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SNAPSHOTS OF NOTABLE PERSONS

General Sir Percy Lake, Commander in Mesopotamia.



Lieutenant General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake, who recently took supreme command of the British forces operating in Mesopotamia, succeeded General Sir John Nixon, who has been invalided home. According to recent advices, the British relieving force under General Aylmer had succeeded in getting into touch with the forces of General Townshend, who had been surrounded by Turkish forces at Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris.

The new commander in Mesopotamia is in his sixty-first year and entered the British war establishment in 1870 as a Lieutenant of the Fifty-ninth regiment of infantry. He served with distinction in the Afghan war and was awarded a medal for meritorious services. He also was with Wolseley in the Nile expedition of 1885, for which he received a medal with clasp. For a time after that he served at Army headquarters as assistant chief of the intelligence bureau and later was a member of Lord Winterton's committee on "terms of service." For a time he served in Ireland and was then sent to Canada to reorganize the militia of the Dominion. In 1911 he left Canada to assume command of a division in India, and since 1912 until the present war broke out he has been chief of the general staff in India.

American Minister at The Hague.
When Dr. Henry van Dyke sailed for Holland a couple of years ago to take up his duties as United States minister to The Hague and Luxembourg, no signs of the great war that was soon to convulse Europe were then discernible. He went abroad in September, 1913. Now he has returned to this country for a brief vacation from his diplomatic duties. While Dr. van Dyke's work has not been so arduous



as that of our representatives stationed in the warring nations, his station at The Hague has been on the fringe of war's alarms, and the war has brought many unusual problems to him for solution.

When Dr. van Dyke was appointed to his present diplomatic post by President Wilson he was a member of the faculty of Princeton university—professor of English literature. He is a native of Germantown, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton in 1873. Later he studied at the University of Berlin and in 1879 was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church. He went at once to the United Congregational church at Newport, R. I., and remained there until 1882, when he was called to the First Presbyterian church, New York city.

Dr. van Dyke has been preacher to Harvard and Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale. In 1908-9 he was American lecturer at the Sorbonne in Paris. Many honors have been showered upon him by universities and societies and his church because of his achievements. He has found time aside from his duties to write many books and a great deal of poetry.

SCIENCE—INVENTION.

Ancient Level of Lake Tahoe.

The statement sometimes made that "Tahoe is an old volcanic crater" is not true. The region about the lake shows evidences of volcanic activity of various kinds, and the lake waters themselves have probably been dammed at times by outpourings of lava. A lava flow appears to have temporarily filled the outlet channel below Tahoe City, Cal. The lake, however, lies in a structural depression—a dropped block of the earth's crust.

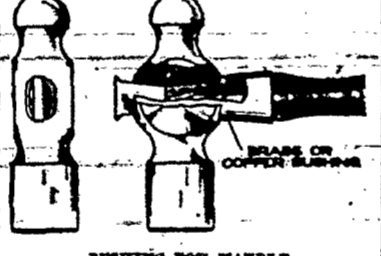
During the neocene epoch and the earlier part of the pleistocene epoch the waters of Lake Tahoe stood much higher than now probably on account of lava dams, which have since been cut through. Distinct beaches that mark former higher levels are found up to about a hundred feet above the present lake, but it is believed that the waters formerly rose to still greater heights. At Tahoe City the most distinct of these old beaches is a terrace thirty-five to forty feet above the level of the lake, and it is this terrace that makes the level ground on which Tahoe town is built.—United States Geological Survey.

Nebraska Long Ago.

Could the traveler in Nebraska restore the landscape of late tertiary time he would find himself surrounded by scenes greatly different from those of the present. The swampy lowlands were covered with vegetation similar to that now growing in moist climates farther south. Camels and llamas were abundant, and during the pliocene epoch great ground sloths and glypto-donts, whose relatives now live in South America, inhabited western Nebraska. Mastodons, with tusks on both the upper and lower jaws much like those of the morone epoch, still persisted. Short legged rhinoceroses re-mained abundant, and there was a great variety of wolflike carnivores. Saber-toothed tigers and true cats, some of them considerably larger than the modern tigers, were also abundant. Three tooth horses were still numerous, but the modern genus equus was not among them. One of the most curious animals of the time in Kansas and Nebraska was a gopher-like rodent that had two large horns on its nose. Its enormous claws indicate good burrowing powers, and its horns also may have been used in digging.—United States Geological Survey.

Re-enforcing Hammer Handles.

The illustration shows a method of bushing handles to prevent them from breaking at the eye of the hammer, says Popular Mechanics. The idea is one that will be appreciated by all machinists, toolmakers and engineers that prefer tools of good appearance and efficiency. Remove the handle from the head and file the eye to the general



shape shown, so that the bushing may be peened back to hold it in place. The front part of the eye is tapered uniform with the flat wedge, so that in driving the wedge into the end of the handle it also expands the bushing to the taper, and its sides force the wood of the handle and the soft bushing to the taper. This makes a neat and durable job and adds much to the appearance of the hammer.

Test For a File.

In choosing a file hold it between your eye and the light, the point of the file toward you, so that you can see the cutting edge of every tooth. Observe if they are all clean, smooth and sharp. If they are notched, cracked, uneven and irregular then that is a poor file. Examine the file for fine cracks and observe if the file is all one color. If it shows a checkered appearance it is uneven in temper, hard and soft in spots. Thick files are better than thin ones, and they stand recutting if desired. Low priced files are never good. The careful fitting of a handle to a file is good practice, and let the handle remain on that particular file.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Iron Ore in Holland.

At one time iron ore was found in considerable quantities in the north-easterly provinces of the Netherlands. In late years apparently less has been found. Recently, however, further deposits of iron ore have been found in the province of Drenthe, where it was discovered previously. These deposits were revealed by the digging of peat in the bogs of that section. The ore is found in layers just under the peat and also in collections or heaps six to ten feet high and thirty to fifty feet in circumference.

Anti-rust Paint.

A good anti-rust paint for structural work is made of red lead, sixty pounds, white, thirty pounds, and graphite, ten pounds, all ground in raw linseed oil. The addition of some china clay will prevent too rapid drying. To make a good fireproof paint use the preceding formula and add to it one-half pound of boracic acid or sal ammoniac.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Pipe Joining Hint.

Do not screw pipe together for either steam, water or gas without putting white or red lead on the threads.

PORTO RICO ASKS FOR CITIZENSHIP

Islanders Are Hopeful of Securing Home Rule.

Whether Porto Ricans are to be successful this year in getting the United States congress to admit them to American citizenship is the question uppermost in the minds of the islanders at present. Although citizenship has been promised since the days of the Spanish-American war and American occupation, seventeen years ago, each congress since that time has failed to pass the necessary laws. The islanders are now hopeful that the first Democratic administration since 1893 will act favorably and give them a definite political status. At present Porto Ricans are merely "citizens of Porto Rico."

In the hope that favorable legislation may be obtained Governor Arthur Y



Photo by American Press Association.

GOVERNOR ARTHUR YAGER.

ager of Porto Rico is now in Washington urging congress to act. Bills providing a new organic act to take the place of the temporary Foraker act, which went into force in 1901, establishing civil government and which has been in force ever since, have already been introduced in congress by Chairman Jones of the house committee on insular affairs and by Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware.

The chief features of the bills to be considered by congress, it is expected, will provide both for blanket citizenship and a greater degree of home rule. The most important home rule feature is the provision for an elective senate of thirteen members. The present lower house is already elected, while the present upper house, or senate, is composed of eleven members, all of whom are appointed by the president of the United States and six of whom are heads of executive departments of the insular government.

DANCING WITH STORE LEGS.

Austrian Soldier in Hospital Tangles With Artificial Limbs.

It would be generally assumed that when a man has lost his legs his dancing days would be over. But the illus-

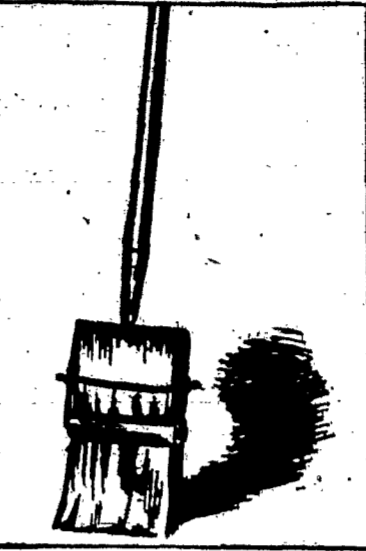


Photo by American Press Association.

tration shows an Austrian soldier who lost both his legs in battle, yet dances with his nurse upon his new and artificial "pegs." That the light fantastic toe can still be supplied with a wooden leg is a triumph for the artificial limb maker. A great many artificial limbs of American make have been shipped to the allies, but it is doubtful if Austria gets any.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Reversible Broom With Two Wearing Surfaces.



A new system of broom manufacture contemplates the repeated use of the stock by applying a new head as the older one is worn out. It also contemplates a reversible method of assembling the corn by which service is secured from both ends.

The broom proper consists of a suitably shaped bundle of hairs or splints of equal length, flat as shown, clamped together centrally of their lengths by means of a strong band, which forms a component part of the broom all the year, and the children play when vented, and the coarse ends of the hairs or splints are all preferably very hard. Mrs. Calvert takes them at one end of the broom and the finer ends at the other end thereof. The charming assembly in her hand and respective arms of the yoke by means of screws, engaged in the flattened ends thereof, whereby the broom may be reversed and for each time when desired to bring either the coarse or the fine end into operative position.

Weights and Measures.

- One-half kitchen cupful equals one gill.
- One kitchen cupful equals one-half pint, or two gills.
- Four kitchen cupfuls equal one quart.
- Two cupfuls of granulated sugar equal one pound.
- Two and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar equal one pound.
- One heaping tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.
- One heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals two ounces, or one-quarter cupful.
- One cupful of butter equals one-half pound.
- Four cupfuls of flour (one heaping quart) equals one pound.
- Eight round tablespoonfuls of dry material equal one cupful.
- Sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one cupful.

Washing Woollen Goods.

To wash woollen goods successfully the water should be soft and warm, not hot, and of uniform temperature throughout the operation. Never put soap directly on the fabric, and use only the milder kind. Make a nice lather before putting the garment in the water. Scrub gently and wring out through loosely set wringers. Once washed, the goods should be immediately hung up to dry and never allowed to lie about wet. It is best to dry woollens out of doors if the air is dry and the temperature above freezing.

Cream of Carrot Soup.

Wash the carrots and scrape them, cut in thin slices until you have two cupfuls, using only the red part. Put in a stewpan with a tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and salt to taste. Cover with water and cook until tender; then rub through a sieve. Thicken with a thickening made of one quart of milk, one and one-half tablespoonfuls flour and one tablespoonful of butter. Season with salt and a dash of paprika. Serve with a sprinkling of chopped parsley.

Cranberry Pudding.

Three-fourths cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of butter, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful cranberries and one egg. Cream the butter and sugar, add beat an egg, milk and flour sifted with baking powder. Then add the cranberries, which have been picked over, washed, dried and rolled in flour. Pour into a buttered mold and steam for two hours.

Orange Marmalade.

Select thick skinned oranges. Use six oranges and two lemons. Slice about an eighth of an inch thick and cover with water. Let stand twenty-four hours. Set on stove and boil twenty minutes, then let stand another twenty-four hours. Measure and use an equal amount of sugar. Drain juice from fruit. Put sugar in juice, boil and stir until thick. Add oranges, boil and clear and jellyed.

Foamy Sauce For Plain Pudding.

Beat one tablespoonful of butter with one cupful of powdered sugar. Add two beaten yolks and little by little a small amount of grape juice and a little grated nutmeg. Set the bowl in the top of the teakettle of boiling water and beat for a minute or two. Serve at once.

For the Children

A Two-year-old Who Plays Outdoors All Winter Long.



Photo by American Press Association.

This delightful roly poly is the two-year-old newest baby in Mrs. Calvert's outdoor kindergarten at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Morningside park, New York city. Most babies stop in June, but this outdoor one goes home with her and her children play when vented, and the coarse ends of the hairs or splints are all preferably very hard. Mrs. Calvert takes them at one end of the broom and the finer ends at the other end thereof. The charming assembly in her hand and respective arms of the yoke by means of screws, engaged in the flattened ends thereof, whereby the broom may be reversed and for each time when desired to bring either the coarse or the fine end into operative position.

About Magnets.

The natural magnet, or lodestone, is an ore of iron, every molecule of which is composed of three atoms of iron and four atoms of oxygen gas. This lodestone has the power of attracting small pieces of iron and if balanced and suspended will point nearly north and south.

Artificial Magnets are Pieces of Iron or Steel which have been under the action of either the lodestone or of magnets of one of an electric current, and have been subjected to percussion while in certain positions.

Permanent magnets are those which retain their magnetic properties permanently. They are made of hard iron, in bars or bent in the form of a horseshoe. Temporary magnets are those which retain their magnetic properties only as long as they are under the influence of other magnets or an electric current. They are bars of soft iron, of the straight or bent like a horseshoe. The poles of a magnet are the two points of greatest attraction and repulsion. They are near the two ends.

Beholdings.

- Behold what falls in winter and leaves the present time.
- Behold a boy's toy and leave every thing.
- Behold that which is rowed and leaves a cereal.
- Behold the entire and leave a year.
- Behold a testament and leave not will.
- Behold a part of a window and leave a Scotch maiden.
- Behold a piece of furniture and leave an exclamation of pain.
- Behold a low seat and have a magnet's necessity.
- Behold a hurt and leave a part of the human body.
- Behold—B now, b all, b oak, white, will, c-las, c-couch, s-foot, h-ham.

"Weezy Deezy"

The "weezy deezy" game is played as follows: Any number of boys and girls can participate. Two players are chosen. One is named Weezy and the other Deezy. They are then blindfolded and supposed to be helpless. Weezy shouts, "Won't somebody here please help me and take this Deezy away?" Deezy shouts out: "There is somebody here annoying me." Won't somebody take him away from me?" One player then tells Weezy: "Don't you get away, away." Weezy and Deezy must then guess who pulled them away. If they can't guess correctly, then the players who pulled them away become Weezy and Deezy.

Boy Scout Movement.

The boy scout movement is not only military. The boy scout movement neither promotes nor discourages military training, its one concern being the development of character and personal efficiency of growing boys.