

STATE CHAIRMAN RAISES THE FLAG

Republican Headquarters Opened For Fall Campaign.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY

Will Not Be an "Off Year" in Pennsylvania, Where All the Great Interests Call For Continued Republican Control in State and National Politics.

[Special Correspondence]

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

With the opening of the state committee headquarters today the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania was formally inaugurated.

Although it is a fact that Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, chairman of the state committee, has been at work for weeks corresponding with county chairmen and other influential Republicans and has had the party machinery in active operation ever since he quit his activities in promoting the passage of the tariff bill at Washington, the general canvas for the election of the nominees of the Republican state convention may be fairly said to have been started this morning.

Republicans from interior counties who come here will be delighted with the new headquarters of the state committee.

The old establishment on Locust street below Fifteenth has been abandoned and thoroughly up to date committee rooms have been secured in the building formerly occupied by former Congressman Norrell on Broad street below Spruce. It is a four-story structure with all modern equipment. It is admirably adapted for campaign work.

Chairman Andrews, Secretary W. Harry Butler, of Dauphin, and Treasurer Charles Johnson, of Montgomery, have all been located in desirable offices, and Sergeant-at-Arms Cassell has assigned the corps of clerks and secretaries to suitable quarters throughout the building. Long distance telephone keeps the chairman in touch with the county committeemen in all parts of the state, and commodious rooms are available for meetings of the general committee or of sub-committees as they shall be called together from time to time.

An Important Campaign.

While this to many is what is termed an "off year," Colonel Andrews does not intend that it shall be an "off year" as far as the work at state committee headquarters are concerned.

He is proceeding upon the line that this is but a preliminary campaign for the election of a Republican governor and the election of a solid Republican delegation to congress next year. He has reminded all of his lieutenants that in June next the nominations will be made for governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary of internal affairs, for congressman in each of the thirty-two districts in the state, for state senator in all of the even numbered districts and for representatives in all of the state assembly districts, and that the legislature which will convene on the first Monday of January, 1914, will elect a successor to George T. Oliver, the junior United States senator from Pennsylvania.

With the important issues that will confront the voters next year Colonel Andrews in all of his appeals for support for the party nominees this fall dwells upon the necessity of strengthening the Republican lines in every direction and of endorsing the work of the Republican congress at Washington, which has protected Pennsylvania's interests.

Scheme to Win Votes.

Within the last few days the Republican leaders have unearthed a scheme of the Democrats to win so-called "complimentary" votes from Robert von Moeschrisker, the party's nominee for justice of the supreme court, and in favor of C. La Rue Munson, the Williamsport Democrat, who is running for that office.

They have obtained possession of a number of letters written to Republican members of the bar and others, asking support for Mr. Munson.

One of these letters was written by N. M. Edwards, of Williamsport, in a mailing expedition for Republican voters.

In this letter he said:

"Will you oblige me with the names of two or three Republican members of the bar of your county who will support for election to the supreme court the Hon. C. La Rue Munson, formerly president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association? Already a large number of the leading lawyers of the state, irrespective of party, have expressed their intention to support Mr. Munson."

Republicans Are Warned.

As the result of the receipt of this and similar letters by members of the bar, Colonel Andrews has sent out a series of warnings to Republican committees that they may advise the members of the bar and others who may be likewise approached of the facts that are being employed by the Democratic politicians and others who are active in promoting the Munson candidacy.

We Would That.

Miss Blue—You'd drive a man to drink, you would, Joe Jinks.

Mr. Jinks—You bet I would. Fifteen cents from station to Mansion House. Connect with both trains.

Caught.

Bill—Hear the story about the pen!

Jill—No; what is it?

Bill—No point to it!

PENROSE TO LEAD THE BUTTER FIGHT

Pennsylvania Senator Champion of Dairy Interests.

TO FOLLOW TARIFF VICTORY

Republican Leader of the Keystone State to Lead the Forces of the Agricultural Interests at the Next Session of the National Congress.

[Special Correspondence]

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 7.

Reports from every section of the state confirm the predictions that the farmers of Pennsylvania would be found standing loyally by the Republican party in the present state campaign.

In the framing of the tariff bill, which was recently passed at Washington, the interests of the farmers and dairymen of the Keystone State were carefully looked after by the Republican representatives in congress, and by also conserving the welfare of the wage earners and capitalists identified with great industrial concerns, the same Republican representatives promoted the general good.

The farmers thrive when their fellow countrymen are employed at remunerative wages, for the great army of workers in the factories and mines and in commercial life are the purchasers of the products of the farms.

From every quarter comes the news of revival of business and the relighting of the fires of the coke ovens and the furnaces of great manufacturing plants as the direct result of the passage of a Republican tariff bill.

To Lead Fight For Farmers.

Senator Penrose, who filled a most important role as a leading member of the United States senate's finance committee in drafting the tariff act, had the hearty co-operation of his colleagues, the junior United States Senator George T. Oliver, and every one of the Republican members of the house from Pennsylvania.

Now that the tariff issue has been settled prominent factors among the grazers and the dairymen of the state have inaugurated a movement for national protection for the butter makers against the sale of oleomargarine and other similar products in imitation of butter.

As he did in the tariff agitation, Senator Penrose has come to the front as the champion of the dairy interests of his native state and the country at large as well.

He has recognized the numerous defects in federal statutes which govern the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, renovated or process butter and adulterated butter and has agreed to co-operate with the prominent leaders of the Grange, Pure Butter Protective Association, the National Dairy Union and kindred agricultural organizations that wish to see these evils corrected at the session of the Sixty-first congress, which convenes on the first Monday of January, 1914, will elect a successor to George T. Oliver, the junior United States senator from Pennsylvania.

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To Draft a New Bill.

Senator Penrose has requested a committee of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania state department of agriculture and the Pure Butter Protective association of Pennsylvania, with G. H. Woodward, of Clearfield, and Assistant United States Attorney Walter C. Douglas, Jr., as attorneys, to prepare a bill which Senator Penrose will introduce as soon as congress shall reconvene. Senator Penrose says the defective character of the national laws works great injury to dairymen, farmers, merchants and consumers. The proposed measure is to be drafted with the greatest care, and while it will not prevent the legal manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, it will certainly prevent the sale of these products for butter.

Farmers, dairymen and all fair-minded people do not object to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine for what it is, but they do very properly oppose the marketing of this commodity as the genuine product of the cow.

Statistics from the Pennsylvania department of agriculture show that about 90 per cent of oleomargarine sold at retail is represented by vendors to be pure butter.

Deception of this kind is a great detriment to the dairymen, and it also enables unscrupulous dealers to defraud consumers who are induced to pay a price for oleomargarine considerably in excess of its real market value.

It is held that the word "knowingly" should be omitted from the oleomargarine laws because in many cases it has been found impossible to secure convictions on account of inability to prove that the offender knowingly violated the law. It is also held that the definition of oleomargarine should be so changed that butter, with or without coloring matter, could not be used in its manufacture, and that stamp should be visible and a record kept of the serial numbers so that every package may be traced to the dealer or manufacturer.

What Amber Is.

Amber is a fossilized vegetable resin, found in great abundance on the shores of the Baltic Sea, especially between Königsberg and Memel. In all probability it is derived from extinct coniferous trees. It becomes negatively electric when rubbed, and manifesta in a marked degree.

Caught.

Bill—Hear the story about the pen!

Jill—No; what is it?

Bill—No point to it!

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

DRYING VEGETABLES.

How the Thrifty Housewife May Save Expense of Buying Jars.

To have many home-canned vegetables for winter use, the expense of buying glass jars is quite a tax on the pocket-book, but the young housekeeper who needs all her jars for fruit may dry many of her vegetables and some of the small fruits with excellent results. Green shell beans, if shelled and dried quickly by the stove or in a sunny place, are equal to the canned ones. Lima beans are delicious after being dried quickly in this way. Corn should be boiled just enough to chicken the silk, and then shaved from the cob, dried. It should be spread out thin so it will sour before sufficiently dried.

If one dries but a small quantity at a time, they can be spread upon plates and dried, but if more are to be prepared a home-made evaporator is very convenient to have. The diagram shows plainly the construction, and of course it can be made any size. The four upright pieces should each have a wire nail driven part way into the bottom to protect the wood from direct contact with the stove. The trays have a simple frame-work of wood, and are covered with wire netting or thin cheese-cloth. These rest upon the cleats which hold the uprights together. There may be as many trays as one chooses. In using his evaporator do not place over a part of the stove, for the object is to dry, not to cook.

Vegetables or fruit dried in this way must be soaked in cold water overnight.—Kathleen Abbott.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A bit of rhubarb rubbed on the hands will remove the stains.

Eat plenty of dandelion greens. They are a fine tonic.

A few drops of ammonia on a dry cloth will clean the rubber rollers of your wash wringer.

A large glass bottle is the best receptacle for vinegar.

Handkerchiefs ironed in the middle first are not so apt to pucker.

Slowly sip a glass of pure warm milk just before you go to bed and you will have a peaceful sleep.

A toy washboard will do nicely for washing ribbons and lace.

As a substitute for oyster crackers, toast slices of bread and cut in squares.

To keep ostrich plumes during the summer, place in a glass jar and screw on the top. This will keep them dry and away from moths.

How to Make Good Starch.

It is an art to make good starch. To make thick starch use eight times as much water as starch and a quarter teaspoonful of lard, bacon or spermaceti to one quart of water. Salt may also be added. These are put in when the starch begins cooking. Starch is added when ready to use. Thin starch has twice as much water as thick starch. If one wishes to thin starch already made, use hot water. Starch that is thoroughly cooked will not stick. Partly cooked, it is milky; when done it is clear.

Make a smooth paste with cold water; thin by as much cold water. Add boiling water, stirring fast. If paste lumps, stop adding hot water and beat the lump out. Cook over the flame when all the water has been added. After five minutes, finish cooking over water. Keep covered and hot till ready to use.

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Giving Medicine to Children.

To give a child quinine put white of egg in spoon, quinine on the egg, and with a toothpick rope the egg around the quinine. When taking castor oil heat a cup; in it put a little hot water, lemon juice, the castor oil, and more lemon juice.

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Helpful Beauty Hints

SWEDISH HANDICRAFTS.

Peasants Do Much Good Hand Work

—Result is Few Factors.

Sweden is the home of the handicrafts. In addition to manual training taught in schools, the most exquisite hand weaving, lace making, brass work, even pottery, is done by the peasants. Each district has its own patterns, which the peasants make and wear, deeming it unpatriotic to have sought to do with patterns of other localities.

Because of the handicrafts Sweden has not many textile factories, says the Craftsman, although there are some where conditions of work are, for the most part, good. The people, however, are encouraged to continue hand weaving and to hold to the time honored industrial customs rather than to take the risk of a disturbed economic order due to a market glutted with shoddy trash. In all Sweden there are to-day only about ten thousand factories of all kinds, employing in all a little more than 250,000 workers—not a great number out of a total population of more than 5,000,000.

In the past much was heard of the屏风-making of actors and actresses (for many years the only large consumers) by white lead, which was a principal ingredient of paints used on stage.

Public opinion is, however, undergoing a gradual change in this respect, probably brought about in part by the general hardness of the articles used.

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In the good old days of shaded candles and even in the more recent ones when gas was used, only a fairly good complexion passed muster very well.

But under the uncompromisingly truthful electric globes, one must be a beauty to look only fairly well, for this particular form of illumination casts a bluish glow over all skins. To guard against this unbecoming effect a touch of rouge will be most satisfactory.

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