

### SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Clarence O. Pratt, Professional Strike Manager.



It is said of Clarence O. Pratt, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, that he is the most successful strike manager in the world. He has twenty victories to his credit. It is declared, and has never led a fight that resulted in utter rout. He won the big strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company last summer.

There is nothing startling of magic, however, in Pratt's campaigns. First he holds the entire confidence of the men he leads. Next he never moves blindly, but according to carefully thought out plans. Every step he takes is mapped for him by the legal counsel of the union. Pratt is paid \$5 a day as expenses and salary and is constantly on the go. He has covered the country north, south, east and west in the pursuit of his calling, organizing and managing strikes. Whenever a call comes from some city where street car men think they are oppressed Pratt is sent to investigate. He says he never addresses a strike unless he is convinced that it is the only solution and the conditions warrant so desperate an alternative. Another thing, Pratt is opposed to violence. He believes it weakens his cause.

Labour leader Pratt is a native of Ohio and is about forty years old. He lives in at Walsbyville, near Cleveland, and there he lives with his wife and three children when not following his profession, manager of strikes.

**Secretary Ballinger's Accuser.**  
Louis R. Glavis, one of the chief forces in the congressional investigation of Secretary Ballinger, is rather youthful to have started an affair so momentous. Mr. Glavis is only twenty-six. Until recently he was chief of the field work of the department of the interior. He was dismissed for making charges against his superior. Despite his youth Mr. Glavis was composed and self-possessed during the congressional hearings. His testimony and the transcripts of records he placed in evidence fill 1,500 pages.

Mr. Glavis is a native of Maryland, but has lived in many states. When he was fourteen he was placed under



**Too Fault Finding.**  
Mayor Gaynor, at a recent dinner in New York, said, with his whimsical smile:

"I am against the kind of press that goes through a man's desk and steals his letters to publish, but I am not a harsh critic. I know that to get out a really good newspaper is a very difficult thing, and I could never find sympathy for the Widow Jones."

"The Widow Jones, you know, sued the local paper because her late husband's obituary said that the poor man had gone to a happier home."

### THE HAUNTED WELL, FOR THE CHILDREN

"The best hoax that ever was perpetrated," said an old pioneer of Herkimer county, "was in the town of Warren, where I was born and brought up. It was worked so long ago that I will not try to set a date for it. It is the hoax of Foster Nobles, who the originators of what became known as the haunted or talking well. They made a good sell out of whole cloth, and the people everywhere were taken in by it."

"The Nobles farm was some distance from their own homes. They carried their dinners while at work in the field and one day sat down to eat at an old well which had pump logs leading from it to the trough. They observed that the water did not run from the logs, and they made the experiment of talking into the logs at the trough. This it was conveyed from the trough so perfectly that they appeared to come from the well itself. Then they decided to play a joke on their comrades."

"They had excellent foundation for a good ghost story. In the preceding winter John Wick, who had gone with his neighbors to Albany with wheat, disappeared. They had disposed of their lands and had covered about a mile of their homeward journey when Wick discovered he had forgotten some of his purchases and returned for them, saying that he would soon overtake his friends. He was never seen again. His team was found under a shed, but no trace of him was ever discovered."

"As the Wick incident made a deep impression on the minds of all in their neighborhood it was decided to use the spirit of John Wick in the hoax. Warren was to tell the boys that he had heard the spirit that day at the well."

"That night there was a meeting of the members of the band for practice, and Warner, who was one of the musicians, told the others the story agreed upon—that when he tried to draw water from the well as the bucket struck the water the spirit of John Wick cried out:

"Take the stone off my head!"

"The musicians after practice accompanied Warner to the well. Many approached to the side of the well, but the more timid remained at a safe distance. Isaac Lake, one of the boldest, stood with his hands on the curb and leaned his head over to catch the first sound from the spirit."

"Warner tied a red handkerchief around his head, and Treasway lay in the trough to do the talking when the signal was given. Warner lowered the pail into the water, and as it struck the water the words came in supernatural tones from the well:

"Take that stone off my head!"

"The band of musicians fled. An ox was lying a little distance from the well when the commotion startled him. He was in the act of rising when Lake reached him and Lake in his anxiety to put a safe distance between the haunted well and himself, springing completely over the ox lengthwise without stopping."

"Having lost foot, he arrived home sooner than any of the others except David Stark weather, who was on horseback. David on his arrival hurriedly turned his horse, saddled and unbridled, into a wheatfield. He was so badly frightened that he did not know what he was doing."

"The news spread through the neighborhood rapidly, and the next night there was a crowd around the well to hear the spirit talk. There were old and young people of both sexes. Treasway resumed his place in the trough, and Warner was the medium to communicate to the spirit."

"He wore a red sash about his loins and a handkerchief of the same color around his head. With a pole as his wand he troubled the waters in the well, and the response came forth, 'Take the stone off my head!'"

"Soon the neighborhood no longer confined the story to the haunted well. People from miles around congregated each night at the side of the well, and finally the deacons of several churches assembled to solemn confabulate, with Deacon Warren Wick as the leader."

"They knelt around the well, and Deacon Wick addressed the throng of grace in such a stentorian voice that he could be heard for half a mile. At the end of the prayer they arose, and Warner troubled the water with his wand. 'Take the stone off my head!' came forth, as usual."

"Deacon Wick then demanded in a loud voice, 'In the name of God and the archangel, who are you?'"

"The spirit of John Wick, was the solemn reply."

"How came you there?" asked the deacon.

"I was murdered and put here."

"It was resolved to dig into the well the next night, and the folks were on hand with shovels and picks and bars to carry their resolution into effect and remove the stone from the head of the murdered man. The boys thought that they had carried the job far enough and told the truth about the affair, greatly to the indignation and chagrin of their credulous dupes."

"Many of the people there were superstitious and believers in witchcraft in the midst of the excitement as Mr. Skinner was taking a load of people to view the wondrous his horses were bewitched while they were descending a steep hill, and in spite of conking and whipping they would not stir until after the performance at the well was over."—St. Louis Star.

### Up Jenkins—A Jolly Game.

In this game sides are formed with a captain at the head of each, and a coin is provided. The opposing parties then seat themselves on either side of a long table, the captain being placed in the middle of each line and facing one another.

One side takes the coin. The hands of the side possessing the coin are then hidden beneath the table, and the coin is passed from hand to hand in order to deceive the opposing side as to its whereabouts.

When he thinks that sufficient time has elapsed for the coin to be hidden, the captain of the side which does not have the coin calls "Up Jenkins," and all hands appear above the table. The captain then says "Hands down," and all hands fall palms downward on the table.

All try to make as much noise as possible in banging their hands down, so as to draw the chin of the coin as it strikes the table. The opposing side now put their heads together and try to guess whose hands the coin is not under, the captain advising and directing the players on his side.

Should he make a mistake and call up a hand under which the coin is concealed, the coin remains with the same side, and the number of hands still on the table counts for the side which keeps the coin. But if the hand left on the table covers the quarter it goes to the guessing side. The side which first scores twenty points wins the game.

**A List of Forfeits.**  
It is usual to call upon unsuccessful players to pay a forfeit, and sometimes it is hard to think of a variety of ways of doing this. The following list may be a help in sentencing unfortunate ones who have failed in their efforts and must contribute in some other way to the entertainment of the company.

Act in pantomime the visit of a doctor.

Make a fool's cap and place it on the head of the most dignified person present.

Deliver an oration on George Washington.

Sing "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in operatic style.

Draw a picture of any animal called for.

Tell a pathetic story.

Sing a comic song.

Sing a lullaby to a soft pillow.

Compose a limerick or a four line verse.

Tell a funny story.

Give an imitation of a small boy being sent to bed.

Success in five different ways.

Laugh in five different ways.

Auction off an umbrella.

Name the things you would do with a million dollars.

**Riddle Box.**  
Each one of these questions can be answered by an abbreviation of one of the states of the United States.

Which state is mightier than the sword? Penn.

Which one is as good as a rail? Miss.

Which do folks dread and yet can't control? Ill.

Which does a sick person require? Md.

Which is worth nothing? O.

Which is an expression of sadness? Ala.

Which refers to self? Me.

Which is a Chinese industry? Wash.

Which is sought by miners? Ore.

Which one is to peruse? Conn.

Which is used by musicians? La.

Which state would Noah prefer? Ark.

**Why Trees Grow Large.**  
Washington and Oregon have some of the largest trees in the world, and the climatic conditions of that section can be blamed for this fact. In the Puget sound country the rainfall is about fifty-three inches, while up in the higher Cascades, near Seattle, it is 100 inches and sometimes reaches the 150 inch point. Under such climatic conditions the seeds of the trees germinate readily and all the trees continue to make a vigorous growth.

**When Marjorie Was Alarmed.**  
Marjorie had never been in close touch with a dog, and when the family moved to the suburbs in the spring she found Fido a source of profound study. In a short time they were booby companions, but on the first warm day Fido gave Marjorie a fright that almost deprived her of speech.

"Oh, mother," she gasped, running into the house, "come quick! Fido's tongue is falling out."

**Interesting Puzzles.**  
Two and two do not always make four. Of course not. Sometimes they make twenty-two (22).

Fair division of fourteen makes seven and seven. How can thirteen divided make double eleven? Why, easily—XI II.

What is the difference between twenty-two and five and twice five and twice five is fifty; twice five and twenty is thirty.

**The Dutch Windmill.**  
This is the way the Dutch windmill goes round:

High, then low; high, then low, Kissing the sky and the air and the ground.

Ho, oh! Ho, oh!

Arms spreading wide in the soft autumn breeze.

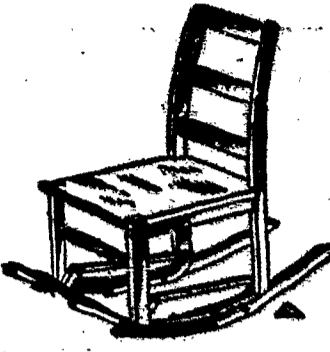
High, then low; high, then low, Fanning the flowers and grasses and trees.

Ho, oh! Ho, oh!

—St. Nicholas.

### HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Useful Attachment For Rocking Chairs.



An inventor has recently procured a patent on a device for rocking chairs without placing the feet on the floor. The particular advantage of this device is that a slight movement of the feet will cause the chair to rock. The mechanism may be thrown out of operation by folding the treadle up against one of the crosspieces of the chair.—Scientific American.

**Care of Kitchen Utensils.**  
New iron pots should always be polished first with wood ashes and cold water, then thoroughly washed, and they are ready for use. Skillets, grids, iron gem pans, waffle irons, should be well greased and allowed to burn off once or twice before using.

Sheet iron pans for cake and bread are preferable to tin.

Earthen and stone ware jars or crocks should be filled with cold water and put over a slow fire and allowed to come to a boil once or twice before using to cook in.

In washing greasy skillets the addition of a little soda to the first water will neutralize the grease and make it much easier to clean. They are best cleaned when hot.

Always keep the inside of the coffee pot bright and clean to insure good coffee. Boil it out occasionally with soda and water thoroughly.

Never set aside a dirty bottle. Wash clean and turn with the neck down that it may dry and have no dust in it when you want it.

All bottles and crocks are best cleaned with shot and soap. Have the shot in a small bottle to be used again.

**Strained Meat.**  
Take six or eight pounds of round or a piece of the rump. Lard with salt pork. Put a few slices of pork in a large pan. When the pork begins to fry add two onions, two slices of carrot, half a turnip, all sliced or chopped fine. As soon as they begin to brown nicely draw to one side of the pan and put in your beef. Dress with pepper, salt and four drops of the meat well on all sides, then add one quart of boiling water and a small bunch of sweet herbs. Cover the pan and cook slowly three and one-half hours. Taste often. Take up and add to the gravy half a can of tomatoes and cook ten minutes. Strain, pour around beef and serve.

**Freshening Furs.**  
Hot bran or even sawdust will be found excellent for freshening up furs if they become a little soiled or matted. Wash the fur in this material, rubbing well, as one would were it soap and water. Repeat the process several times, shaking well after each washing. If one treats the fur to a dry bath of this sort two or three times during the winter the furs will retain their freshness wonderfully.

**Cranberry Pudding.**  
Take one-half cupful of milk, one-half cupful of flour, one-half pint of cranberries, one-half cupful of sugar, the size of a walnut, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one egg. Steam three-quarters of an hour. Stir the cranberries into the batter as if they were raisins for plum pudding.

**Vegetable Ragout.**  
Parboil one carrot, two potatoes, one cupful of green peas, one onion and one-fourth pound of salt pork. Drain and remove the salt pork, slice the potatoes, carrot and onion, add one sliced tomato, one cupful of stock, two teaspoonfuls of butter and a salt spoonful of pepper. Cook all together for half an hour, then serve.

**Horseradish Relish.**  
One and one-half cupfuls of grated horseradish, one cupful of vinegar, one quart of chopped raw cabbage, one quart of chopped cooked beets, one tablespoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of black pepper. Cover with vinegar and keep tightly corked. This needs no cooking and can be made at any season of the year.

**Washing Dress Shields.**  
Never rub shields when washing them. It ruins the gum theme. Scrub them thoroughly with soap and water. Use hot water. If they are stained dip them into a sauce of ether and alcohol and place them in the sun to dry.

### HINTS FOR FARMERS

#### Hens For the Farm

The essential to profitable egg production are a healthy flock of fowls possessing constitutional vigor, bred from a laying strain, proper housing and correct feeding. The best way to secure a laying strain on the farm is to select the best of greatest vigor that naturally produce the most eggs during the winter, mate these hens with a good male, also from a laying strain, and then select only the best daughters from this mating.

Not enough importance is usually attached to the selection of laying hens. They must be properly cared for if they are to lay well during both winter and summer. Hens must be kept sanitary and the fowls free from vermin. Care must be exercised to avoid their being chased by dogs or other animals or unnecessarily frightened. Poultry houses must be well ventilated, and one or more windows should be opened every bright day, so that the house will not become warm during the day and grow cold again at night.—American and Cultivator.

**Horse Notes.**  
Don't keep the colts outdoors all the time, but give them some exercise every day.

The draft horse is the only horse that has more money upon the farm, it costs more to develop the average light horse than he will bring in the market.

Many a colt has been ruined by putting it into hard work before it is thoroughly developed.

Horses do not need a heavy ration of alfalfa hay. Fed with grain, probably ten or fifteen pounds of it is equal to a manger full of other hay. As they become accustomed to this, alfalfa may be increased a little.

The farmer who breeds cheap horses will always have cheap horses to sell, and he will always be sloquent in decrying the business.

A blanket of fat is a good thing to keep the colts warm.

**Hens and Tuberculosis.**  
In 1905 and 1907 the Iowa station at Ames conducted two experimental series to determine what extent hens could be infected from tuberculous cattle. The conclusions are as follows:

The two experiments reported, one in which hens followed tuberculous cattle and one in which hens were fed tuberculous milk, gave results which strikingly substantiate the following conclusions:

Hens following cattle which were tuberculous are very likely to become infected with the same disease. The infection is evidently derived from the mucus of the cattle.

Hens fed milk containing virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis are very certain to become quickly and incurably infected with the disease.

**Dairy Wisdom.**  
The first step in increasing the yield is scientific feeding.

The heavy producing cow is also a heavy eater.

We need to improve the average dairyman fully as much as the average dairy herd.

Economy in feeding dairy cows consists in feeding liberally, not sparingly.

A poor quality of cream is sure to make poor butter.

Schoolhouse dairy meetings often get nearer the actual producer than the formal institute.

Let the "bright variables" help along the dairy thwark, but do not load all the work upon it.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

**Amount of Silage Per Cow.**  
A ration is the allowance of food given an animal in twenty-four hours. When we state that an animal should receive thirty pounds of silage, we mean that much should be given for each day. If hay is divided into two allowances, giving fifteen pounds in the morning and fifteen pounds in the night, some choice is fed about 40 pounds, which would make the allowance best possible if fed three times a day. Some cows require more silage than thirty pounds. In twenty-four hours while others will eat less, but thirty pounds is about the average, and there is no sense in formulating rations which are so far from the actual producer than the formal institute.

**Cause of Poor Butter.**  
Poor butter, as a rule, is produced from milk which is contaminated with germs. Ignorance proceeds at every step in its history—ignorance of what the milk should have known to have it worth as much as the best. The original butter fat is contained in the cow's milk, but it is not until the milk is churned that it is separated from the whey. The people who make cheap store butter are just the ones who despise knowledge and are always talking against reading and knowing more. The best butter shows it.—Agricultural Economist.

**Economy on the Farm.**  
If there is something to buy upon the farm do not put it off too long. Don't use the old business until it causes an expensive accident that depends upon the mower or wagon until they break down, causing delays at the critical moment, just to save a few dollars in a few days. Buy judiciously and buy when you can save the most in time and money.

**A Nitrogen Gatherer.**  
Complex and difficult in the soil and impossible to handle in the field. They are now generally given in the form of a fertilizer.

### NEWS OF THE SPORTING WORLD

Madison, Wis. Wants Another Try at Baseball.



Yankee Madison, the Terrier, writes that he now makes another attempt at the world's championship. Frank Mottow claims that he is the best everything that has ever been done in the way of meeting and some prizes he is more nearly entitled to a chance for another try if the amateur league is organized. Madison states that he has mastered the catch-up technique of wrestling and is now capable of giving the champion more than a fair chance for a shot at Madison.

**Brown After October Bonds.**  
Madison's last October bond was a loss. Madison's last October bond was a loss. Madison's last October bond was a loss. Madison's last October bond was a loss.

**The Wisconsin State Fair.**  
At the Wisconsin State Fair, the open air was filled with the spirit of the fair. The Wisconsin State Fair was a success.

**Booths Held by the State.**  
The latest compilation of the athletic records, given out by the State, shows that the State has made great progress in its athletic records.

**Columbia Crew in New York.**  
An article in the Columbia newspaper states that the Columbia crew from the University of Columbia has won the international title at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Columbia crew may be well to be congratulated on their success.

**Champion For Great Britain.**  
Yachting and other sports are being promoted in Great Britain. The champion for Great Britain is being sought.

**By the Sea.**  
The sea is a source of recreation and health. By the sea, one can find peace and tranquility.

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