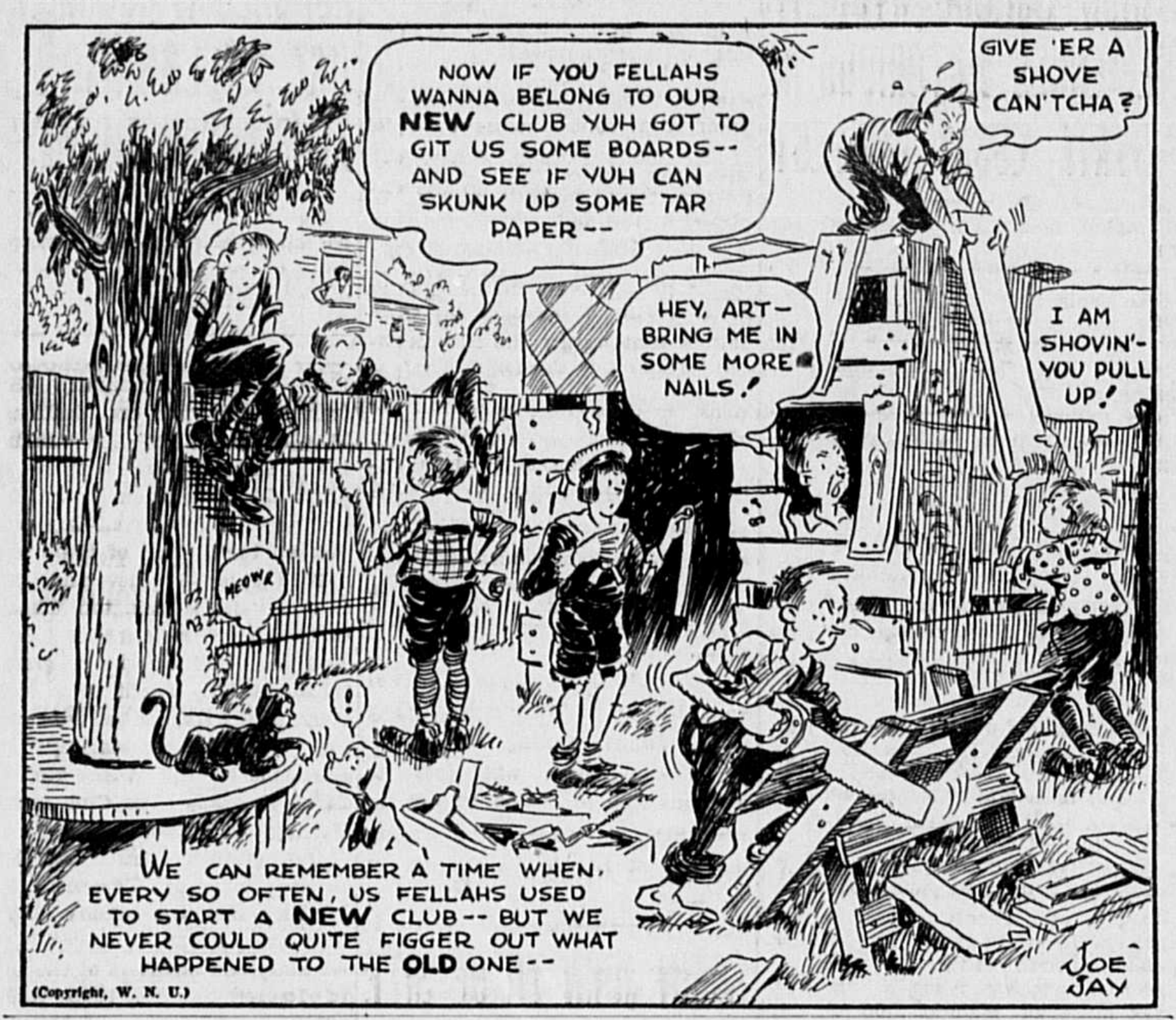
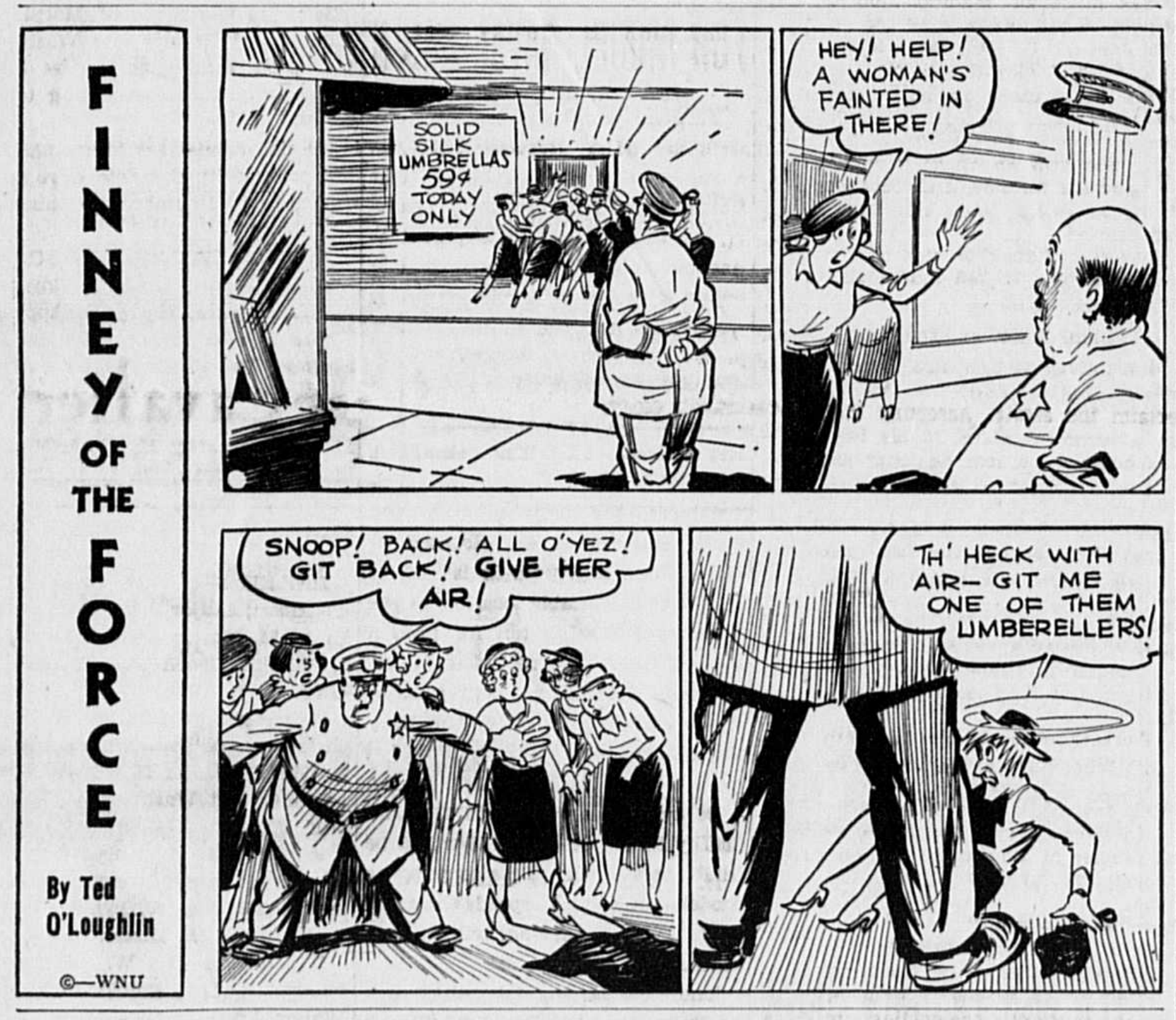
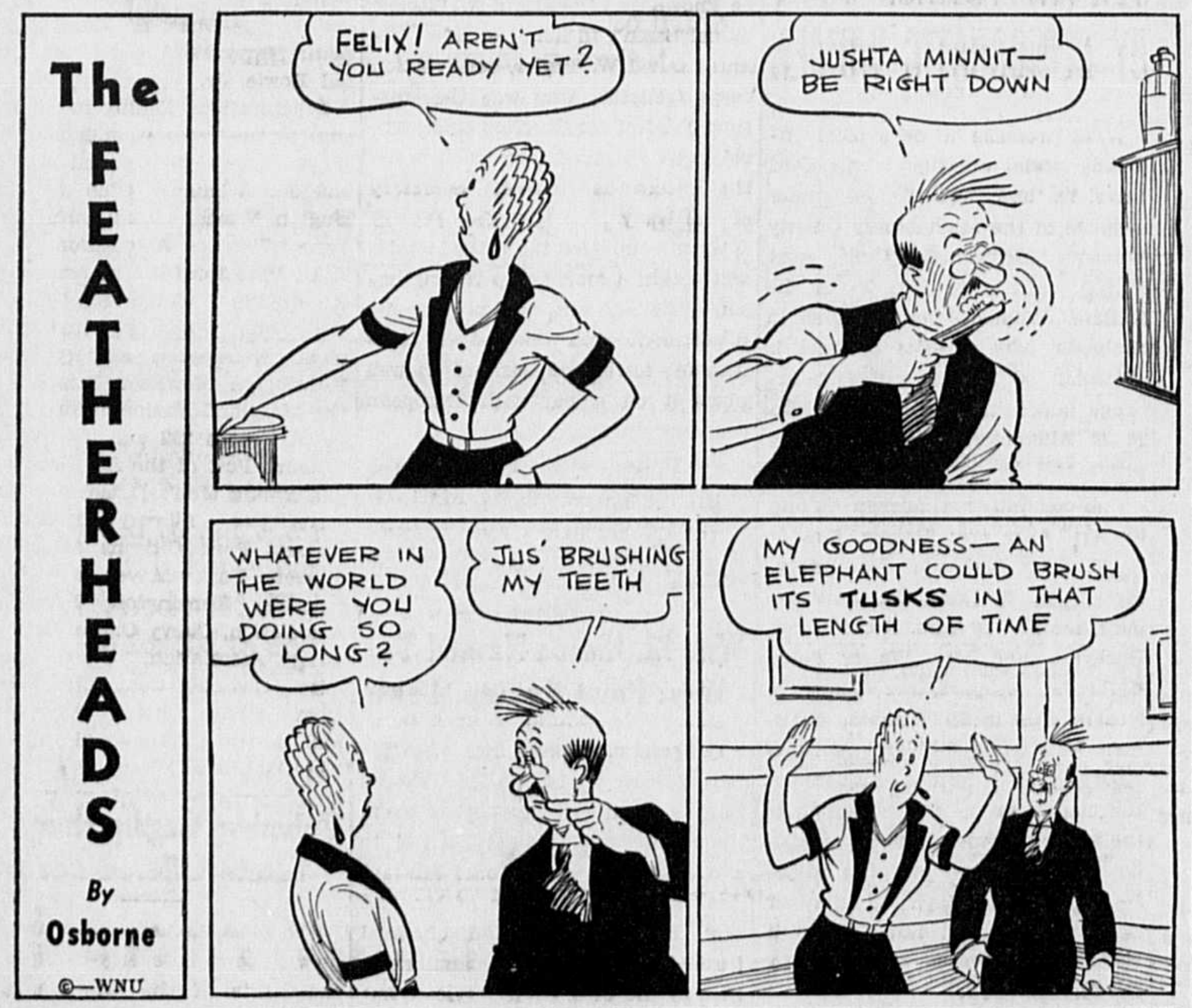
OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men


NOW IF YOU FELLAHS WANNA BELONG TO OUR NEW CLUB YUH GOT TO GIT US SOME BOARDS-- AND SEE IF YUH CAN SKUNK UP SOME TAR PAPER--
GIVE 'ER A SHOVE CAN'TCHA?
HEY, ART- BRING ME IN SOME MORE NAILS!
I AM SHOVIN'- YOU PULL UP!
MEOW
!
WE CAN REMEMBER A TIME WHEN, EVERY SO OFTEN, US FELLAHS USED TO START A NEW CLUB-- BUT WE NEVER COULD QUITE FIGGER OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO THE OLD ONE--
JOE JAY

(Copyright, W. N. U.)


FINNEY OF THE FORCE
By Ted O'Loughlin
©—WNU
SOLID SILK UMBRELLAS 59¢ TODAY ONLY
HEY! HELP! A WOMAN'S FAINTED IN THERE!
SNOOP! BACK! ALL O'YEZ! GIT BACK! GIVE HER AIR!
TH' HECK WITH AIR- GIT ME ONE OF THEM UMBERELLERS!


The FEATHERHEADS
By Osborne
©—WNU
FELIX! AREN'T YOU READY YET?
JUSHTA MINNIT— BE RIGHT DOWN
WHATEVER IN THE WORLD WERE YOU DOING SO LONG?
JUS' BRUSHING MY TEETH
MY GOODNESS— AN ELEPHANT COULD BRUSH ITS TUSKS IN THAT LENGTH OF TIME

LIKE SO MANY

"Your jokes always remind me of a snowball."

"How's that?"

"Well, there's never any point to a snowball, you know."

Backward

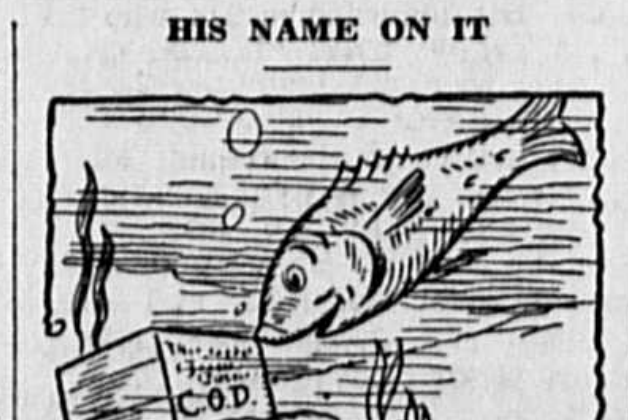
"Don't they teach you to salute in your company?" roared the Major to Patrick Malone, who had passed him without raising his hand in salute.

"Yes, sir," replied Pat.

"Then why didn't you salute?" asked the major.

"Well, sir," was the candid reply, "I didn't want to attract more attention than I had to, 'cause I ain't supposed to be out here without a pass."—West Point Pointer.

HIS NAME ON IT



Mr. Codfish—Well, that certainly is for me.

UNCOMMON AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

© Western Newspaper Union

Apache Agent

WHEN, in 1873, old-timers in Arizona learned that a twenty-two-year-old Easterner, fresh from Rutgers college, had been appointed agent for the San Carlos reservation, a gale of laughter swept that section of the Wild West. "Why, them Apache devils will skeer that tenderfoot out inside a week," they guffawed. But they didn't know the stuff that was in John Philip Clum.

Taking charge at San Carlos, he decided that the "terrible Apaches" weren't so terrible if they were treated like human beings instead of animals, as the Spaniard, the Mexican and the American frontiersmen had regarded them. So he made them self-governing by founding the first body of Indian police ever organized to keep order on the reservation and by establishing courts, presided over by Indian judges, to try offenders. He made them partially self-supporting by teaching them the arts of peace instead of war and paid them for the work they did. And above all else he proved to them that he was one white man who didn't "speak with a split tongue."

As a result Clum, within three years, was ruling 5,000 of these Indians, who had been regarded for 300 years as "untamable," without the aid of a single soldier. A physician and a commissary clerk were the only other white men on the reservation.

Next he was given a bigger job—that of capturing a party of hostile Apaches, led by the notorious Geronimo. With a selected party of his loyal Apaches, he marched 400 miles across the deserts and mountains of the Southwest, trapped Geronimo and his followers in New Mexico, captured them without firing a shot and marched them back the whole 400 miles without a single one escaping. This was the only time Geronimo was ever forcibly captured. Several times later he voluntarily surrendered but John P. Clum was the only man who ever took him prisoner when he didn't want to be a captive.

Clum's career of usefulness as agent for the Apaches ended in 1877 when politics brought about a crisis which forced him to resign. He later won fame as an editor and public official in the town of Tombstone but until his death in 1932 he was proudest of the record he made when he was "Apache Agent."

African Victor

HIS NAME is forgotten now but he was once a national hero. For he was the leader in one of the most spectacular exploits in American military history.

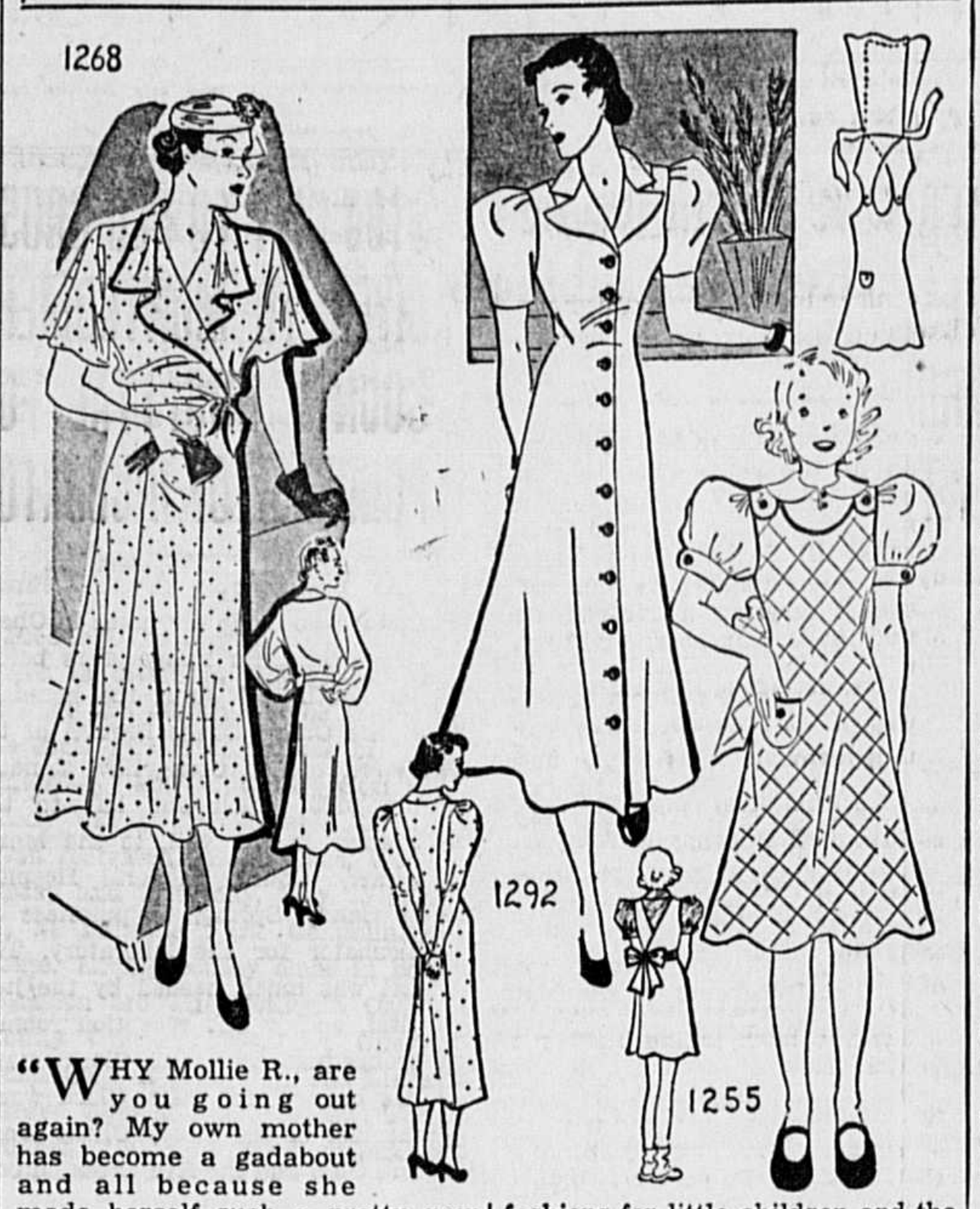
William Eaton was his name and he was a native of Connecticut who had come out of the Revolution as a sergeant at the age of seventeen and later won the commission of captain in the American army. In 1798 he was appointed consular agent at Tunis and, by his skill and daring in handling the ruler of that country, he secured for American commerce complete immunity from the Tunisian pirates. But the pirates of Tripoli were still preying upon our shipping and in 1803 Eaton, returning to America, secured from President Jefferson permission to try a plan which would put an end to the war.

He proposed to enlist the services of the deposed Ahmet, brother of Yusuf, ruler of Tripoli, lead an expedition into Tripoli, depose Yusuf and put Ahmet, who would then be friendly to the Americans, on the throne. He was successful in getting Ahmet's promise to aid him and early in 1805 he started out from Alexandria, Egypt, with his army of 400 men consisting of nine Americans, 40 Greeks, 28 artillerymen of various European nationalities and the remainder Egyptians, Turks and Arabs, to capture the town of Derna.

His was an epic journey of 500 days across the desert. During that time Eaton not only had to endure the hardships of a country in which the thermometer never dropped below 120 degrees but he also had to quell a mutiny, led by the man he was trying to put on the throne—Ahmet himself. But finally they reached Derna and there with some aid from three small American warships, Eaton and his men stormed the defenses of Derna, put to rout the 800 defenders of the city and took possession.

For several weeks afterwards he beat off the attacks of the enemy but in June he was ordered to evacuate the city by his government which thus threw away the victory he had so splendidly won. The only good that came out of his expedition was that some of the American seamen seized by the Tripolitans were exchanged for prisoners Eaton seized when he captured Derna. Eaton returned to the United States where he was hailed as a hero for a time. But he was soon forgotten and he died, broken-hearted and in poverty, in 1811.

For Dress and Utility



"WHY Mollie R., are you going out again? My own mother has become a gadabout and all because she made herself such a pretty new dress. Really, Ma, those soft graceful lines make you look lots slimmer. I think the long rippling collar has a good deal to do with it. Or maybe it's because the skirt fits where it should and has plenty of room at the bottom."

"Yes, My Darling Daughter."

"Daughter, dear, how you do run on! Imitate Sis; put your apron on and have the dusting done when I get back from the Civic Improvement League meeting. And speaking of aprons, that is the cleverest one Sis ever had. I love the way it crosses in the back."

"So do I, Mom, and see how it covers up my dress all over. Goodby, Mom, have a good time."

Sisterly Chit Chat.

"Sis, run upstairs for my apron, won't you? I wouldn't have a spot on this, my beloved model, for all the world. It's my idea of smooth: all these buttons; no belt; these here new puffed sleeves; and this flare that's a flare."

"Just you wait, Miss, till I grow up! Your clothes won't have a look in because I've already begun to Sew-My-Own. All right. I'm going."

And so on well into the afternoon!

The Patterns.

Pattern 1268 is for sizes 36 to 52. Size 38 requires 5¼ yards of 39 inch material plus 1½ yards of 1½ inch bias binding for trimming.

Pattern 1292 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 42 bust). Size 14 requires 4⅝ yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1255 is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yards of 35 inch material for the blouse and 1⅔ yards for the apron.

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My Favorite Recipe

By Ann Harding
Actress

Chicken Salad.

1 quart cold chicken
1 pint finely cut celery
3 hard-boiled eggs
2 cupfuls mayonnaise
Small bottle of olives
Salt to taste
Paprika

Joint the dressed chicken and boil until tender. Allow it to cool, then cut into small pieces until the required amount is obtained. Use only the whitest celery, and none with coarse strings. Cut two of the eggs, not too fine. Mix chicken, celery, eggs and seasoning. Allow the mixture to stand with a little French dressing for an hour or more in a cool place. To serve, the mayonnaise may be mixed with the chicken or served as a top dressing, according to taste.

Serve on fresh lettuce leaves. Garnish with slices of the third egg and stuffed olives. Sprinkle with paprika.

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Voyage of Life

Today, in the voyage of thy life down the dark tide of time, stand boldly to thy tiller, guide thee by the pole star, and be safe.—Martin F. Tupper.

Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

1. When was the "conscience fund" in the United States treasury started?
2. How far away from the earth is the nearest star?
3. From where was the inscription on the Liberty bell in Philadelphia reading: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" taken?
4. From where did the word "geyser" come?
5. What is the size of Yellowstone National park?
6. How many different types of holly are there?

Answers

1. In 1811, by a contribution from some anonymous person whose conscience hurt him. The fund has grown until today it totals over $650,000.
2. About 25,500,000,000,000 miles.
3. From the Bible—Leviticus 25:10.
4. Geyser is an Icelandic word—the original pronunciation being "geeser," later changed to "gayser" and finally Americanized to "gyser."
5. It covers 3,438 square miles of territory, of which 257 are in Montana, 25 in Idaho and the remainder in Wyoming.
6. There are 175 different type or species of holly found throughout the world.

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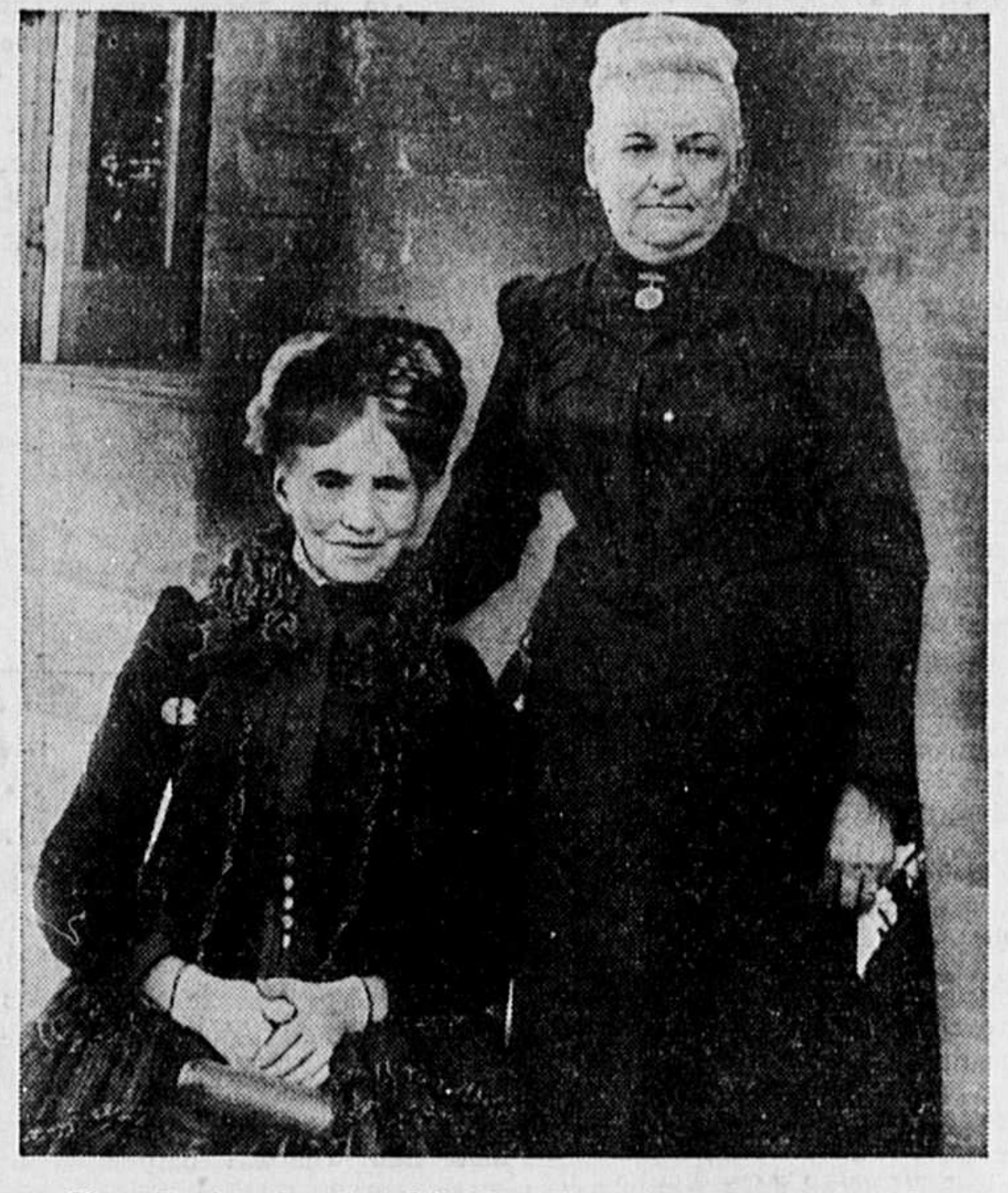
Who Gave Us Memorial Day?

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHO gave us Memorial Day? Before attempting to answer that question, one might appropriately enough ask another—"Which Memorial Day do you mean?"

For the truth is that there are no less than five different days of the year which are observed as Memorial Day in different parts of the country.



Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, and Mrs. John A. Logan, who had a part in the founding of Memorial day.

April 26 is Confederate Memorial Day in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

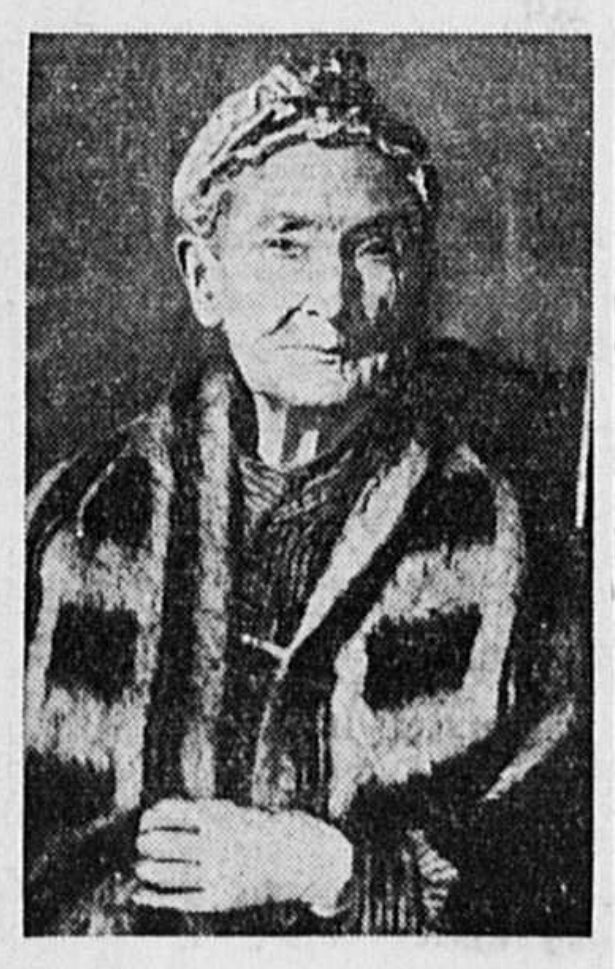
Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina set aside May 10 as their Confederate Memorial Day.

May 30 is National Memorial Day, observed in all states and territories, except Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Georgia celebrates this day as World War Memorial Day and Virginia celebrates it as Confederate Memorial Day. (Incidentally, North Carolina, which formerly celebrated only May 10 as Confederate Memorial Day, began in 1935 to observe May 30 as National Memorial Day.)

June 3 is Confederate Memorial Day in Louisiana and Tennessee, (the latter also observes National Memorial Day on May 30) and since June 3 is Jefferson Davis' birthday it is celebrated as such in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

June 9 is celebrated as Memorial Day in Petersburg, Va., the only city in the United States which has its own such day of commemoration.

As for answering the question asked in the title of this article, it is virtually impossible to assign credit for the idea to one person and say positively that any man or any woman was the "father" or the "mother" of Memorial Day. It is, however, possible for a person to trace the growth of the idea and mention the names of some who played a part in its development. As early as May 1, 1865 a memorial service for the war dead had been held in Charleston, S. C. It was the idea of James C. Redpath, war correspondent and later founder of the famous lyceum bureau which bore his name, who was then superintendent of the freedmen's schools in Charleston. But this isolated instance probably would not have been enough alone to have established the custom had it not been followed up by a chain of circumstances of a similar nature.



MISS NORA DAVIDSON
One of the original members of the Petersburg Ladies' Memorial Association.

Some time in the spring of 1865 the women of Columbus, Miss., began decorating the graves of soldiers who had died in the service of the Confederacy and the following January Miss Lizzie Rutherford suggested to other members of the Ladies Aid society that April 26 be set aside each year as a special day for decorating these graves. That date (which is still celebrated as Confederate Memorial Day in four Southern states) was the anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, the last formal act of the War Between the States.

Accordingly their first Memorial Day service was held in St. Luke's Methodist church in Columbus on April 26, 1866 with Col. James M. Ramsey as the orator of the day. On that day, also, the graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers buried near Columbus were decorated with flowers.

Previous to that time the women of Columbus had written to their friends in other Southern states telling them of their idea for a memorial day and a similar service was held in Montgomery, Ala., on the same date. Up in Fredericksburg, Va., May 10, the anniversary of the death of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, was chosen as the date for such a service and that date survives as Confederate Memorial Day in these Southern states.

First in the North.

Meanwhile a similar idea was taking form up in the North and at least one memorial service was held there in 1866. On May 22 Gen. John J. Murray of Waterloo, N. Y., and some of his comrades in the Union army decorated graves in their home cemetery. But more important to the growth of the idea than this one instance was a series of events which had been taking place out in Illinois.

One of the regiments in Gen. W. T. Sherman's expedition to Meridian, Miss., in February 1864, was the Fourteenth Illinois infantry. One of the officers of the regiment was Maj. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, who had been a doctor before entering the service in 1862, and his tent-mate and bosom companion was Rev. W. J. Rutledge, chaplain of the regiment. During that campaign Rutledge suggested to Stephenson that the soldiers so closely allied in the fellowship of hardship and suffering would, after they had been mustered out of the service, naturally desire to form some kind of an association to preserve the friendships and memories of their war days. The idea appealed to Stephenson and the two men agreed, if they were spared, to work it out.

After the war they kept alive the subject by correspondence and in the winter of 1865 Stephenson, who had returned to his medical practice in Springfield, Ill., showed to his friends there notes on a proposed ritual for such an organization. In March, 1866, Rutledge came to Springfield and the two men spent considerable time working on the ritual. So far, no name had been selected for the organization but it is quite likely that the title of an order, started the previous year in Missouri and named the "Advance Guard of America, or, The Grand Army of Progress," suggested the title which was finally adopted—the Grand Army of the Republic.

When at last the ritual was ready for printing, Gov. Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois suggested that, in order to insure secrecy, it be set in type and printed in the office of the Decatur (Ill.) Tribune, whose owners, I. W. Coltrin and Joseph Prior, as well as all their compositors and pressmen, had served in the Union army.

The G. A. R. Is Born.

While this work was under way Dr. J. W. Routh of Decatur, a friend of Stephenson's, went to Springfield accompanied by Capt. M. F. Kanan, to make inquiries about the proposed organization. After calling upon Stephenson, they resolved to organize a "post" in their city at once. Within a short time they had enough signatures to an application for a charter and they hurried again to Springfield to present the application in person and arrange for the first muster. Accordingly on April 6, 1866 Stephenson, assisted by Phelps, organized Decatur Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic. Thus it was that the G. A. R., which was destined to become the founder of a national Memorial Day came into existence.

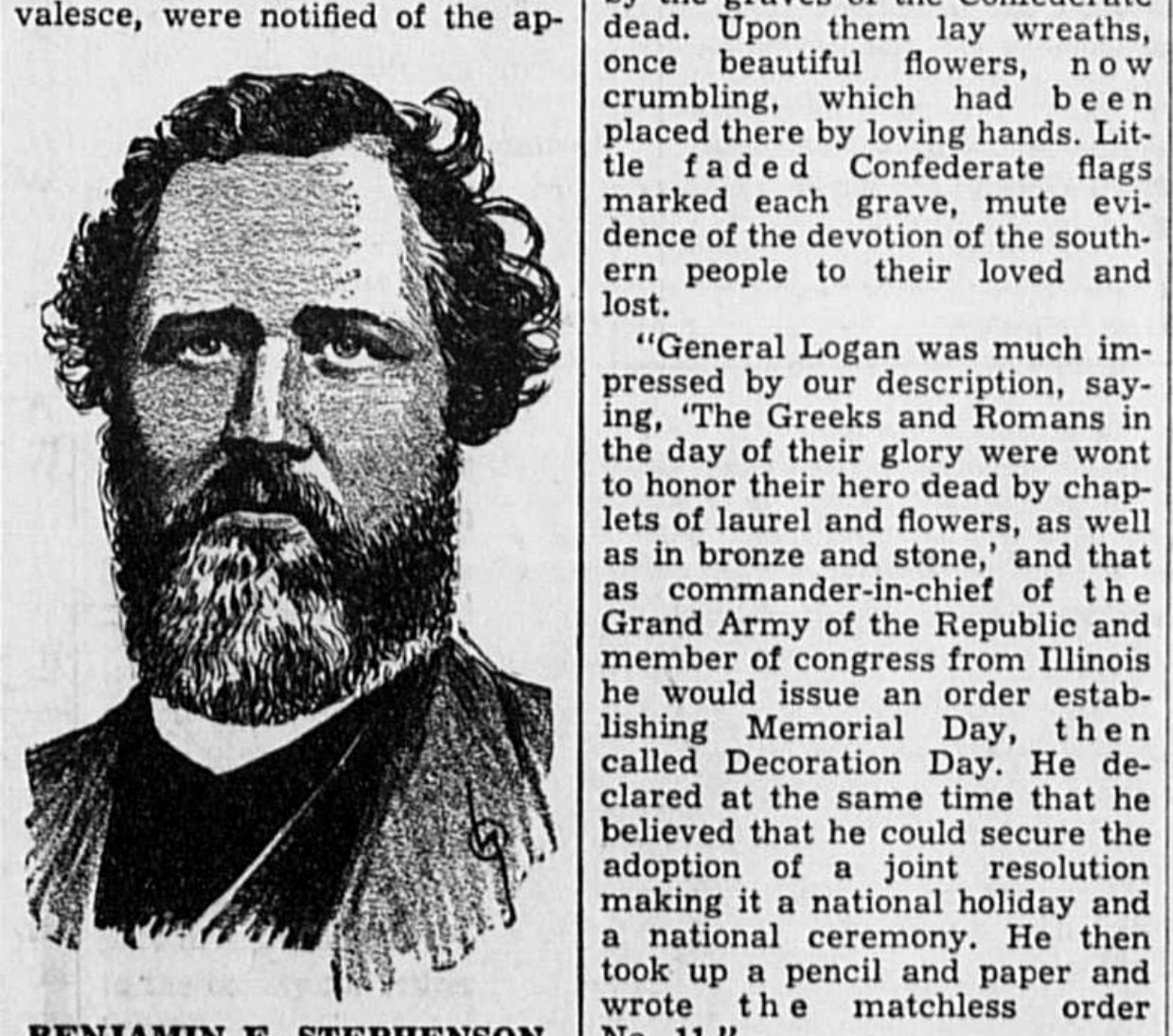
By a curious turn of fate this organization which had been principally Stephenson's "brain child" was to bring him one of the greatest disappointments of his life. For when his comrades gathered at Springfield to form a department, another man was selected as its commander and a still further sorrow came to him when the national encampment was formed at Indianapolis. Instead of being made national commander, as he had expected he would be, he was passed over and given the subordinate office of adjutant-general. Disheartened by this experience and broken by work and his disappointment, Stephenson removed his family from Springfield to Rock Creek, Ill., where he died in 1871. Several years later his body was removed to the Soldiers' Plot in Rose Hill cemetery on the banks of the Sangamon river, at which time tardy tribute was paid to his memory as the "Father of the G. A. R."

Two Versions.

As for the succession of events which led to the establishment by the G. A. R. of the day which we now celebrate as National Memorial Day, there is some dispute as to exact details. In 1868 Gen. John A. Logan was the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and N. P. Chipman was adjutant-general. According to one story, Chipman was told by a former private in the Union army, a German, that in his native land it was the custom of the people to gather in the springtime and scatter flowers on the graves of the dead. He suggested to Chipman that the Grand Army inaugurate such an observance in memory of this nation's soldier dead, whereupon Chipman, much impressed with the idea, immediately made a rough draft of general orders covering the subject and laid it before the commander-in-chief. Logan, warmly approving the idea, added several paragraphs of his own and signed what has since become historic as "General Orders No. 11," establishing May 30 as National Memorial Day.

Another account brings into the picture a woman — or rather, several women. And for the proper background for this version it is necessary to go back to 1864 and bring into the story the reason for Petersburg, Va., being the only city in the United States that had a Memorial Day all of its own.

On June 9, 1864 General Kautz with a division of 20,000 Union cavalry approached Petersburg as a preliminary to Grant's attempt to break in the "back door" of the Confederate capital by capturing this important railroad center. At that time Petersburg was unguarded but Gen. R. E. Colston and Col. F. H. Archer, wounded Confederate officers home to convalesce, were notified of the approach of the Union horsemen. Summoning the home guard of old men and boys, who were exempt from military service, they marched out to meet the invaders. They engaged a detachment of 1,300 so fiercely that Kautz, believing he was facing a much larger body of men, delayed his advance.



BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON
Founder of the G. A. R.

The home guard held their own until they were outflanked, but by this time Lee had hurried reinforcements to Petersburg and the city was saved.

Honoring the Home Guard.

In May, 1866, the Petersburg Ladies Memorial association, with Mrs. W. T. Joynes as president and Mrs. Stephen Fenn as secretary, was organized, probably in response to word from the women of Columbus, Miss., in regard to their observance of a memorial day. But instead of joining with them in observing April 26 as that day, the women of Petersburg chose June 9, the anniversary of the heroic defense of their city by its home guard, and since that year they have strewn the graves of the Confederate dead in ancient Blandford cemetery in commemoration of that event. The connection of this observance with the establishment of a National Memorial Day by the G. A. R. came about in this way:

In March, 1868, Col. Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago Journal, invited a party consisting of his niece, Miss Anna Wilson, his fiancee, Miss Farrar, General Logan and Mrs. Logan to visit the battlefields around Richmond. Logan, then a congressman from Illinois, was detained in Washington by some urgent legislation pending in congress but he insisted upon Mrs. Logan accompanying the party. Among the battlefields which they visited were those in and around Petersburg and in the cemetery there they saw the withered wreaths and tiny Confederate flags placed on the graves of the dead on June 9 of the previous year.

Mrs. Logan, for many years known as "The Grand Old Lady of Washington," has left this account of what followed:

"In the bleak March wind and light-falling snow, the desolation seemed most oppressive. Returning to the old Willard hotel, where we then lived, sitting in our parlor after dinner, we recounted to General Logan the incidents of the trip and how deeply touched we were by the devastation and ravishes of war. In the churchyard around an old historic church at Petersburg, every foot of the ground seemed occupied by the graves of the Confederate dead. Upon them lay wreaths, once beautiful flowers, now crumbling, which had been placed there by loving hands. Little faded Confederate flags marked each grave, mute evidence of the devotion of the southern people to their loved and lost.

"General Logan was much impressed by our description, saying, 'The Greeks and Romans in the day of their glory were wont to honor their hero dead by chaplets of laurel and flowers, as well as in bronze and stone,' and that as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and member of congress from Illinois he would issue an order establishing Memorial Day, then called Decoration Day. He declared at the same time that he believed that he could secure the adoption of a joint resolution making it a national holiday and a national ceremony. He then took up a pencil and paper and wrote the matchless order No. 11."

As a result of this order formal exercises were held at Arlington, Va. (later the site of the present Arlington National Cemetery) on May 30, 1868, the principal ceremony being the decoration with flags and flowers of a monument to the "Unknown Dead," a memorial that had been erected to the memory of 2,111 unidentified dead found on the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock.

• • •

Who gave us Memorial Day?

No one person can be honored as the giver. Many contributed something to it—James C. Redpath; Miss Lizzie Rutherford and the women of Columbus, Miss.; Benjamin Franklin Stephenson; the women of Petersburg, Va.; Gen. John A. Logan and Mrs. Logan. Thus both the North and the South had a part in bringing it about but today it knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It is the day, whether April 26, May 10, June 3 or June 9, when Americans pay reverent tribute to the memory of their soldier dead.

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The SUPREME COURT AND HOW IT WORKS

ARLINGTON and the Bill of Rights

By ROBERT MERRILL

"NOR shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

That's from the Bill of Rights, an important part of our federal Constitution.

On many occasions the Supreme court, acting as our National Umpire, has been called upon to protect citizens under the clause. Sometimes it has saved citizens from losing their homes without being adequately compensated.

The most notable instance involved Arlington, the home of Mrs. Robert E. Lee, wife of the Confederate general. Today it is the famous national cemetery across the Potomac from Washington, where rest our soldier dead.

Union Takes Arlington.

Here is the story—from the records of the court:

During the war between the states, Union forces took possession of Arlington, and the wife of the famed southern leader was forced to retire behind the Confederate lines.

In 1862, Congress passed a bill entitled, "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in the Insurrectionary Districts within the United States." Under this measure commissioners were appointed to levy and collect taxes and, in default of payment, to sell the property against which they were charged.

Various rules were drafted by the appointed commissioners. One provided that property taxes in the district including Arlington had to be paid by the owner in person.

On January 11, 1864, taxes to the sum of $92.07 were due on the Lee estate. Since she was behind the Confederate lines, Mrs. Lee was unable to appear personally to pay them. She sent an agent to make the payment for her, but, because of the arbitrary rule, the money was refused.

Then the estate was sold to pay the taxes. The United States government bid it in.

Confirms Lower Court.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee died in 1872, and her son inherited the right to reclaim the estate. Asserting that the government claim to his boyhood home was unjust, he petitioned congress to return it to him. When that effort failed he instituted suit against the officers in charge.

The lower court decided that the tax sale was invalid, and, therefore, the United States had no rightful title to the property. But the department of justice appealed. The case went to the Supreme court of the United States for a decision. It affirmed the lower court.

Referring in its opinion to the 5th Amendment of our Constitution—the Amendment which provides that: "No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation," the Supreme court said:

"If this Constitutional provision is a sufficient authority for the court to interfere to rescue a prisoner from the hands of those holding him under the asserted authority of the government, what reason is there that the same courts shall not give remedy to the citizen whose property has been seized without due process of law, and devoted to public use without just compensation?"

Lee Sells Home to U. S.

Thus the Supreme court had upheld the Lee title—but while the government was in possession, it had converted part of the estate into the cemetery and buried thousands of soldiers and sailors there. Another part had been made into a military post. Lee, therefore, agreed to sell Arlington to the United States and the government acquired title after "just compensation."

That was an outstanding case, but in other cases, too, the Supreme court has assured similar protection to men and women who appealed to it for justice.

On one occasion a citizen's property was taken by government officers under the impression that the ground had been ceded to the United States in an Indian treaty. An appeal carried up to the Supreme court resulted in its restoration to the owner, even though the government had erected a garrison and other buildings on it.

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Find Oil, Coal, Salt in Arctic

Oil, coal and salt deposits were discovered in the Russian Arctic by expeditions which returned to Moscow. Salt layers at a depth of 1,000 feet were discovered in numerous places. Salt domes were uncovered on the Taimyr coast of Khatanga bay and near Kozhevnikov bay. Coal deposits several yards deep were found along the Khatanga and Anabar rivers by two expeditions which covered more than 1,500 miles by boat, and on foot. Combustible bituminous slates, which can be used as fuel, are along the upper reaches of the Anabar river. These layers seem to be connected with the oil-bearing strata recently found on the Olenek river.

AROUND the HOUSE

Items of Interest to the Housewife

Making Cocoa—Cocoa loses that raw taste if made with half milk and half water, then boiled. More nutritious and digestible, too.

• • •

Milk Puddings—Orange peel shredded very finely makes an excellent flavoring for milk puddings. It is a pleasant change from nutmeg when added to rice pudding or baked custard.

• • •

Cleaning Combs, Brushes—A teaspoon of ammonia in a quart of water will remove all grease and dirt from combs and brushes, after which they should be rinsed and dried in the sun.

• • •

Fitting Your Hat—If you have a tight felt hat, hold it in the steam of a boiling kettle. When the felt is thoroughly damp it is easy to stretch it to the right size.

• • •

Stewed Macaroni—Boil one pound macaroni in milk and water for three-quarters of an hour, adding one-fourth ounce butter, salt, and an onion stuck with cloves. Afterwards, drain the macaroni, add three ounces grated cheese, a little nutmeg, pepper, and a little milk or cream. Stew gently for five minutes and serve very hot.

• • •

Devilled Egg Lillies—Hard cook as many eggs as there are to be servings. Chill, then peel carefully. With a sharp knife cut strips from the large end to the center; remove yolks, mash and season with salt, pepper, mayonnaise and a little Worcestershire sauce. Carefully refill cavities having the white strips form the petals of the "lily." Lay each on a bed of curly endive. Accompany with cheese straws.

• • •

Tough Pastry—Too much water will make pastry tough.

• • •

Keeping Cheese Moist—To prevent it from becoming dry, keep it wrapped in butter muslin, or in the glazed hygienic paper in which some bread is wrapped.

• • •

Protecting Mirrors—Keep mirrors out of the sun—it will cause spots and other blemishes.

WNU Service.

Foreign Words and Phrases

Toute medaille a son revers. (F.) Everything has its good and its bad side.

Ad nauseam. (L.) To the point of disgust.

Laissez ces vains scrupules. (F.) Discard or lay aside those vain scruples.

Entr'acte. (F.) Between the acts.

Argumentum ad absurdum. (L.) An argument intended to prove the absurdity of an opponent's argument.

Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous. (F.) Everybody for himself and God for all of us.

Bon marche. (F.) A bargain.

Chronique scandaleuse. (F.) A scandalous story.

Empressement. (F.) Eagerness.

Pater patriae. (L.) The father of his country.

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