

WAR.

There's war in Europe, I've heard men say. And there's carnage, and havoc, and blood to pay. And they've bombs and pistols and guns that slay. And rows of bayonets.

LIFE STORY OF NEW HEAD OF DUAL EMPIRE.

Charles I of Austria, the new ruler of the Dual Empire, was born on August 17, 1887, at the imperial chateau of Persenbourg, overlooking the Danube valley.

When he was 17 years of age the young prince joined the First Regiment of Uhlan as lieutenant, and was later transferred to the Seventh Regiment of Dragoons.

The assassination of his uncle, Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo on June 26, 1914, made him heir to the throne, and on July 25 of the same year he was appointed colonel of the First Hussar Regiment.

With the advent of the new Empress Zita, curiosity naturally will be aroused as to her personality and accomplishments. From her early days she has been studious and is an accomplished musician and well versed in literature, history and philosophy.

a convent at Zangbert, where she advanced rapidly in music, presiding now and then as organist in the convent chapel.

After her father's death the then Princess Zita in 1908 spent some time in the Rye Abbey, Isle of Wight, England, where her sister, Princess Adelaide, is a nun. Here among the French sisters who had been compelled to leave France owing to the church reform law, she studied music, literature, Latin, history and philosophy.

Princess Zita made the acquaintance of Archduke Charles Francis at Franzensbad, Bohemia, in 1909, while the guest of the Archduchess Marie Annunziata, her cousin. Later, Princess Zita and Archduke Francis met at balls and other festivities at the Hofburg palace, and occasionally at the hunting lodge of the Archduchess Marie Therese.

On the occasion of a court ball early in 1911, Archduke Charles Francis is reported to have declared his love for the Princess. Another version of this story, however, is that the Archduke, having his attention drawn to a particularly graceful dancer, said: "Oh, I have liked her for a long time."

The first household of the Archduke and Archduchess was established at Kolomea, Galicia, where they had occasion to enjoy the splendid hospitality of the Polish nobility. Their first child was born November 20, 1912, and was named Francis Joseph Otto.

The other children of the couple are the Archduchess Adelaide, born January 3, 1914; Archduke Robert Charles Louis, born February 8, 1915; and Archduke Felix Frederick August, born May 31, 1916, the date on which his father was a victor in the battles at Asiago and Asiago, in Italy.

Turning Point in War, British Newspapers Think.

British newspapers think the turning point in the war has been reached. An indication as to how important they regard the situation may be judged from the fact that one edition devoted from forty to sixty per cent. of their editorial and news pages to the American situation.

Naval experts' opinions were spread over columns in the newspapers. Their discussions centered on the possible end of the war on the sea. The experts disagree on many points—even they argue from the same facts.

Pictures, incidentally, are printed in remarkable profusion. The naval experts are practically unanimous in their opinion that the main American fleet will not serve any purpose which is not already adequately met by present forces of the allies.

Some opinions bemoan the failure of America to provide fast cruisers; others take satisfaction in the large number of destroyers and gunboats listed in the American register.

The most interesting comment noted was the belief that something new will be produced from Thomas A. Edison's 'invention board,' appointed as a consulting committee by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Without exception the most favorable attention was given to critics to the mobilization of volunteer motor-craft, whose recent maneuvers were apparently keenly watched from this side of the water.

The Britains call these motorboats adversaries of the submarine "sea wasps." They hold that the addition in large numbers of these submarine hunters to the allies' effective naval forces would be of the utmost value at the present juncture.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., workmen recently repaired the outside stairs of old University Hall. The building was constructed in the seventies, and complaint was made at that time that the stairway was too narrow to permit the co-eds to pass comfortably.

To Be Abolished.

Hog raising within the city limits of Philadelphia is to be abolished on or before March 15. Director Krusen served notice on all pig owners a few days ago, that they must dispose of their animals before that date or the city would confiscate them and destroy the pig pens.—Ex.

Some Aspects of Munition Manufacture.

The National Geographic Society has issued a bulletin dealing with the geography of munitions with reference to the war in Europe. In this bulletin the society shows how almost every mook and canny of the world has been called upon for materials out of which the nation at war may fabricate the thunderbolts of Mars.

The demands which the war in Europe has made upon the countries of the earth for materials with which to prosecute it are as vast in the range of materials used as in the quantities required. One can scarcely travel far enough afield to get away from the remote interiors of the tropic world and the polar regions where civilization has only a fitful occupation can get away from it.

From the deep forests of Brazil comes much of the rubber that is required. From the waste places of the world there come the cheap furs which are used in the making of the gas hose and the tarp that come those wonderful substances out of which are prepared the terrific explosives which are being used in such extensive fashion.

Tin is widely used in the manufacture of anti-friction metals, solders and gun metals. The Malay States produce about one-half of the world's output of 120,000 tons.

Our Presidents Long Live.

The longevity of the Presidents of the United States is remarkable, says the "London Lancet." Their ages at death were as follows: 67, 90, 89, 85, 73, 80, 78, 79, 68, 53, 65, 74, 64, 77, 56, 66, 63, 70, 49, 56, 71, 67, 58 years.

The following causes of death are those popularly accepted: Washington, pneumonia; (most correct accounts state dematous affection of the windpipe, or membranous croup.) J. Adams, debility; Jefferson, chronic diarrhoea; Madison, debility; Monroe, debility; J. Q. Adams, paralysis; Jackson, consumption and dropsy; Van Buren, asthmatic catarrh; Harrison, bilious pleurisy; Tyler, bilious attack (with) bronchitis; Folk, chronic diarrhoea; Taylor, cholera morbus and typhoid fever; Fillmore, debility; Pierce, dropsy and inflammation of stomach; Buchanan, rheumatic gout; Lincoln, bullet wound; Johnson, paralysis; Grant, cancer of the tongue and throat; Hayes, paralysis of the heart; Garfield, bullet wound; Arthur, Bright's disease, paralysis and apoplexy; Cleveland, debility; B. Harrison, pneumonia; McKinley, bullet wound.

Fun All Around.

A city man recently visited his country cousin. The man from the city, wishing to explain the joys of urban life, said: "We certainly have been having the fun the last few days. Thursday we autoed to the country club and golfed until dark, then trolleyed back to town and danced until morning."

It is surprising how far-reaching the effect of the war has been on those countries which have not had those facilities for counteracting some of its influences. It is said that if it had not been for the corborundum industry in the United States when the war stopped the supply of abrasive materials from Turkey and Asia Minor, a thousand industries would have had to slow up.

When the munition factories of the world were being equipped, there was an unprecedented demand for tungsten. This material practically multiplies three times the speed of every tool machine in which it is used. Alloys of ferro-tungsten cut shavings one and a half inch wide, one-half inch thick and forty to fifty feet in length. England is said to have produced a new kind of high speed tool steel which is called reatcol. It contains neither tungsten nor cobalt, requires neither forging, hardening nor tempering, but merely has to be ground into shape in order to make it ready for use.

Wherever one turns, he finds such instances as these of the new inventions and the new substances that are being employed, and they will probably mean a very great deal to civilization in the years that follow the war. If there ever was a time when necessity was the mother of invention it is in the stress in Europe today. And Europe seems to be making the most of it.

Dayton Insistent on its Reform.

In spite of predictions that Dayton's plan of city government, known as the commission-manager plan, would soon go the way of all systems not supported by a determination to have clean government at any cost, the city's affairs continue, after almost three years of the new plan, to show the result of good management, says the Indianapolis News.

Perhaps the people of Dayton realize that, having set themselves up as pioneers in the reformation of what has been called the "one conspicuous failure in American government," they are obliged to see the thing through at any cost. But from the results achieved, it is most probable that they are so well satisfied by that they would not part with the plan. They have succeeded so well with it that some 40 other cities have adopted the same plan, which would indicate that in the right hands the plan is a success.

A report of conditions since the plan was adopted shows that in three years the infant mortality rate was decreased from 124 a thousand—the rate which prevails in the United States at large—to 87.2; the death rate has been reduced from 15.7 a thousand to 13; the tax rate from 14-4 to 13.4 and the city debt has been reduced \$75,000, while additional service to the people valued at \$90,000 has been provided out of equal expenditures. Before the flood of 1913 demonstrated to the people of Dayton the glaring defects in their municipal management the city was in a bad way.

The old administration had run up a debt of \$600,000, of which much went for running expenses as street repaving. There was a water system designed for a town of 30,000 with which it was trying to supply the needs of a city of 125,000. There was no ash or rubbish collection, and only part of the garbage was collected. The waterworks has been made adequate and placed on a paying basis; all garbage is collected off the city and disposed of in a reduction plant built under the supervision of engineer members of the city government. It pays a net profit of \$17,000 a year. Loan sharks have been driven out of the city. Vacant lots to the number of 840 have been plowed at municipal expense and turned into gardens. A workhouse with a modern system of handling habitual drunkards has been established. And the short ballot and numerous other improvements have been adopted with great success.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT

However vexed you may be overnight, things will often look very different in the morning. If you have written a clever and conclusive but scathing letter, keep back till the next day, and it will very often never go at all.—Lord Avebury.

If you have money invested in ribbon mines of ribbon wells or whatever one calls the place from which ribbons by the yard emanate, you may feel perfectly free in planning a trip to Florida or Southern California, or anywhere else you choose. For ribbons are coming into high favor, and ribbon stock must be paying good dividends.

Quite the smartest finish for one's spring blouse is to have it completed with a square neck in front. This is a very new idea and is shown on some perfectly exquisite new blouses of French voiles, or cobwebby weave and shell pink tint. The collar was of flit lace and the square neck was immensely effective.

New and fetching tailored suits are of midnight blue garbandine in a high-waisted style, with many fine pleats and many black bone buttons. Collar and sleeves are rather tailorish, and the new, well-cut skirt was not quite so short as last season's models.

Among the attractive weaves for sports suits and other costumes are Poiret twill, crepe poplin, basket chevrons, velours and Bolivia cloth in cream color.

Smart sports suits for young women are of wool Jersey in the new clay color, which, as you'd imagine, is a variation from the sand color of other seasons. The suits have pleats, belts and pockets in the approved sports style.

Poult de soie is a lovely white silk which is a combination of satin and taffeta. It may be used for sports suits, skirts, coats or blouses, is quite wide but moderately priced.

Cold though it be, it will, nevertheless, soon be time for spring wraps, and already the question begins to concern fashionables.

Many of the new spring coats are in three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, but quite a number, especially motor wraps, cover the entire dress. Among the full-length models is the coat that pretends to be a frock, and this model is expected to meet with high favor.

Most of the new spring coats are along straight lines, having less flare than those worn during the fall and winter. Not a few models have sashes and belts, and the high, normal and low waistlines apparently share equal approval.

Some charming and youthful models show the Directorate influence, having fitted, double-breasted lines in the upper section, with the fullness gathered on at a high waistline. Moyen-Age lines are again suggested and characterize some very beautiful models.

Most of the sports models are of three-quarter length, some slightly shorter. Lines vary, the coats some times hanging loose from the shoulder or from a narrow yoke, or in other styles being broadly belted. Fancy pockets are a noticeable feature. The collars are round or sailor in effect, large, and may be worn open or closed. Sports materials this year are wide in range, many 1917 novelties being shown, including wool velours in plain and fancy weaves; wool jersey, in plain colors and stripes; English and Scotch mixtures, checks, hopsackings and tussahs, in plain color, polka dots and stripes.

The lace around the neck or collar of blouses or dresses often gets soiled. To clean, take boracic acid powder, rub well into lace, and leave for a day or so. Then shake out, when the dirt will be quite removed.

The disagreeable smell which onions leave on pots and pans can quickly be removed by washing and drying the pans, scouring with common salt and placing on the stove until the salt is brown. Shake often, then wash the pan as usual.

When putting away best silver after use try placing a piece of loaf sugar in both teapot, coffee pot and hot water jug to absorb any moisture that might be left in, and leave lid open.

When you have a small amount of cream to churn try putting it into a half gallon fruit jar, adjust the rubber and cover, wrap in a cloth to avoid its slipping around, and place it on the treadle of the machine. You may then either slip off the band and run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, or place the jar between your feet on the treadle and go on with your sewing, and in a very few minutes you will have a nice dish of butter. More than a half pound of butter may be made in this way.

To keep the napkins in good shape take them by opposite corners when they are wet and twist round and round. Do the same with the other corners. You will find that this squares the linen better than all the pulling and coaxing into shape when ironing time arrives.

Don't wear thin shoes and gossamer stockings in cold weather, or you will have that pinched, chilled look which is so unbecoming. Don't economize in shoe leather, as it is economy that is likely to cost you dear.

Don't give up taking exercise, even if the weather is bad. A brisk walk in a cold day is a splendid complexion beautifier. Wear a veil if your skin is susceptible to cold winds. It is better not to wear heavy headgear, as it is bad for the hair.

Do not let your rooms get hot and stuffy, and always have a window slightly open at the top. Don't forget to dry your hands thoroughly after washing, if you wish to prevent them from getting chapped.

Eggless Cake.—One cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of shortening, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Beat thoroughly to make this light. Flavor with an extract.

FARM NOTES.

The feed allowed brood sows just prior to farrowing is of vital importance. Sows should not be overfat at farrowing time. If too fat they will feed feverish, constipated and may farrow all the pigs dead.

A suitable grain ration recommended by the Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station for sows prior to farrowing is one consisting of corn, 400 parts, middlings 300 parts, tankage 100 parts and bran 50 parts. Oil meal may be substituted for tankage and the amount increased to 150 parts in the mixture.

A week or ten days prior to farrowing the sow should be removed to a farrowing pen which should be dry, comfortable and roomy. Farrowing pens in a centralized hog house eight feet square, with lots opening outside make the best quarters.

The day before farrowing the sow should receive only a light feed of bran fed wet. For the first thirty-six hours after farrowing the sow should be fed very lightly. Heavy feeding at this time will produce heavy milk flow, which in turn is apt to cause scouring in pigs.

At the expiration of the thirty-six hour period the sow may be started gradually on a ration of corn meal seven parts, tankage one part and sweet skim-milk in the proportion of one pound of grain mixture to one pound of milk.

Early hatching is the secret of winter egg production, say specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. The pullet that is hatched early matures and is ready to lay eggs in the fall when the supply is scarcest and prices highest. Chickens that are expected to be revenue producers for their owners later in the year should be out of their shells by April 30 at the latest. If they are properly cared for thereafter they will begin to lay eggs at the very time that the eggs are most wanted.

To a great extent the poultrymen of the country have overlooked this simple fact. For one thing, birds hatched later in the spring or summer are not inclined to become broody until late the following season and thus an unprofitable circle is formed. Each year pullets mature too late to produce in the fall and winter, and they sit too late for their offspring to do better. The poultryman who wishes to get really good returns from his flock must break this circle.

The growing use of incubators has made this comparatively easier. There is no reason why incubators should not be filled in March and early April and the hatching over before May 1. If no incubator is available, it may be possible to secure broody hens in the neighborhood. That they will repay the trouble and expense necessary to obtain them, is indicated by results at the government poultry farm in Maryland. There it is not unusual to get a daily average of one egg for every five hens throughout the fall and winter, and in some pens the average has been as high as one egg for three birds. If anything like this percentage could be obtained on farms, the ordinary poultry farmer would derive real benefit from high prices which eggs invariably bring for a period of several months.

Three things are necessary to produce a profitable number of eggs in any flock, no matter what the breeding. These are exercise, green feed, and animal feed of some sort. In a scratch feed composed of corn, wheat and oats, equal parts—about one pint for each 12 hens, morning and night, feed in deep litter. For a grain mash use wheat middlings, 25 pounds; 1 wheat bran, 25 pounds; ground oats, 25 pounds; corn meal, 20 pounds; and meat scrap, 10 pounds. This dry mash is fed from a dry-mash hopper.

When pullets are hatched, properly housed, and are being fed a mash such as I am recommending and poor results follow, try giving them a hot mash just about sundown. Chop up fine green feed, such as turnips, mangels, turnip tops, young oats, wheat or rye from the field, or cabbage or collards, and mix this with the above dry mash mixture, then pour on boiling water or, if you have it, boiling buttermilk or sour milk, and thoroughly mix the mash. Make it crumbly moist, not too wet, and feed just enough so that they will clean it up in about twenty minutes. This will take about one ounce of dry mash to each bird, a bucket of fine chopped green feed for each 200 birds, and nearly a bucket of boiling liquid. Give this mash as hot as the bird can safely eat it. Test the mash with your fingers; it should not be hot enough to burn the mouths of the hens and yet hot enough to warm them up thoroughly. This plan must be carried out gently each evening, as to obtain the best results it is necessary to care for the birds "like clockwork."

I have recently tried out this feeding plan on six flocks of pullets. One flock producing one to two per cent of eggs increased to 10 per cent in ten days, and in another ten days they were laying 20 per cent, and this rate should be steadily increased as the weeks go on toward spring. Another lot increased to 30 per cent egg production in three weeks.

Eggs for hatching should be selected, and only those having normal shape and weighing at least two ounces, with clean, smooth, strong shells should be used. Cracked eggs as well as dirty eggs, rough shells, weak shells, abnormal shapes, and extremely long or short eggs should be avoided.

There is no means of determining whether or not an egg is fertile except by incubation. The fresher the egg, the better it is for hatching. The vitality, however, is lowered but little when the egg is held for 10 days or two weeks. Extension Circular No. 47, of the Pennsylvania State College station states that eggs for hatching should be kept in a dry, cool place (50 to 60 degrees F.) laid on their sides, and turned occasionally. The germ starts to develop at 68 degrees F. In cold weather eggs should be collected as often as possible, to prevent chilling.

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