"VOTE 'YES' ON NEXT TUESDAY"

Is Advice of Ex-Mayor J. F. Fitzgibbons of Oswego.

NO REASON DELAYING TILL 1918

To Hold the Convention to Revise the State Constitution — Republicans, Democrats and Progressives Declared for the Convention in Their Platforms of 1912—Organized Labor Will Benefit, He Says.

J. F. Fitzgibbons, ex-mayor of Oswego and legislative agent for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is heartily in favor of holding a constitutional convention to revise the State Constitution at the earliest possible date. Discussing the probable action of organized labor in the special election to be held on April 7th, Mr. Fitzgibbons says:—

"While it is, perhaps, to be regretted that a special election is necessary to decide whether a constitutional convention shall be held in 1915, nevertheless the election is called and the whole question now is:—Shall we vote yes or no next Tuesday. There is no partisan politics whatever involved. We are simply to express our opinion as to whether the constitutional convention shall be held now or postponed until 1918, when it must be held under our present State Constitution. Whatever politics is involved will come up when the delegates to that convention are to be nominated and elected next fall. That question will arise in 1918, just as much as this year.

"It seems to me that organized labor is vitally interested in having a constitutional convention at as early a date as possible and that as the citizens of the state are as vitally interested. Our Constitution has been revised piecemeal during the last ten years until not one person in ten knows just what it does contain or provide. A convention to revise and codify the entire Constitution in harmony with the march of latter day progress, it strikes me, is far more desirable than propositions submitted at every election to amend this or that section of the Constitution to meet the demand of this or that portion of the community at large or to satisfy the whim or caprice of some individual or set of individuals who are interested in a change of existing conditions in some one particular phase. There is one condition alone which is costing the present generation millions of dollars which a subsequent generation should pay and which cannot be remedied without amendment of the Constitution. It is that which compels far too large an annuel contribution to the state sinking funds to meet obligations when they fall due. We have now accumulated something like $16,000,000 more in these sinking funds than will be required to meet and redeem the state bonds when they fall due and, due to a constitutional requirement inserted when financial conditions were different than now and the state's assessable valuation far lower than at the present time, the same contribution is exacted from the taxpayers to-day as when the bonds were issued.

"If a constitutional convention is held in 1915, instead of in 1917, we shall be able to remedy that condition and save the taxpayers several millions of dollars in the period between 1915 and 1917, and each year thereafter. In other words, we can provide for a fluctuating amount in each year's tax levy, sufficient to produce the required amount to redeem our bonds instead of locking up each year an amount that is unnecessary and a needless drain upon the taxpayers.

"I said there is no partisan politics involved in the vote on Tuesday, April. 7th That is absolutely correct It may be true that the Democrats apparently are more active than some others, but the Republican, Democratic and Progressives platforms of 1912 declared for an early constitutional convention. The legislature last December passed the bill for the April special election of 1914. The Republican assembly of 1914 thought the question could have been decided better in the general election next fall, which would have meant that the convention would have been held in 1918, delegates thereto not being elected until after the presidential election of 1916, so they repealed the December law for the special election. The senate, however, refused to concur and so the special election stands. Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Republican state committee, has sent out a statement that Republicans are free to vote yes or no on Tuesday as their independent judgment dictates as no party principle is involved.

"As I view the situation, organized labor will best serve its own interests by voting for an early constitutional convention, where these great public questions can be threshed out all at once and all together, and then get busy and see to it that the right men are nominated and elected as delegates to the convention when it assembles in 1915."

FOR THE CHILDREN

Benny's Donkey.

A man named Benny lost his donkey. He wept bitterly, and a fairy appeared to ask if she could in any way comfort him. Hearing the story of the loss, she told Benny that she would have several animals pass before him and he could choose his own from among them. Benny was naturally greatly pleased with the offer.

The procession of beasts began. First came a handsome horse, strong, sound and beautiful. Benny shook his head, though the wish sprang in his heart that his beast were as valuable as the one before him. Next came an Arabian thoroughbred, a superb creature. Again Benny shook his head. Then followed a hunting horse, next a Russian trotter. A Shetland pony pranced behind his heels, and a great draft horse came next, his stately tread showing his strength and power. Last of all came a donkey. And such a poor, miserable donkey he looked in the aristocratic company of the others! Benny was tempted to claim one of the others as his own, but affection for the beast overcame his desire. He seized his donkey and patted his head so affectionately that the fairy knew he was a good master. To reward him for his honesty and fidelity she made him a present of all the others, and Benny no longer was poor.

Preserving Cut Flowers.

When sending flowers to a town friend always cut them in the early morning and select those just on the verge of blooming.

Next carefully line a box with blue tissue paper and with a layer of cotton-wool which has been well saturated with water.

Pull it loose and fluffy before putting in the box. Fit the flowers in singly, reversing the position of each layer, and cover the stalks with damp tissue paper.

Pack flowers rather tightly and cover finally with a thin damp layer of wool. Then your gift will arrive fresh.

On arrival place all the flowers loosely in a pail of rainwater and stand it in the dark for some time.

Snip the stalk ends, fill your vases with water, adding a small pinch of carbonate of soda, and the flowers will last for a week or ten days.

Wilted flowers can be revived by plunging the ends in hot water for a minute. This is a suggestion well worth remembering.

Workers For Mankind.

Birds live to eat. It is lucky for men they do. Some years ago a French scientist told the world that if all the birds should suddenly die man would have only a year's life left to him and proved his point to the satisfaction of other scientists.

How much does a bird eat? Take the robin as an example. It eats at certain seasons of the year about double its weight in insects and worms every day. The insects eat crops.

The bird's dinner hour begins at sunrise and ends an hour after sunset. Any legislation looking to the shortening of its hours of labor, which are coincident with its hours of eating, would bring famine All the song birds and all the silent birds give their service to man, and they ask no pay for it except to be let alone.

Conundrums.

Why is a newborn baby like a donkey's tail? Because it was never seen before

What kind of robbery is not dangerous? A "safe" robbery.

Why is a nail driven in a hard surface like an old man? Because it is in-firm.

What part of the locomotive requires the most attention? The "tender" part, of course.

What is the most warlike nation? Vaccination, because it is usually up in arms.

Why are gloves unsalable articles? Because they are made to be kept on hand.

Curtailings.

1.—Triply curtail a hundred years and get a penny.

2.—Triply curtail to make an offer of marriage and get a support.

3.—Triply curtail that which a parent has over his children and get a writer of books.

4.—Doubly curtail the name of a holy day and get one of the four points of the compass.

Answers.—1, Cent-ury; 2, prop-ose; 3, author-ity; 4, East-er.

The Butterfly.

In Germany there is a large moth that infests dairies and subsists upon butter and milk. In Germany and Holland it is called the butterflege (flege, fly). Other names heard in Germany for the dairy moth are buttervogel, butter-bird; molkendiety, whey thief, and milchdieb, milk thief Butterfly has become the general name for the whole race, though some people hold that the name is a corruption of the English phrase "flutter fly."

Charade.

My first is something
We all like to hear
Each day of the week,
Each week in the year.

My second is frail
And will easily tear,
But if made firm and strong
For a long time will wear.

My two joined together
The world travels round.
In England and China
It is sure to be found.

Answer.—Love, paper—newspaper.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Eleanor Wilson, Who Is to Wed William G. McAdoo.

When Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, becomes the bride of Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo the wedding will be the fourteenth celebrated at the White House. The thirteenth was the marriage of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson to Francis Boyes Sayre on Nov. 25, 1913. Unlike her sisters, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, the prospective bride is tall and dark. She is twenty-four years of age and is fond of society. She was educated in private schools at Princeton and then spent two years in St. Mary's college at Raleigh, N. C., going thence to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. At the latter institution she spent a couple of years studying painting.

William Gibbs McAdoo is a native of Georgia, in his fifty-first year and a lawyer by profession. Since 1892 he has lived in New York city, where for some time he practiced his profession. In 1902 he organized the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad company, a $70,000,000 corporation that built and controls a system of tunnels operating under the Hudson river.

Mr. McAdoo is a widower. His first wife was Sarah Houston Fleming, whom he married in 1885. He has six children, the eldest son and eldest daughter being married. Mr. McAdoo became a grandfather not long ago, when a son was born to his daughter.

An Antarctic Explorer.

Commander Edward R. G. R. Evans, who recently came to America to deliver a series of lectures on his experiences in search of the south pole, was second in command of the Scott antarctic expedition, in which the leader perished. Commander Evans is now in his thirty-third year and is the youngest officer of his rank in the British navy.

Relating his parting from Captain Scott, Commander Evans read from his log:

"On Jan. 4, 1912, accompanied by Petty Officer Thomas Crean and a seaman named Lashly, I left Captain

COMMANDER EDWARD EVANS.

Scott in latitude 87 degrees 35 minutes south and longitude 185 degrees east and started for our main base."

On his return trip Commander Evans was stricken with scurvy and would have perished but for the heroism of his comrades. He returned to England in June, 1912, and in December sailed again for the antarctic. Evans thus describes his return:

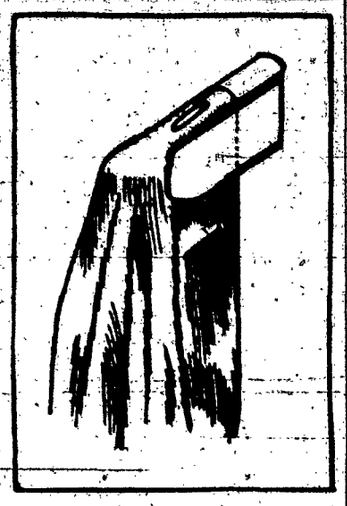
"When we reached Cape Evans we anchored, and, standing on the bridge of the Terra Nova, I looked ashore with the aid of the glasses. I could see but one man, who immediately rushed back to the tents and huts. A great crowd of men ran out and stood there on the shore. I did not see Captain Scott, however, who, I had believed, had found the pole and had returned successfully. I therefore called to Lieutenant Campbell and asked where Captain Scott was.

"There was a dreadful tense silence, and then Lieutenant Campbell called out to me:

"'The southern party reached the pole on Jan. 18 last year, and they were all lost on the homeward march. We have their records.'"

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Finger Clamp Facilitates Making of Buttonholes.



A little metal clamp has been invented to assist the sewing woman in the making of the buttonhole. It is shown herewith. It is made of metal comprising a tubular member about the size of the finger, around which the material to be operated upon is placed. Two adjustable clamps are provided to hold the cloth in place. When it is desired to release the cloth this can be done by spreading the clamps. It will be readily seen how this device will be of great assistance to the seamstress in the making of buttonholes.

Savory Cabbage.

One medium sized cabbage, one pint of moistened stale bread, one-half pound of sausage meat, one finely chopped onion, salt and pepper, grated nutmeg, one pint of stock. Blend together the softened bread, sausage meat and all of the seasonings. Remove the outer leaves of the cabbage, cleanse it thoroughly and cook in boiling water for ten minutes. Drain, spread the leaves apart and place the force meat between them. Press the leaves back as nearly into shape as possible and tie the cabbage firmly with tape or string so that it remains in compact form. Place in a deep baking dish with the broth. Cover closely and cook until tender, basting from time to time during the cooking. Serve very hot.

Practical Sewing Hint.

Threading a package of needles at a time will be a great help to an old lady with failing eyesight. The whole package should be threaded on one spool of cotton, placing a knot on the thread after the last one is put on. When a threaded needle is wanted it is only necessary to take one needle and, pushing the other back, cut as long a thread as may be required, tying another knot to keep the needles from falling off. When one needleful of thread has been used the empty needle may be stuck in a pincushion and another needle taken from the spool, and so on. When all the needles have been used some one should thread the whole lot again.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

Yolks of two eggs, teaspoonful of sugar, teaspoonful of salt, teaspoonful of mustard, saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one pint of olive oil. Stir the dry ingredients together thoroughly and beat into the yolks of the eggs. Add oil, drop by drop, very slowly at first. As it thickens add a few drops of vinegar, then oil again. When the vinegar is used up add the lemon juice, drop by drop, then more oil until all is used. The dressing should be made in a bowl set in ice water and stirred with a small egg beater. Keep it in a cold place.

Italian Fritters.

One cupful flour, one-half cupful cold water, two eggs, one tablespoonful olive oil, one saltspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful grated cheese, one tablespoonful cooked bacon, six green peppers. Make a batter from the two beaten eggs, the olive oil, salt, flour and half cupful of water. Add a heaping tablespoonful of grated cheese, the bottled Parmesan being the best. Chop very fine one tablespoonful of cooked bacon and add to the mixture. Fry in deep fat. Fry six green peppers, cut lengthwise into quarters, and serve with the fritters on a hot dish.

Lacquer For Brass.

Dissolve two ounces of gum copal in one pint of denatured alcohol and one-fourth of a pint of amyl alcohol. Since the gum is slow in dissolving, it is well to get it powdered and shake it occasionally for a few days, and then let it settle for a day or so. The clear liquor should then be poured off into another bottle. Polish your brass or silver first and then apply with a small brush. A very thin coat is all that is needed.

Fried Potato Balls.

Two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one small egg, two tablespoonfuls of milk or cream, salt and pepper, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, stale breadcrumbs. Mash the potatoes very smoothly. Add to them the seasonings, parsley and the egg. Beat until quite light. Form into small round balls as larger than an English walnut, toss in the stale breadcrumbs, then fry golden brown in smoking hot fat.

ROUND THE WORLD

Some of China's trouble with its currency is being cleared away.

Radium in Germany is quoted at $1,000,000 an ounce, troy weight.

Boston will place a drinking fountain in the center of Park square.

In Venice there is a cafe which has been open day and night for 150 years.

Chicago is to have a motorbus company to operate in the streets under a franchise.

No two nations have the same laws regulating the handling and storage of explosives.

Italian state railways will use three-quarters of a million tons of Welsh coal this year.

Waterproof knapsacks made of horses' hair have been invented by a Japanese army officer.

Work was obtained for 16,340 men and women by the Cleveland free employment bureau last year.

German women have started a campaign for admission to the floor of the Stock Exchange in Berlin.

Divorcees drawing alimony in excess of $3,000 are compelled to pay an income tax to the government.

A census of Greenland taken Oct. 1, 1911, shows a population of 13,498, as compared with 11,802 in 1901.

Overheating of ships is held responsible for the alarming prevalence of tuberculosis in all modern navies.

Philadelphia expects to gain a revenue of $100,000 a year from the sale of articles found in garbage and ash heaps.

More than 67,000 persons are engaged in the oyster industry of the United States. Their earnings in wages exceeded $10,876,000.

For household use a simple device has been invented in Germany which measures the proportion of carbonic acid gas in the air of a room.

Germany's colonies are five times as big as herself, those of France eighteen times, and Great Britain ninety-seven times bigger than herself.

Buenos Aires has a population of 1,400,000, made up largely of Spaniards and Italians, but including also many Germans, British and Americans.

In Japan girls in spinning factories work on an average of thirteen to fourteen hours daily and those in weaving factories fourteen to sixteen hours.

More than 90 per cent of Alaska is owned by the United States, and this vast area was bought by the government for less than 2 cents an acre.

No fewer than sixty firms in Sheffield, England, are engaged in making sterling silver and plated ware. They employ about 7,000 working people.

The board of health of a Canadian town visited the slaughter houses the other day and straightway announced that they would become vegetarians.

On the municipal rolls of Copenhagen, Denmark, are 9,880 men and 4,094 women. With their families they constitute 7.3 per cent of the population.

The paper used by the government printing office each year requires approximately 125,000,000 pounds of rag pulp and 400,000,000 pounds of wood pulp.

The imperial observatory at Tsingtau, capital of the German colony of Kiaochau, China, is rapidly becoming one of the leading scientific institutions of the far east.

So good an insulator is dry snow that the bare wire of the telephone line to an Italian observatory on Mount Rosa often is buried in it without interfering with the service.

More than 4,000,000 tons of ore a year are expected to be exported from iron mines in Algeria by French capitalists, who have obtained concessions after more than ten years of effort.

In her book on "War and Women" Mrs. Stobart declares, from her observations in the Balkans and elsewhere, that war does not kindle "qualities of heroism," but "qualities of brutality."

In Benares there has been for many years a temple for monkeys, and it is one of the most costly buildings there. The followers of Brahma hold this animal sacred and worship it as a deity.

Any reputable person can obtain a license for the sale of wine, beer and spirits in Belgium, excepting those who have not paid their state, provincial or city taxes or who have been convicted of a crime.

People in Seville, Spain, were long uninterested in outdoor sports, but games introduced by foreign residents have recently gained great popularity. Football, tennis, golf and polo are now organized sports.

An inscription found at Lanuvium, where the Empress Livia had a villa, shows that the little provincial town had a curia mulierum—a woman's debating club. The walls of Pompeii, when the shroud of lava had been removed from its scorched face, bore election addresses signed by women.

Leather has generally supplanted cloth shoes for Chinese women among the well to do classes in Hongkong, and even the working classes are using leather shoes as far as possible. Even for bound foot women leather shoes are common, made somewhat in foreign style and with foreign machinery.

Until recently the chewing gum habit was little known in Holland. Traveling Americans complained that while the gum was obtainable in Paris, London and other large centers, they could not get it in Amsterdam. A large concern has, therefore, introduced chewing gum into Queen Wilhelmina's country.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Connie Mack Looks For an Easy Victory.

Photo by American Press Association.

Connie Mack, the manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, looks for a walk to an easy victory in the American league race this season. Griffith has strengthened his Washington team considerably, however, and should be able to make things interesting for the Mackmen.

Baseball Bits.

McGraw thinks Bob Bescher will lead the National league in stolen bases this year.

Jack Pfeister, former Cub pitcher, will manage a semi-professional team in Cincinnati this year.

Benton received $7,000 in cash when he signed with the Feds, and Al Bridwell got $500 for getting him to Chicago.

Ka Ney, right fielder with the Indianapolis team, arrived Hawaiian baseball king, is the star of that aggregation and is known as "Ty Cobb the second."

St. Louis fans are clamoring for a pennant for the first time in many years. They feel sure that Miller Huggins' team will run away with the Federal league hunting.

Ten years ago Charles Weegham, chief promoter of the Chicago Feds, was head waiter in a Windy City restaurant. Now he owns twenty-eight "quick lunch" lunch rooms, eight billiard and pool parlors, six bowling alleys and two moving picture theaters.

Jim Thorpe, McGraw's 1914 "hope," says an Englishman before the game in London asked him what his tribal name was. Jim says he had a vision of the Pole grounds during the 1913 season, and then without translating a smile he answered, "Bench warmer."

Mike Doolan says that Manager Dooin of the Phillies promised to pay him $600 a year extra for organizing the team and that after two seasons of service there was $600 coming to him. Doolan told the story to Comiskey during the world's tour, and the latter advised him to blame Dooin, not W. H. Baker.

Friendship in Baseball.

"Frank Chance is the best friend I have in the world," said Joe Tinker one day recently. "He gave me the opportunity to become famous as a Cub, and he has stood by me through thick and thin. When Murphy threw him down I made up my mind to get away from the Cubs as soon as possible, and that was why I forced my transfer to Cincinnati. I hope Chance will score a big success in New York, and if there is any way I can help him I'll be there."

Tinker evidently forgot about his old boss when the first player he signed for the Chicago Federals was King Cole, who was drafted from Columbus last fall for $2,500 at Chance's suggestion. Chance believed that Cole would strengthen the unfortunate New York Americans, and when he heard that Tinker was flirting with the big pitcher he didn't worry.

"Joe isn't going to hurt me," said Chance. "He's my best pal in baseball."

But friendship, it seems, doesn't amount to much in the present struggle between the Federals and organized baseball.

The Scattered Cubs.

In 1906 the Cubs were champions. Today the men who made the team are scattered to the winds. For instance:

Ruelbach is with Brooklyn.
Brown, St. Louis Federal boss.
Pfeister, a semi-professional.
Lundgren, coaching Michigan.
Kling, retired.
Moran, Phillies' coach.
Chance, Yankees' manager.
Evers, with Boston Nationals.
Steinfeldt, retired.
Tinker, Chicago Federal boss.
Sheckard, Cleveland American association manager.
Beckman, St. Louis Nationals.
Schulte, with the Cubs.
Sheehan, retired.