where new oil fields will be discovered, no one can say with certainty. Before that day arrives, however, it is fair to expect that chemists will have found some substitute, or inventors of making one gallon do the work of more.—H. H. Windsor, in the September "Mechanics Magazine."

DO YOU KNOW THAT

- One million two hundred thousand Americans die each year, it is estimated?
Heart disease, pneumonia and tuberculosis cause more than 30 per cent of deaths?
Sickness lowers earning capacity?
The U. S. Public Health Service is the nation's first line of defense against disease?
Disease is the nation's greatest burden?
Sunlight and sanitation, not silks and satins, make better babies?
Low wages favor high disease rates?
A female fly lays an average of 120 eggs at a time?
Believe in national preparedness and then?
Fail to keep yourself physically fit?
Wash your face carefully and then use a common roller towel?
Go to the drug store to buy a tooth brush and then?
Handle the entire stock to see if the bottles are right?
Swat the fly and then?
Maintain a pile of garbage in the back yard?

Immigrant Among Flowers.

The forget-me-not is a delightful immigrant belonging to that numerous flower family which includes the Virginia cowslip, hound's tongue and comfrey. As far back as we are able to trace the flower history it held an honored place in the flower garden, and when America was settled it was brought along to cheer the colonist's austere life and to remind him of the old roof-tree across the billowy sea. Have you ever noticed the little golden circle around the center of the flower? That little circle is put there by the flower as a honey guide to tell the bee just where to insert her tongue to get the richest draft of nectar and at the same time to touch both anther and stigma and thus fertilize the plant.

Prepared.

"I saw a perfect love of a library table at Grumble's this afternoon."
"But, my dear, we don't need a library table."
"I know, love, but there's no telling when we will need one, since Uncle George gave little Georgie that tool chest for his birthday."—N. Y. World.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

Find your niche and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it is only to be hewer of wood and drawer of water, do something in this great battle for God and truth—Spurgeon.

They say, these mysterious fates that rule the shape and form of feminine beauty, that the flare is to go and that long, straight folds are to grace our statuesque figures and render them as classic as possible. Good news for the "daughter of the gods," but what of the five-foot four that weighs 170? Ah, well I suppose we will all follow suit and turn out in whatever the tyrant fashion decrees, and the funny part of it is we will all look fairly well in whatever it is—a merciful dispensation of Providence!

It certainly looks as if the coming season was to be a "blue lookout," for all the dresses and suits, and even negligees, are being shown in that almost universally becoming color. To be sure, we can have virtually an infinite variety in the blues (either material or spiritual,) but the most popular seems to be a kind of cross between navy and midnight. It is extraordinary what a difference attention to the small details makes in a costume. The most expensive and gorgeous dress worn without care being given to the completeness of the whole is not one-half so smart or in such good taste as a quite simple home-made gown in which every last thing has been considered.

For this reason one of the most profitable expenses for the woman whose dress allowance is limited is one or possibly two good hats of black or white and a set of trimmings which can be easily and quickly changed, so as to match whatever frock she is wearing. Stockings, shoes, buckles and other ornaments should be kept in sets, so that down to the tiniest detail her costume may be in exact harmony. In this way she will always look well dressed and complete, while another woman who does not take the same care will look like a crazy patchwork in comparison, though she may spend six times as much on her clothes.

When one is nervous or tired, a sponge bath in water, either hot or cold, will often prove stimulating and refreshing. Elderly people and those whose circulation is feeble should avoid the cold plunge so delightful to the young, because it robs them of vitality. But those in advanced years, as well as boys and girls, are better for the daily bath from head to foot. A bathtub and a copious amount of water is not a prerequisite if all that one has to depend on are a basin and pitcher.

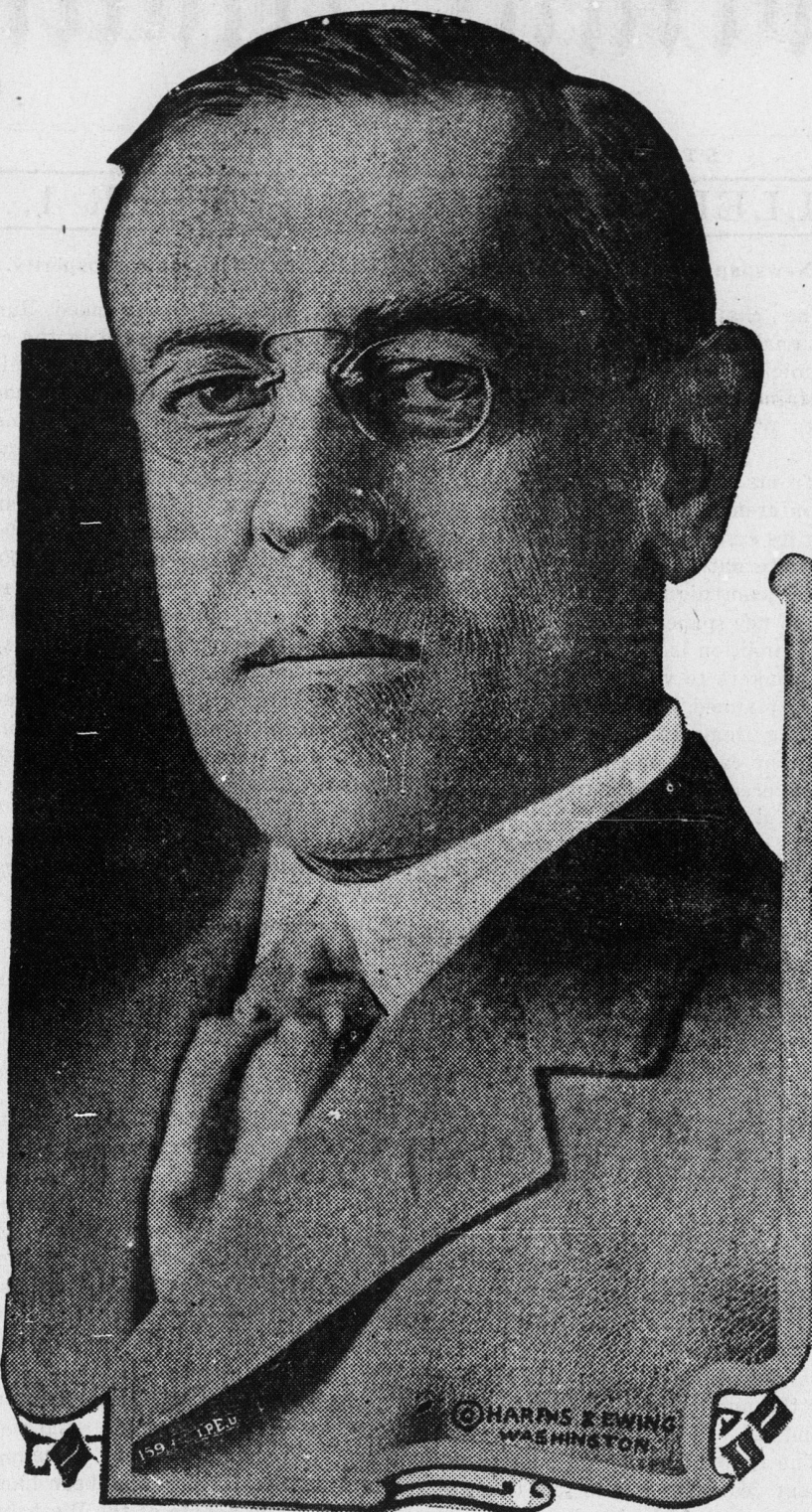
Sachets are now given as bridge prizes, so that the hostess who possesses more of the virtue of hospitality than money may entertain correctly if only she has a large number of fresh looking silk pieces at hand. Such little bags are of all sizes, as they are used to drop among the handkerchiefs, the neckwear, the gloves and the lingerie. They are mounted over little, fine white linen sacks which hold the powder, and their ends may be fringed and tied together or sherryed into a sort of rose effect. Sachets are especially acceptable these days, when only vague suggestions of perfume are permissible.

"Women are so queer about clothes, too; they either follow every freak of fashion blindly, irrespective of their age and shape, or grumble at its absurdities, whereas there was never a fashion yet that could not be adapted to suit the individual. The present day short full skirts, for instance, are piquant on a slim girl in her teens or early twenties, but except for country wear no woman over 30 looks dignified with an undue expanse of ankle showing. Vails, again, either add to or detract from a woman's looks immensely; the short veil scarcely reaching to the tip of the nose is charming where the mouth and chin are either youthful or perfectly moulded—but the contour of the lower part of the face is the very first to go, so that a veil long enough to be folded under the chin is more becoming to most women."

"The girl with a fat face should avoid chokingly high collars, though they make a fascinating frame for the girl with an oval or thin face. White silk gloves in wrist length are again in strong demand. White satin sport suits are a high-class novelty in this line. Sport skirts of white satin to be worn with silk sweaters in high colors are also a novelty. Indications are that pleated skirts will show marked revival in fall models.

Present demand in waists continues to hold big in Georgette and foulards. Hand-embroidery and hand-beading are much liked as waist trimmings. Jabot waists in white and color continue in favor. Waist retailers anticipate good demand on lace waists as a September novelty. A present craze for blue serge in dresses is following that of dark blue taffeta dresses. This is the way to make plain boiled starch: Allow two tablespoonfuls of starch to a gallon of water. Wet the starch with cold water until it is of the consistency of cream. Then pour over it the water which is bubbling. Stir constantly until smooth and boil for five minutes. Add an inch of candle—to a gallon—or a tablespoonful of lard to give a very smooth starch. This is the foundation for all starching, excepting that done with uncooked starch. If a very stiff starch is desired a tablespoonful of gum arabic water to a quart of starch gives good results. To prepare gum arabic water, pour two cupfuls of boiling water over a quarter of a pound of gum arabic. When the gum is dissolved strain the solution into a bottle, cork and keep on hand for use in the laundry.

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENT WILSON



IT CAN'T BE DONE!

There is no cause for Democrats and Progressives—lovers of peace and opponents of the horrors and crimes of war—to feel other than the greatest confidence in the re-election of President Wilson.

Friends of his Republican opponent have been making vicious endeavor to impress the voters of the country with a fictional strength for Mr. Hughes' candidacy.

President Wilson has the Democrats of the country enthusiastically behind him.

He has the friends of preparedness and peace. He has every Progressive who really holds policies above prejudice and deeds above vague promises.

He has the women voters of the states where suffrage is an accomplished fact, who hold their country first in their esteem and who are able to see more in the support President Wilson has already given suffrage, than in the opportunist espousal of their cause by a candidate who before never has shown by his acts even the most descending sympathy.

There are but a meagre few states where Mr. Hughes' champions can give him more than a doubtful chance of securing electoral votes.

No issue has been joined by the speeches of the Republican candidate which is of sufficient worth to merit serious consideration.

Behind Mr. Wilson there is a long record of deeds done and legislation enacted which puts him far up abreast of the times and popular demands.

For President Wilson to be defeated there must develop such a reaction from present sentiment as would be startling indeed.

He has the record of achievement. He has the shibboleth of peace. He has the accomplishment of preparedness.

He has a Congress which has stood nobly behind his policies and has written laws that the great masses of voters will surely indorse.

He has been direct, diligent, assertive and dominant. No public man ever cherished loftier ideals or did more to win to them the public approval.

Beat him? IT CAN'T BE DONE!

Beat him, and restore to power in the Government the old order, the Republican reactionaries, the guardians and agents of privilege and prerogative?

Beat him, and blot from the statute books laws that register a century of progress?

NO, INDEED!

Beat him, with the harvests ripening into such wealth as the country never knew before?

Beat him, with the Government's credit the talk of the world? Beat him, with labor employed, wages good and happiness the outward semblance of nation-wide contentment?

Beat him, with the vaults of the banks of the country bulging and legislation already enacted which is the guarantee of low interest rates?

Beat him, with his neutrality achievements, which have made us the one nation secure from the criminal effusion of the red blood of the sons and fathers of the land?

Beat him, when the law is highly respected, when the national honor is respected, when the flag has been made the signal at once of preparedness and peace, and our people home-loving, God-fearing and ready for the higher achievements in the future than were ever chronicled in the past?

IT CAN'T BE DONE!

WILSON'S SERVICE TO AMERICA'S FARMERS

Remarkable Record Set Forth in Letter by the President on Signing Bill.

NEW LAWS; NEW OUTLOOK

Farm Loan Act, Federal Reserve Bank, Provisions for Warehouse and Marketing Facilities Are Part of Program Executed by Democrats.

No administration has ever done so much to advance the agriculture interests of the United States as that of President Wilson. The record is set forth chiefly and effectively in a letter written by the President to Congressman A. F. Lever, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, August 11, 1916.

My dear Mr. Lever:

It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered by the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth.

1. Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

2. Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

3. Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the States and the Federal Government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the Act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from Federal and State sources alone, a total of over \$8,600,000, in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

4. Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance, and rural organization.

5. Provision was made promptly for the creation of an Office of Markets and Rural Organization and the appropriations for this Office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market service. A similar service for live stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

6. The problems of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

7. Under the Cotton Futures Act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

8. The United States Grain Standards Act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product, and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

9. The United States Warehouse Act will enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various States. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

10. Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national develop-

ment is the Federal Aid Road Act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The Act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the Act not only, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by States and localities.

11. The Federal Reserve Act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special needs of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

12. It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which, I believe, will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable, and attractive, and, therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives.

WILSON A PROGRESSIVE BEFORE PARTY WAS BORN

Eighteen months before the birth of the Progressive Party, Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, gave this definition of a Progressive and so classified himself in an address before the Kansas Society of New York, January 29, 1911:

"By 'Radical' I understand one who goes too far, by 'Conservative' one who does not go far enough; by 'Reactionary' one who won't go at all. I suppose I must be a Progressive, which I take to be one who insists on recognizing new facts, adjusting policies to facts and circumstances as they arise."

Under Democratic influences during the six-year period since standstillism was overthrown in the House of Representatives in 1910, ninety per cent of the program of reform advocated by the Progressive Party has been enacted into law. "Invisible government," which is now making desperate efforts to "come back," has been driven from power under President Wilson's administration and will have no place in Washington so long as he is in the White House.

MEXICO IS COMING BACK.

Saved From Conquest, It is Working Out its Own Destiny.

Encouraging news continues to come from Mexico, and the tirades of President Wilson's critics grow tamer all the while. Mexico has seen much misfortune, has borne many trials, has experienced many tragedies, but there is a buoyancy to the present situation that gives cheer to those of that long-suffering republic. Americans, coming from that country, bring optimistic assurances. They declare that there is much better government there than for many years, that Carranza money is increasing in value, that business is picking up and that law is being respected.

The New York Evening Sun, a Republican newspaper, which usually criticizes everything President Wilson does, is compelled to recognize the facts, telegraphed from San Antonio, Texas, by William G. Shepherd, war correspondent of the United Press, who has been one of the keenest observers of conditions both in Europe and Mexico. Mr. Shepherd, back from a long service abroad, was sent recently to the Mexican border. After a careful survey he reported conclusions which the Sun displays under the heading: "Mexico Coming Back; Business Grows Brisk—Confidence in Carranza Increases and Things Look Up." In part Mr. Shepherd says:

Mexico is coming back. It's not a dead rubber nation; it's got a bounce in it. A summary of the news from the heart of Mexico, gathered in the last three weeks along the border from Americans incoming from Mexico, shows beyond doubt that conditions are improving, confidence in Carranza is growing, the situation is gaining buoyancy, Carranza money is gaining in value and business is picking up.