

### A CONSUL'S DUTIES

They Are Highly Important From a Commercial Viewpoint.

HIS WORK IS ALL FOR TRADE.

He Must Guard Zealously the Interests of Our Land in Shipping Matters and in All Lines of Business, and Must Be Ever Alert and Taciturn.

If the United States were so great that it could be entirely independent of the rest of the world it would need no diplomatic or consular service, but no country in the world is so great as that.

The diplomatic representative must concern himself very largely with political matters, must be in constant communication with the leading statesmen and with the court. If there is one in the country to which he is accredited, he must give dinners and parties and mingle in what is called "society," but he is useless if only ornamental.

The consul is expected to occupy himself with all commercial matters to which his country has any interest. He must have a general knowledge of the interests of his country and be expert in the diplomatic service or worry so much about the like-some details of procedure and etiquette. Even on very rare occasions he does not go to court.

The consular service of the United States is growing in importance and activity every year. Commercial questions between nations are the cause very often of difficulties that the diplomatic representative must try to settle but the foundation of the practical side of our diplomacy rests on the consuls. On their experience and alertness depend our trade opportunities.

The consul deals in a business way with business people, and he must learn their methods of managing affairs. There are young men who look on experience in American consulates as the best possible preparation for active business at home. But, as a rule, those who enter the public service in foreign countries ought to make their life work, especially as our government has taken the wise course of making it a career and not a reward for political loyalty.

A consul may live as quietly as he pleases; he is not expected to entertain either visiting Americans or the people of the country in which his post is. The reports that he must make often interest him greatly, his advancement now depends on his efficiency. He must have tact, and he must be able to adapt himself to new conditions. He should not overlook any chance to further the interests of his country, but our government does not expect its representatives to be strictly selfish, and usually the consul finds that he does best when he helps toward the progress of both countries.

The examinations for consularships are held at certain intervals, in the state department at Washington. A candidate can obtain examples of examination questions which will show him very plainly the subjects that he must master. If, while at school or college, he determines to enter the consular service he can acquire the necessary information from the state department and mold his studies in accordance with the object in view.

The state department is always in need of serious minded men for service abroad, and, in spite of the seeming necessity of political influence, a man of merit and perseverance is sure to get his opportunity to enter the service. He may have to begin, to be sure, in some desolate place in Arabia or in some unwholesome spot in China, but when he has proved his efficiency the department of state will give him the proper promotion.

A man who enters the foreign service must reconcile himself to leaving his American surroundings. He is entitled to a leave of absence, with permission to visit the United States, probably every second year. But of course the trip home means expense. He must adapt himself to the ways of a new country and show himself sympathetic, firm, alert and tolerant, and he must often learn a new language. The salaries in the consular service begin at \$2,000 and end at \$12,000.

The usual objection that the positions of neither secretaries of legation nor consuls are permanent does not hold under the law as it is now. Since the reorganization of 1906 no man has been dropped from either service for political reasons.

The foreign service of the United States offers great opportunities to the right man and also many chances for patriotic self-sacrifice. As in all other vocations of life, a man ought to have a special inclination for it and a devouring desire to make himself as fit as possible for the work. There is no doubt that it will become, as the years go by, more and more worthy of the consideration of earnest, energetic and well educated Americans.—Hon. Maurice F. Egan in Youth's Companion.

He Knew the Symptoms. "Steward, how long will it be before we reach port?"

"About two hours, ma'am." "Oh, dear, I shall die before then!" "Very likely, ma'am. But you'll be all right again when you've been ashore a little while."—Boston Transcript.

Common sense is in spite of, not the result of education.—Victor Hugo.

### Worth Knowing

When you put your white summer clothes away for the winter, put an extra amount of bluing in the last water. In the spring wash again and they will be beautifully white.

Wash the soles of your new shoes dry perfectly in the sun and then treat to a coat of dark oak varnish. Dry again and give a second coat. They will outlast the uppers, and the only cost is 10 cents for a small can of varnish.

In sewing snaps on garments, sew the ball snap on the upper piece, and thus eliminate the rotund mark on the goods which is always left by the socket snap.

Hang your clothes out with the opening toward the wind, they will dry much more quickly.

They say it helps a bit to wear your corset wrong side out for a day or two if the bones begin to poke through. String bonnet with small pieces of bacon or salt pork are extra good for the hair, and then brown slowly with the pork.

### Autumn Preparedness In the Poultry Yard

By neglecting the hens now we will find in having eggs to sell next winter. The poultry year practically begins in the fall. No amount of attention given them next winter will make up for neglect shown them in the fall. To be sure, feed is out of reason almost but it won't pay to neglect the poultry. They must have their feed and plenty of it regularly, together with all the pure water they want and milk too if it is obtainable.

All the old roosters in the flock that are not going to be kept for next season should be fed a few days and then not showing up well should go along with them.

When we are preparing for winter we should not forget the fowls we need just now as much as they will need next spring. They must also be supplied with something that will take the place of the many insects they have lost. Skim milk or buttermilk is good for this, but beef scrap or some form of meat should be fed the poultry when they begin to show signs of mortality.

Now is the time when there is much to do to get everything in readiness for the year to come. The henhouses that have been occupied are in need of a thorough renovating. The hot days of summer have bred a horde of vermin, and a good dose of whitewash into every crack and crevice of the house will clean them up. If the floors are of earth several inches of this should be scraped off and fresh dirt put in its place.

### Light as Chaff

A Shrewd Bargainer. Mrs. McHadden is a very keen hand at a bargain and few have yet been able to boast that they have "got the best of her" in a deal.

The other day she entered the village shop where every thing and anything from a pair of spectacles down to a tin can be purchased, and said:

"Wad ye sell me a sugar bin without the cover?"

"Oh, ay," said the merchant, who would sell the shoes off his feet at a profit.

"Two muckle is this then," inquired the customer.

"That's a shillin' complete."

"An' whit for the basin without the bin?"

"Eleven pence."

"Ye've only tak' a penny aff for the bin?"

"Weel, the bin's no worth mair nor a penny."

"Th, that's guid news," ejaculated the lady, with a sigh of relief. "It's jist the lid o' mine I've broken." And so saying, she laid down a penny and walked off with the coveted lid before the astonished shopkeeper had time to utter a word.

Saving Effort. In his mother's absence little Willie accepted an invitation to tea with a chum.

When he came home he found his mother waiting anxiously for him.

"I hope, Willie," she said at once, "that you remembered to wash your hands before you went to the table?"

In the lad's eyes shone the light of virtue.

"I didn't have time to wash more than one, ma," he reassured her, "but I ate with that one and kept the other in my pocket."

Unfair Division. The childless parson, sought to cheer the parent of an overflowing household.

"My man, you must learn to be contented," he said. "Mouths are never sent without bread to fill them."

"Maybe you are right," said the parson, "but the mouths are all sent to our house and the bread to yours."

Can You See Through This? What is the pain we make light of a window pane.

### In the Arena of Sports

Brooklyn's Great Left Fielder.

Among the players of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, excepting perhaps the pitchers, none did more to keep the team in the running than Zach Wheat, the hard hitting left fielder. Since the beginning of the



Photo by American Press Association.

ZACH WHEAT

rave Zach Wheat has been hustling. Zach has shown to better advantage this year than in previous seasons, mainly because he has been playing on a top-notch team. He is no better now than in the past, but he has shown to greater advantage. In batting Zach is near the top of the list, only Chase of Cincinnati wielding a more potent club.

Yale Officials Named. President Obetz of the Yale Football association has announced the officials for the two most important football games of the season in the east, the Yale-Ithaca and the Yale-Princeton battles.

For the Yale-Ithaca match in the Yale bowl Nov. 22 Nathan A. Tufts of Ithaca will be referee. David Fultz, also a Ithaca graduate, will umpire. William M. Morice Pennell will be head linesman and Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania will be field judge. These men officiated last year.

For the Yale-Princeton game Tufts will referee. He refereed this match last year also. Dr. Williams has been chosen umpire, and a new official in the major intercollegiate line, Emory S. Land of Woonung, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Annapolis, will be head linesman. Fultz will be field judge.

### Good Kitchenware Pays

It is not economy to buy the cheap kitchenware, though in the beginning it may cost less than half as much as the better ware. Pans, kettles, frying pans and the tea and coffee pot are used hard and these utensils made of the better materials will outwear many of the poorer ones.

It may not be possible to buy a whole outfit but by getting a piece at a time when the set is complete it will stand for a permanent investment and if given good care kitchenware should not be necessary for many years.

The Alternative. "Your case would have been strong," Mr. McGuire said a lawyer. "If you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first you would have had the law on your side."

"Yes," said McGuire, "Old have had the law on my side, but Old have had him on me stomach, pounding the left-out av me."

### THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

He who would build a house for all to see. In honesty should dig the foundation was. And lay the cornerstone of love and raise. The walls of steadfastness, and Bedeck the walls with song and poesy. And keep the fires of sweet content ablaze. The windows hope, the ascending gables praise. And over all the roof of charity. Then let the tempest rage, the fires consume. Time's self is impotent to seal the door of such a house.

—Plum Journal.

### Professional Tendency.

"What a squint that theatrical manager has!" "Don't you know managers always have more or less a cast in their eye?"—Baltimore American.

### Flies and Typhoid.

It has been found that the prevalence of typhoid fever in India varies regularly with the abundance of flies.

Suspicion is very often useless pain.—Johnson.

### CAMERA MEN ALOFT.

How Battle Field Views Are Taken From an Aeroplane.

The camera man in the aeroplane, in order to get his focus, must usually work within range of the firing lines. Few precautions are possible. The bottom of the aeroplane may be covered with metal sheets, when it is said to be armored, but the pilot must depend upon his fleetness and elevation to dodge the enemies' fire. There is besides the chance of encountering an other aerob craft, probably armed for an attack with a machine gun. Calmly facing such dangers the camera man must coolly adjust his camera, calculate the angle of light and shadow, the speed of his craft and altitude and make his exposures at just the right instant.

The photographer who loads his plate holders and camera in hand, takes his place on a scouting aeroplane faces perhaps a greater hazard than any man of his profession, which is saying a great deal.

The telephoto camera, which has been especially designed and constructed for aeroplane work, is as powerful as a small telescope of the field glasses available for an army officer.

Every one who has ever looked at the ground through a camera beneath the flying cloth knows how the world looks through the lens. A camera man in the aeroplane suddenly leaps to the stage of the theater through the camera lens.

With such a camera excellent photographs may be taken at a height of 3,500 feet or rather more than two miles. From such a height the lens sweeps a great expanse of country. In the foreground the ground is a point of view, and the detail is not so clear as it would be had a camera been shown as clearly as though it were only a few feet away.

Many of the photos are taken at high altitude with the camera inverted and the lens pointed through a hole in the floor of the car.

Since these films can work in a radius of 100 miles their operating base need not be near the battle line and the dark room problem is greatly simplified. When he has returned to earth with his exposures the developing and printing may be done in some nearby city or town. It is often necessary to

send the film to the field, when special portable tent dark rooms are employed or the films are developed in special trays without the use of light. Developing becomes a thrilling operation when a clinch is let or bursting shell may at any instant enter one's dark room and fog the plates. If it does nothing worse.

With these new photographs before him the modern commander may be said to look directly down upon the battlefield. An attack or a defensive movement may be planned like a game of chess, where every square of the board is beneath the eyes of "The Camera Man."—The Camera.

Man's Eye. Climbing a Coconut Tree. Coconut trees when ripe fall to the ground and when necessary are plucked by men who climb up. It sometimes makes one's blood run cold to see them run up the trees like monkeys.

Two ways are practiced for mounting the trunk. In the case of a small tree or an old stump the man walks up the trunk, keeping his feet flat against it and throwing his weight back from it as much as possible, retaking his position at the same time by the tension of his arms. The other and safer plan is to pass a loop of cord around the feet, which are thus kept close together and grasp the trunk of the tree, the arms meanwhile assisting the climber who moves upward in a series of jumps.

Force of Habit. Speaking of force of habit, some years ago there was an iron railing around the Capitol grounds at Washington. The appropriation bill provided for a watchman to close and lock the gates every night at a certain hour and open them at a certain hour every morning. In the course of time the gates swung between their Egyptian pillars for a long time, and all that time the watchman came and went regularly closing and opening the gates according to law and drawing his salary.

Paper Making in Japan. Papermaking was one of the earliest industries of Japan. When Europeans were writing on the skins of animals and leaves of plants, a restorer of modern Japanese were recording their thoughts on paper made from wood or vegetable fiber. Papermaking in Japan was probably introduced from Korea about A. D. in the reign of the Empress Suiko, this being the first mention of paper in Japanese history.

Descriptive. Small Tommy had just come from the back yard, where the cook was removing the feathers from a chicken. "Have you seen anything of Jane?" asked his mother.

"Sure," replied the little fellow. "She is behind the shed husking a hen."—New York Globe.

### How an American Soldier in France Took on Chains

By F. A. MITCHELL

Gulfford had lived in Paris several years when the pan European war broke out. He at once enlisted in the Foreign legion and went to the front with the American corps. He was a handsome fellow and had a winning way with him. Women were easily attracted to him. There was an air of mystery about him that took well with them.

One day Gulfford was knocked senseless by the bursting of a shell. He was carried to the rear on a stretcher to a field hospital and put in charge of a Red Cross nurse. Coming to him self suddenly and seeing a beautiful face bending over him, he threw his arms around the woman to whom it belonged, drew her quickly down and kissed her.

As soon as his arms were loosened the nurse arose and without a word left him. But she sent a surgeon to him, who examined him and found he was not seriously injured, except for the shock he had received. Within an hour he was up on his feet going to his room.

Gulfford did not forget the face of the nurse who had given him a kiss. He was very much ashamed of himself. The nurse had been ready to snore him, he had returned the kiss, she would have been shocked. He was sure she had thought he was a brute. He had brightened the eyes of the girl upon whom he had kissed.

Gulfford was struck again, this time not with a shell but with a bullet. He was very much surprised. As the bullet passed through a hole in the floor of the car.

He was under her care and she treated all alike. Gulfford received his share of her attentions and he more. He wished to apologize for his action toward her when he had come under her care before, but she gave him no opportunity. She kept such a reserve that he was unable to break through it. He said something about having been indicted for her kindness on a former occasion, but while he was saying it she seemed to be thinking about something else. Before he could make up his mind to break through her reserve and express his penitence she was transferred to another ward.

Gulfford received letters incessantly from his American friends and since it was not possible that he would be fit for service again for a long while he spent his days in getting in a disheveled condition. He had resolved to find the nurse when he had treated her with such a lack of courtesy. He had written her a letter but she had never written back. He had been won out by a long period of nursing and had gone to her home in Paris for a rest.

Gulfford found her address, intended to go to her and get the burden that was on his mind off his mind. He decided to find a woman between him and the girl whom he had shown toward her what. That was the trouble with him, he was in the dark as to her treatment of him. How singular the case should have treated him with the same as hundreds of others who had not offended her!

As he entered in Paris he took a taxi cab and told the driver to take him to the address that had been given him. What was his surprise to be directed to a handsome residence in the most desirable part of the open town at a certain hour every evening. In the course of time the gates swung between their Egyptian pillars for a long time, and all that time the watchman came and went regularly closing and opening the gates according to law and drawing his salary.

How could an American, face a lady of such rank, whom he had treated as if she had been a barbarian? But he was puzzled but he would not leave Paris without settling himself right with her. He sent up his card, or what was written "One who has received your kind attentions in a field hospital."

When mademoiselle came down to meet the caller she stood for a moment on the threshold regarding him. Again that impressive look. Then she advanced into the room, bowed to him ceremoniously and asked him to be seated. He spoke of the good work she had done at the front; of the poor fellows who had been benefited by her tender care. He commended her especially that she, a lady surrounded by comforts in a splendid home, one who would grace society, should have assumed the duties of a nurse for men brought in from a battlefield.

All this he could say, though every word seemed like lead and his encouragements served only to make his offense seem the greater. She listened to his praise, but never for a moment did she relax from that quiet dignity of a high born dame. When Gulfford could endure it no longer, he rose to go. Standing mute before her before leaving suddenly a pent up pleading burst forth.

"Gardon," he said, almost in a wall. With a smile she put out her hand. Gulfford has not yet returned to America. Some say he never will return. He has become the slave of the woman he kissed.

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