

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Judge A. G. Dayton, Before Congress on Charges.



Federal Judge Alton G. Dayton of the northern district of West Virginia, whose judicial acts have been investigated by a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee at Wheeling, has been on the bench for the past ten years. Last May charges against Judge Dayton were filed in the house of representatives by Congressman Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia. Some of the charges mentioned in the resolution were as follows: "That Judge Dayton had issued injunctions against labor unions, which place them beyond the pale of the law, and which make their deliberate action conspiracy and their members miscreants and felons. That he has had men and women arrested upon the sole charge of asking other men to join a labor union."

Although a native of Philippi, W. Va., Judge Dayton is of New England descent, his father having been born in Connecticut. Philippi, Judge Dayton's birthplace, was the scene of one of the first battles of the civil war. He was educated at the University of West Virginia, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In 1883 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county for a term of four years. Later he ran for congress against the redoubtable William L. Wilson, author of the well known Wilson tariff bill which became a law in 1894. Judge Dayton has always been a Republican, and during his more than eight years in congress was a member of the committee on naval affairs. As ranking member of that committee he did much for the upbuilding of the navy. In 1905 he was appointed to the federal bench by President Roosevelt.

Governor of Utah.

The recent uprising of the Pitco Indians at Bluff, Utah, in which several men were killed, has caused Governor William Spry to order an inquiry into the affair. Although the affair comes under the supervision of the federal authorities, the governor is determined to probe the killing of Joe Akers by the Indians on his own account.

Governor Spry is a native of England, fifty-one years of age, and came to this country when a boy of eleven.



He was educated in Salt Lake City and affiliated with the Mormon church. For many years he was engaged in stock raising and farming, is president of the Farmers and Stock Growers bank, Salt Lake City, and a director in various other institutions. He was president of the state board of land commissioners in 1906 and later served two years as United States marshal for Utah, from which office he resigned. He has always been active in politics and has been a prominent member of the Republican state organization, serving as chairman for several years. In 1909 he was elected governor for a four years term and on the expiration of his term of office was elected for four years more.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Phoebe Bird.

This bird reaches us during the last half of March and the martins about the first of April. But the phoebe's food habits are such that it waxes fat on the insects that it finds, while the poor martin must often suffer or really starve for the want of food during the cold and stormy days of early spring, on such days even the early flying insects will not venture abroad.

But the phoebe is a wise bird. He may be seen bumping his beak against the bark of a beech or maple in sugar making time; but it is for the purpose of picking off the plump female cankerworm moth that crawled up the tree during the mild days to deposit her eggs, and on these the phoebe feeds when the air is cold and early insects refuse to fly or when a belated snowstorm leaves the ground covered with a mantle of white.

The phoebe is an inhabitant of the United States east of the Rockies. And while the western section enjoys the company of several similar though smaller species, it has no bird that quite answers to the common phoebe.

Game of Treasure Island.

The game called "Treasure Island" is for boy scouts and is played as follows: A treasure is known to be hidden upon a certain island or bit of shore marked off, and the man who hid it leaves a map with clues for finding it (compass directions, tide marks, etc.). This map is hidden somewhere near the landing place. The patrols come in turn to look for it, they have to row from a certain distance land, find the map and finally discover the treasure. They should be careful to leave no foot tracks, etc. near the treasure because then the patrols that follow them will easily find it. The map and treasure are to be hidden afresh for the next patrol—when they have been found. The patrol which returns to the starting place with the treasure in the shortest time wins. This can be played on the river, the patrols having to row across the river to find the treasure.

Boy Scout Work Well Backed.

Reports submitted show that, where as two or three years ago the scout work in most of the large cities was regarded because the public did not fully understand it and consequently withheld financial support, every one of these cities now is supplying the movement handsomely, providing not only the funds needed for the maintenance of local headquarters with a trained executive in charge, but also the personal service of leading citizens—educators, professional men, juvenile court judges and churchmen. Indeed, the surprising statement was made that seven cities which have raised budgets for scout work have not yet been able to find trained men to administer it. This lack it is expected, will soon be filled now that so many colleges are providing scientific instruction in scout craft and executive scout work.—Report of Chief Scout Librarian.

The "Open Sesame."

You remember among the "Arabian Nights" stories—I know you have read them—the one about the enchanted cave. One only had to stand before the great stone door of this cave and say "Open sesame!" and, behold, the portal would swing back and bring to view gold and jewels and wealth. This is a fairy tale of ancient times, yet our forefathers and modern geniuses have turned the fairy romance into a reality, for every schoolroom is such a cave.

You are the All Ebaah who need but stand before the door and cry "Open sesame!" and, lo, the great doors will swing open and the wealth of wisdom of all the ages will be yours for the getting.

Bathing of Birds and Beasts.

Pigeons, larks and cockatoos like their baths in the rain. Game birds and poultry take dust baths. The common sparrow likes a dry shampoo in the dust and a plunge bath in the water. Reptiles soak themselves. Elephants dab their calves with mud, then wash it off. Rhinoceroses, buffaloes, dogs, bears and tigers like to wallow; the equine tribe favor a roll in the sand; cats, mice and their respective relatives lick themselves clean; bats lick and scratch, and it is said that the continual scratching of monkeys is a kind of self-currycombing.

Knocked Out by a Fish.

While fishing for tarpon at Boca Grande pass, Florida, a New York man met with a peculiar and very serious accident. He had been playing a huge tarpon for some time when the fish in its mad efforts to escape made a gigantic leap in the air, and in its fall struck the fisherman on the back of the neck with its tail. The fish leaped out again, but the man by ineptness and there remained for an hour until picked up by another boat.

Overheard in the Hall.

"I don't see why they call you walking stick," said the buthrush to the man.

"Why shouldn't they, pray?"

"Because you can't walk alone yet," sneered the brush.

Chafard.

My first is crusty, soft and good. It makes a most delicious food. Or letters jumbled it may be. Which printers oft make carelessly. My second is to scold or tease. Also a measure of calculation. My whole one cried about the seas And plundered the ships of many a nation.

Answer.—Pie, rats—Pirates.

MISTAKE OF A YOUNG SOLDIER

A Galant Charge of Cavalry That Came to Naught.

In the army an officer, especially a young officer, is often between two fires. As commander he must keep the lead, and yet there may be men under him who are in certain circumstances better fitted to command than himself.

Lieutenant Lyon Hall after being graduated at West Point spent most of his time while a second lieutenant on some duty requiring him to live in a city and on being promoted was ordered to Fort K., a frontier post, where his captain being absent, he found himself in command of his troop. He had scarcely arrived when news came that the Indians had risen, captured a ranch some forty miles away and were making themselves at home on the premises. Hall was ordered to go and capture or disperse them.

The lieutenant was a good officer, but he knew no more about Indian fighting than a schoolboy. The colonel cautioned him to take points from his first sergeant, Stabler, and Hall, if he had been more used to such campaigning, would not have scrupled to do so.

When the command reached a point not far from the ranch the lieutenant called a halt and went forward alone to a point where he could see the ranch. It was too far to see individuals, but near enough to discern earthworks thrown up around the house.

Hall was puzzled. Somehow it didn't seem like the Indians he had read about to fortify themselves even in the most primitive style. The responsibilities attached to this new kind of work, to use an expressive word, rattled him, and he was incapable of exercising good, hard common sense. He resolved to attack the place even under the disadvantage of it being fortified. It was fast growing dark, and he would wait till night came and then order a charge over the low dirt breastworks.

The command were ordered to dismount, picket their horses and get their supper. Hall noticed the first sergeant go to the front and take a look at the enemy. When he returned the lieutenant spoke to him with a view to eliciting anything that might have occurred to him.

"Sergeant," he said, "could you make out how many of them there are?"

"There's about 120 in all, sir."

"Just about our number?"

"Yes, sir."

"See that the men's arms and ammunition are in good condition. We may have a longer fight of it than I anticipated. Let them take all the ammunition."

The sergeant looked up, with an singular surprise on his face, but said nothing. The lieutenant went on:

"About 10 o'clock I propose to draw the command up in line of battle and charge over their works."

Still the sergeant said nothing, and as his commander seemed to have sauntered further to communicate he saluted respectfully and joined the men, who were comfortably eating their supper. Hall noticed him going among them and speaking to them. He presumed he was transmitting the order, but was surprised that he did so in a low tone. The men listened to the sergeant attentively and when he was through went on eating their supper. Hall admired the sangfroid with which they received notice of a fight wherein some of them were liable to fall.

About 9 o'clock the moon rose, and it was light as day. This did not trouble the lieutenant since the attack was to be made over a short distance in the open and the enemy would have no time to gather for defense. He ordered the sergeant to form the men under cover of the timber without using the bugle and as silently as possible. When they were in line Hall gave his orders. They were to charge at a gallop and when within a hundred yards of the earthworks to open fire. Then, turning his horse about and drawing his sabre, in a low tone he gave the order: "Forward!" and spurred toward the ranch, leading the attack some forty paces in advance of his men.

It was a fine sight to see a line of horsemen, the moonlight glittering on their arms and accoutrements, galloping toward the ranch where the Indians must have been asleep, with no pickets out, for not a light was to be seen. When Hall came near the earthworks he looked back and was surprised to see his men moving by fours to the left. Astonished that they should be making such a detour without orders when they were to attack the works, he reined in to discover what it meant. Sergeant Stabler led them around to where there was an opening in the works, and they all rode inside without firing a shot.

Thunderstruck, Hall spurred his horse over the works and rode down on the other side into the inclosure. There were his men dismounting, while scattered about in bivouac were a troop of cavalrmen like themselves. Their captain advanced to meet him, and there was a parley, to which Hall listened, while the other told him that he had taken the place the morning before, but hearing that a large band of Indians were out for war he had concluded to throw up some dirt for defense. But during the day word had come that the Indians had gone back on to their reservation.

Stabler, who was an excellent soldier in every respect, induced his men to keep the secret, and no one ever knew how Lieutenant Hall had charged a troop of his own regiment and captured it without firing a shot.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Handy Devices For Mixing Mayonnaise Dressing.



Some culinary experts assert that the only way to secure a blending of the oil and vinegar in the preparation of mayonnaise is to incorporate the former into the latter, first drop by drop, and then after the union of the two has been started the oil may be poured in more rapidly. A special feature of this mixer is an oil dripper containing a threaded bolt, which can be screwed down into a four cycle in the bottom of the dripper, thus giving control of the oil. The eyelet is inserted in the cap of the jar, so that the oil drips while the dashers are turned. This device will make mayonnaise in from five to ten minutes, and it will whip a half pint of cream in ninety seconds.

Potato Soup.
Two cupfuls cut potatoes, two cupfuls milk, two cupfuls rice stock, two tablespoonfuls grated onion of one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls chopped celery tops, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, one teaspoonful salt, a dash of paprika, one cupful bread croutons. Put the potatoes on to boil when tender mash. Put on top of double boiler, add onion, salt, hot milk and rice stock. When boiling add the flour and butter, which have been rubbed together until smooth. Boil five minutes, add celery and paprika. Serve with croutons.

Sausage With Tomato Sauce.
Take a half can of tomatoes, one cupful of finely minced celery, two onions (medium) chopped fine and salt and pepper to taste in a granite saucepan. Simmer on the back of the stove until the celery and onion are tender. Add a little water if too thick, but this is not likely to happen. If too thin add a little sour rubbed smooth in cold water. Have ready the sausage, baking to a light brown in the oven. Four of the fat and arrange on a deep platter. Pour over the meat the tomato sauce and serve.

Meat Balls in Cabbage.
Wash a medium sized head of cabbage thoroughly. Separate the leaves and remove the center. Fasten into shape and steam until tender. Fill the center when cooked with Hamburg balls and surround with tomato sauce. For the Hamburg balls chop finely one pound of round steak and season lightly with salt, pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Shape into round balls and pan broil.—Country, Gentlemen.

Candied Fruit and Nuts.
To make candied fruit take three cups of granulated sugar, one cup of water, one teaspoon of lemon extract. Boil these ingredients until a little of it becomes brittle when dropped in cold water. Put a nut on the end of a knitting needle, dip in the candy, take out and turn on the needle, until cool. Malaga grapes, oranges, sliced pineapple and other fruits may be candied in this way.

Cruellers.
Half cupful of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, four enough to make a soft dough. Roll out and cut with doughnut cutter a quarter of an inch thick and fry in smoking hot lard till light brown. This recipe will make about four dozen cruellers.

Deviled Tomatoes.
Mix together one tablespoonful each of butter and vinegar, the mashed yolk of a hard boiled egg, a teaspoonful each of sugar and mustard and salt and cayenne to season highly. Bring to the boil, add one egg, well beaten, and cook until smooth and thick. Four over fried or broiled tomatoes.

A Kitchen Kink.
Before boiling milk, if the bottom of the pan be covered with hot water, emptied out before the milk is put in, the milk will not burn to the bottom of the pan. If a little tin funnel be put in the pan with the milk the latter will not boil over.

To Blanch Almonds.
To blanch almonds shell and pour boiling water over them. Let them stand in the water until the skin may be removed; then throw them in cold water, rub off the skins between the hands and dry the kernels between towels.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Look For Shortcuts.

An excellent method for looking for shortcuts is given in France and it is one of the easiest to find by a motorist. The device is applied to that part of the frame where the front fork joins the main or upper horizontal tube of the frame. On the head of the fork is placed a short collar, having a screw threaded on its inner surface, the collar having a projecting wing at the back so that this projects over the horizontal bar. On the bar itself is placed a second collar, having a "V" shaped projection which is pivoted to the collar. The combination makes one fixed and one movable wing which can be brought together and a padlock is passed through holes in each. The trick of the device is that the front wing lies at a slight angle, due to the mounting of the collar, so that when locked the front wheel no longer lies straight but somewhat inclined, and in this way it is impossible to ride the machine. Scientific American.

Value of Fortresses.
According to the Paris correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal it is a mistake to say that the prestige of permanent fortifications has been altogether lost as the result of the fall of Ypres, Namur, Antwerp, Maastricht and other fortified camps. The Belgian and French fortresses were, sad to say, not destroyed by heavy artillery to which they could make no reply. The other side of the question is shown by the effective resistance of the water-bred camps of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort. These fortifications are modern, and it is a fact that they have defied the whole might of heavy German guns and the attacks of masses of German infantry. Modern guns have been added since the war, and some are being built which have a range of 12,000 to 20,000 yards.

Fudicrous Steering Apparatus.
A curious ship steering apparatus that has been patented in England eliminates the rudder and uses in its place water jets that are directed by starboard or port as required, says Popular Mechanics. This apparatus is placed at the stern of the ship and well below the water line and consists of a rotary pump with two horizontal



pipes which lead off from the pump in opposite directions, each pipe serving either as feed or discharge pipe. When the ship is to be swung to starboard the pump is run so that water will be drawn in through the port pipe and discharged through the starboard pipe, while for swinging the ship to port the pump is reversed and the water is discharged in the opposite direction.

Watch With One Hand.
While watches without hands or with but a single hand are by no means new, an ingenious watch of the latter class of French make is interesting, says the Scientific American. On a semi-circle at the top of the dial plate is a scale graduated in Indian numerals. The lower part of the watch face has a raised plate, and projecting from under it is a wide pointer which passes along the scale of minutes, so as to point to the minute figure. Near the end of the pointer is a large figure indicating the hour—4, for instance. When the pointer reaches 60 on the minute scale it disappears under the plate and a new marker (7) appears at the zero side of the scale.

Removing Corroded Valve Caps.
When you want to remove hollow shaped valve caps which have become tightly set by corrosion the following method has been found very effective: Run the engine until it becomes warm and up. Then pour cold water into each valve cup. This makes the cap shrink away from the body of the cylinder casting, making temporarily a slack fit—and the cap can easily be removed.—Automobile Dealer.

Oiling Automobile Springs.
There are many cheap little devices on the market for opening the springs so as to insert oil or graphite, and the springs should receive such attention at least every six months if the car is used regularly. It is also a good idea to have the springs down altogether after about a year's work and have them polished and thoroughly greased before being put back again.

Care of Spare Tire Tubes.
Many methods of preventing the hardening of spare tire tubes have been exploited, but one of the simplest methods is to place them in hot water once every month or six weeks. This is said by motorists who have tried it to keep the rubber in excellent condition.

Keep Wind Shields Clear.
A bottle of glycerin and kerosene mixed in equal quantities is handy for preventing rain from accumulating on wind shields. A little of this mixture rubbed on will cause the rain to run off as rapidly as it strikes the glass.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Bill Donovan, New York.



Bill Donovan, New York, has been elected to the position of president of the National League for the year 1914. He has all the qualifications of a great pitcher, and he will surely make his mark as a leader.

Donovan was born in New York City, and he has been a member of the National League since 1907. He has been a member of the National League since 1907, and he has been a member of the National League since 1907.

Points at Pitcher's Record.
Lee Magee, pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, has pitched a perfect game today. He has pitched a perfect game today, and he has pitched a perfect game today.

Champion Box Tugger.
An announcement has been made by the National Amateur Boxing Association that J. H. Campbell, of New York, has been elected champion of the world in the middleweight division.

Naming a Ball Club.
Richardson has named his new National League team. It will be known as the Virginians, Norman M. Johnson, editor of the Washington Journal of Commerce, was awarded a new \$500,000 bond for handling out the sugar trust. Sixty names were submitted, and each was placed in a hat, and one of the directors of the club drew the piece of paper bearing Johnson's suggestion.

Sweeney to Play With Red Sox.
William Sweeney, who was recently released by the Chicago National League team, has signed a contract to play with the Boston Americans during the coming season. Sweeney was formerly captain and second baseman of the Boston Nationals, going to Chicago in connection with the Braves' deal for Johnnie Starr.

O'Toole's Goal Kick to Win.
Marty O'Toole, formerly with the Pittsburgh National, has signed a contract to play with the Columbus American Association team during the coming season. He will be captain of the team for Pittsburgh club, and he will receive \$25,000 for O'Toole's goal.