PROHIBITION

Text of Amendment Making U. S. Dry Nation

Following is full text of the prohibition amendment on which state legislatures voted:

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the several states, as provided by the Constitution.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this joint resolution originated in the senate.

JAMES M. BAKER, Secretary.

Clothing Price and Style to Remain Same for 1919

Conservative members of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, who recently held a peace time readjustment conference in Chicago, declared there will be no advance in the price of clothing for 1919. It was said that the price levels of the fall of 1918 might be expected to be maintained. One prominent manufacturer said there is no demand for new styles in men's clothing, and that the numerous styles that have been in use will be continued with the military cut and belted models predominating.

TO THE POINT

What's become of the old-fashioned custom of going home to lunch?

Nothing beats the curiosity of a woman unless it be the curiosity of a man.

Every now and then we get a laugh out of seeing some one who isn't dead sure that he's right trying to convince the other man that he is wrong.

If every day were Sunday a lot of us might have to live up to our religions.

Alaska Has Proved a Good Investment for the U. S. A.

Alaska has been worth much more than its cost to the United States. A half-century ago Alaska was purchased at a cost of $7,200,000, and that original investment has been returned to the nation more than seventy fold, for from the products of the land and sea Alaska has added to the national wealth upward of $500,000,000, the greater part of which has been produced during the last 20 years. Two sources of large and steady income are copper ore and the fisheries.

Regarding Influenza.

Dogs sometimes contract flu, but more rarely than cats. Birds, however, can get it. In the great epidemic of 1581, it is on record that many birds died, while the rest absolutely deserted these parts of the country where the disease was at its worst.—Pearson's Weekly.

WITH THE SAGES

There are degrees of ability for all things, and a man who can do anything, however little, should be made to do that little usefully.—Ruskin.

It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.—Euripides.

He [illegible] spe[illegible] that can live spa[illegible] [illegible] rich.—Benj[illegible].

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers, and are famous preservers of youthful looks.—Charles Dickens.

Soot spoils your draft and makes for wasted coal. Keep your flues clean and save anthracite.

Wireless Telephony Is in Infancy and Distance May Be No Barrier in Future

Telephoning may be said to have reached the height of its power when the latest accomplishment is related. Already, observes the Des Moines Capital, we have heard that communication has been had from the ground with airplanes going at considerable speed. The distance of communication has been that of only two miles and then with the engine cut off.

Now the unprecedented record has been made of talking with a machine 100 miles away. Lieutenant Commander G. D. Murray talked to a naval airplane which was on its way from Washington to Hampton Roads; and the aviator heard what was said distinctly and even recognized the voice of the speaker.

The prediction is made that wireless telephony is in its infancy and the successful experiment just conducted leads to the belief that eventually it will be possible to talk at almost any distance with an airplane in full flight.

HOUSE POULTRY COMFORTABLY

Comfortable quarters should be furnished the pullets as soon as they are ready to start laying. The poultry house is both the home of the hen and the factory where winter eggs are produced. Unless it provides suitable living and working conditions the hen cannot accomplish satisfactory results, says T. B. Townsley of the University of Missouri college of agriculture. Comfort is the important essential of a poultry house. To provide comfort the house must be dry, well lighted and well ventilated and have sufficient floor space to furnish exercise by scratching. It must also contain sleeping quarters that are clean, well ventilated and yet free from drafts. All these conditions can be met in one room, thus economizing in the expense of building.

Ventilation in a poultry house is secured by leaving the south side relatively open and making the other sides tight. This provides plenty of fresh air without drafts. Where possible, light should be admitted from all sides. This prevents dark corners and eliminates the nuisance of having the litter all scratched to one side, which occurs when light is secured from only one direction. Exercise is insured by keeping the floor covered with several inches of straw, and feeding all grain in this litter. The roosting quarters should be compact and comfortable. They can be made easy to clean by placing all roosts on a level at the north side of the house and by arranging a platform underneath the roosts to catch the night droppings.

Enough Candles to Keep One Burning for 5,250 Years

The signing of the armistice left the American expeditionary forces in France with enough candles to keep one burning continuously without interruption for 5,250 years, according to an official statement from the office of purchase and storage of the war department. The primary use of the candles was to furnish lights in the trenches and dugouts.

Leaping Tuna, Dolphin and Marlin Swordfish Plentiful Off the California Banks

Another world record in big game fishing was shattered in the Catalina island waters when James W. Jump recently landed a 314-pound marlin swordfish in 28 minutes with light tackle. Not only is this unprecedented with light tackle, but the fish was near the Tuna club record for a swordfish on any tackle. The biggest one ever caught was in 1916, which weighed 362 pounds.

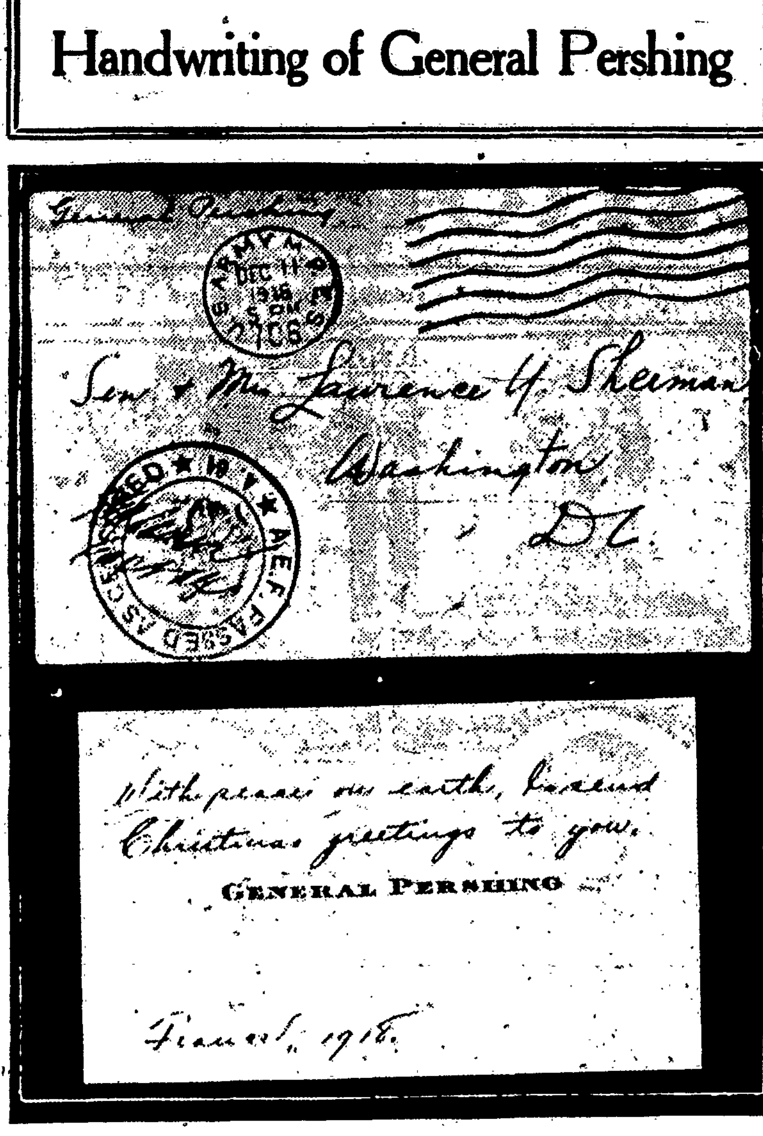
Not in many years have the deep sea fighters been so plentiful as recently off the famous southern California banks. Great swarms of yellow tail and other light tackle prizes have been frequent. The leaping tuna, dolphin and marlin swordfish, varying in size from 30 to over 100 pounds, have been plentiful. W. C. Boschen of New York is credited with capturing 10 tuna and 5 swordfish for the season. His nearest competitor is James W. Jump of Los Angeles, with 86 tuna and 11 swordfish. Ralph Vandeventer holds the record for the season with the largest tuna caught. It weighed 149½ pounds.

Prizes to be awarded by the Tuna club for the largest yellow tail, white sea bass, bonita, albacore and tuna sea bass will go to novices in the big game fishing sport from all parts of the country, some of whom have never previously caught anything larger than a [illegible].

Gold Crop of 1918 Lowest in the Last Twenty Years

[illegible] low the [illegible] States gold last year [illegible] from all the districts [illegible] controlled by the United States sent to the mints during 1918 new gold to the value of $68,[illegible]000, which according to the statement of Director of the Mint Baker, is the lowest United States output within a period of 20 years.

Handwriting of General Pershing



Two interesting things about this Christmas card from General Pershing to one of his best friends in the United States are the censorship stamp and the delicate, almost girlish handwriting. Friends to whom Senator Sherman showed the card invariably expressed astonishment at the handwriting of such a distinguished fighter.

At the Peace Conference

More Than Fifty Treaties Will Be Signed

More than fifty treaties of peace will be signed by the conference being held at Versailles—for more than fifty declarations of war were made during the course of human events since that memorable day in 1914 when hostilities were declared. The exact number of treaties to be promulgated is hard to estimate, says a writer in Leslie's, for the crumbling of Austria-Hungary and of the German empire into segments and fragments may necessitate the drafting of extra treaties, unthought of when President Wilson stated his fourteen points in his address before congress.

As the matter stood then Austria-Hungary had declared war five times, Brazil once, Bulgaria once, China twice, Cuba once, France four times, Germany five times, Great Britain four times, Greece four times, Italy four times, Japan once, Liberia once, Montenegro twice, Panama twice, Portugal twice, Roumania once, Serbia twice, San Marino once, Siam twice, Turkey twice and the United States twice.

But since these declarations were made the whirligig of time and the pranks of fate have changed the aspect of things materially. Baden, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony, Hungary—and perchance a dozen other entities may demand and receive separate treaties. The Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, Armenia, Palestine and the disintegrated parts of Russia from Esthonia to the Ukraine, may obtain separate treaties. So that when the gigantic labors of the Versailles conference are done more than seventy-five distinct international peace agreements may result.

When all the treaties are completed they will be submitted to the treaty-making powers of the respective governments. In the United States the president is empowered to make a treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the senate.

In Great Britain the peace-making power is a crown prerogative, subject to the assent of the prime minister acting on the collective advice of the cabinet.

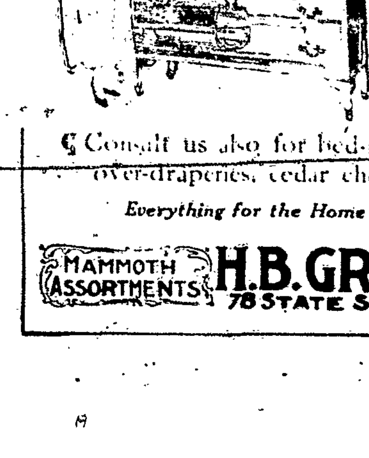
In France the president may negotiate and ratify treaties according to Article 8 of the constitutional law of 1875, subject to the sanction of the chamber of deputies.

In Italy Art. 5 of the fundamental statutes of 1848 empowers the king to make peace, upon reporting this fact to the chamber but not requiring its sanction.

In Belgium under Article 68 of the constitution of 1838, the king makes peace treaties.

Who will accept the peace terms for Germany and for Austria-Hungary it is difficult to say. In Germany in worse days, now happily relegated into history, the kaiser had boundless powers, under Article 11 of the constitution of 1871. But the bundesrath was required to give assent and the reichstag had to validate treaties.

In Austria, under Art. 6 under the constitution of 1867, the emperor was the sole treaty-making power.



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Doughboy Thought He Saw Boche Taunting Him While Washing His Stolen Shirt

Near a bridgehead on the Moselle river, which marks the border of Rhenish Prussia and along the banks of which the American army rested for a few days preparatory to its peaceful invasion of Germany, there sat a doughboy on guard duty.

His assignment of two hours' watch was nearly up, but his eyes never left the bank on the other side to glance up the road to see whether the relief squad was in sight. He muttered and growled occasionally to himself and his eyes took on a fierce gleam as he watched the other side of the river.

His whole attention was focussed on a German soldier calmly washing an undershirt at the river edge. The German rubbed and scrubbed, held the shirt up, wrung it out and then rubbed some more. He paid not the slightest attention to the tense American doughboy on the other side.

The doughboy looked over his rifle every few minutes and fingered the trigger meditatively. Then along came a Red Cross car with cigarettes and other comforts following the troops into invaded territory.

"What's the trouble," inquired the Red Cross man noting the doughboy's attentiveness to the figure on the opposite side.

"Well, I tell you," said the doughboy. "In the Chateau-Thierry fighting I took off my undershirt during a short rest to hunt for several cooties that were bothering me. The Boche made a counter-attack and took the place before I had time to put on my shirt. One of the Germans stole it. I just got a hunch that that guy on the other side of the river was the bird that took it, and I think he's washing it over there to tease me. He's been washing that shirt for half an hour now. And here I stand with a loaded gun and can't shoot. The war is hell, but this armistice stuff—"

Pershing, Methodist, Born in Linn County, Missouri, a Graduate of West Point

General Pershing belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was born in Linn county, Missouri, September 13, 1860, and went to West Point at twenty, from which military academy he was graduated in 1886. In the Spanish-American war he served in the volunteer army as a major. He served eight years in the Philippines, winning great fame. In 1903 he returned to the States and was serving on the general staff in Washington in 1905 when he married Miss Frances H. Warren of Wyoming. After that Pershing spent a year or so as military attache to the American embassy in Japan and two months in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war. In 1906 he was made brigadier general. Later he returned to the Philippines as governor of the Moros, but he returned to the States again to take command of the Eighth brigade, with headquarters in San Francisco. He went to the border, where he was chosen to lead the raid to capture Villa in March, 1916. In 1915, while he was on the border Pershing's wife and three children burned to death. He has a son left. Pershing was made a general in October, 1917, after having been sent to France as United States commander in chief. He was then a major general.

JESTS AND JINGLES

Sells His Stuff.

"Is Scribson a successful author?"

"I presume so."

"Why?"

"He seems to think magazine editors are an intelligent lot."

Retrousse.

She—You needn't make fun of my nose; I didn't choose it.

Her Brother—That's all right, sis, it turned up unasked.

Hopeless Case.

"Is the patient violent?"

"No, he isn't violent, but there isn't the slightest doubt about his being as crazy as a loon."

"What form does his insanity take?"

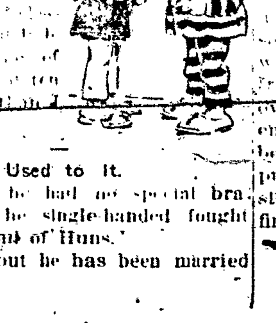
"His friends had him sent here when they discovered that he was trying to compile a 'Who's Who in Russia.'"

Off the Brew.

Landlady (presiding at the turkey)—Do you prefer light or dark meat, Mr. Leighton?

Boarder (absent-mindedly)—Make mine a shot o' Scotch!

Time to Dispose Of.



"Can't you stay a little while longer?" asked the [illegible] as his [illegible] was [illegible].

[illegible]

"T[illegible] [illegible] ten years more than I want here."

Used to It.

"You say he had no special bravery? Yet he single-handed fought a whole squad of Huns."

"I know, but he has been married four times."

Days of the "Dandy" Over and Cause Is Ascribed to Degeneration of Costume

It is a deplorable fact, but the reign of the dandy is over. He died with Barbe d'Aurevilly, who had other interests and occupations than his cravats and laces, and was rather an amateur than a practitioner in the art, writes Arthur Symans, in New Republic. The cause, or a large part of it, is the degeneration of costume. A man can be well dressed, in the afternoon if not in the evening, when the mode leaves an inch of choice here and there between one curve or another. But variety and elegance have gone wholly out of the best-cut coat, the more carefully calculated trousers. With knee-breeches and silk stockings and buckle shoes went every incitement to dress personally and to outdo others in what was not a fixed fashion. What form or substance of things could a dandy, in these days, find to work upon? The tying of a white linen tie is no longer an art; the stock, with its dignity, has given place to the high, hideous, shining and uncomfortable starched collar. And the dullness of the things that men wear—the shapeless black funnel with its inch of irrelevant brim which we cram discomfortably on our heads! What dandy dare make himself conspicuous by even the extension of a brim, or the loosening of those bandages of cloth which wrap our body with a graceless rigidity?

Cotton Worth $1,532,690,000 Latest Statistics Show for American Crop of Year 1917

Final statistics of the American cotton crop of 1917, announced by the census bureau, place production at 11,248,242 running bales, equivalent to 11,303,375 bales of 500 pounds each, gross weight, and worth $1,532,690,000 to the growers. Production of cottonseed amounted to 5,040,000 tons, worth $333,550,000. For the "cotton year," which ended July 1, 1918, consumption amounted to 6,566,489 bales, exclusive of linters; exports amounting to 4,258,420 bales; net imports, 217,381 bales; stocks on hand at beginning of year, 2,720,172 bales and at the end of the year, 3,450,188 bales.

For the entire world the production of lint cotton destined for factory use, was 17,410,000 bales and the mill consumption, 17,701,000 bales of 500 pounds net weight.

Massachusetts still retains its supremacy in cotton manufacturing, the report announced, with a mill consumption during the cotton year of 1,493,113 bales, including linters.

Mother's Cook Book

We know not what God holds in store,
Nor what his will for each may be,
As pass we through another door
Of life's untraversed mystery.

Food for the Family.

If one can by a change of seasoning or a bit of garnish change an ordinary dish into something worth noticing, the housewife has something to her credit.

Onions With Peanut-Butter Sauce.

Peel and cook enough onions to serve six. Make one cupful of cream sauce, beat into it one-fourth of a cupful of peanut butter and pour over the onions. Open each onion a little at the side, that the flavor of the sauce may penetrate it more thoroughly.

One Egg Cake.

Beat one-fourth of a cupful of shortening to a cream and gradually beat in one-fourth of a cupful of sugar and one-fourth of a cupful of honey, add one egg beaten well, the grated rind of a lemon, half a cupful of milk and one cupful of wheat flour, one-fourth of a cupful of rice flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with the flour. Bake in a sheet.

Chicago Muffins.

Sift together one cupful of wheat flour, two cupfuls of cornmeal, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt, with six teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add three tablespoonfuls of corn oil and three cupfuls of milk. Beat well and pour into hot muffin pans and bake 15 minutes.

Banana Charlotte Russe.

Cut one-half a banana in slices, squeeze over it a little lemon juice and set aside to chill. Scrape the coarse threads from two bananas and the half and press them through a ricer. There should be one cupful of the puree. Scald the puree with the rest of the lemon juice over hot water add one tablespoonful of gelatin softened in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water. Put three-fourths of a cupful of corn sirup and one-fourth of a cupful of sugar in a double boiler with the whites of two eggs. Beat and cook the mixture seven minutes. Spread half of this frosting on [illegible] of lady fingers, have [illegible] [illegible] Add the rest of the frosting to the banana mixture, stir over ice water until it begins to thicken, then fold in a cupful of cream beaten very light. When quite firm put it into a mold lined with the sliced bananas and the meringue lady fingers.

Nellie Maxwell