

ADRIANOPLE



STREET SCENE, ADRIANOPLE

MY return from a visit to Thracian Macedonia, I have to report that the Bulgarian army besieging the city to take it by storm months later. It was a military camp then. The streets, public and even private buildings, were with soldiers. The trains from Constantinople are running continually between the two Turkish capitals, the chief traffic being the transportation of troops and military supplies, writes the Sofia correspondent of the Chicago Irish News.

On the day I spent in Adrianople the city's garrison was augmented by the arrival of 5,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. When the Bulgarians had it the city looked as if it peopled almost entirely by Christians; just the opposite is true now. Thence the majority of the citizens are Christians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Armenians. It is difficult to meet them in the streets; the fact is that they keep in safety in their own houses.

Greeks Harshly Treated.

The Greeks are in disfavor and, I may say, are treated rather harshly by the authorities. All sorts of pretenses are being devised to muzzle them and the merchants among them find it almost an impossibility to do business. I need not say that Christians are subjected to all kinds of extortions, robberies and insults, due to a military despotism which is worse because it is Turkish.

Orders have been given for putting in shape all the fortifications of the city. Wagon loads of ammunition are being continually carted to their destination. Nobody is allowed to come near the fortifications or the barracks, and in consequence arrests of suspected persons increase daily. The Bulgarians, however, who are supplied with an official pass to treat with the Turkish officer in charge of the excited duty of inspecting them on taking mine complaints said: "Chitinitis tchodjuni." (All right, my boy.)

The commander of the city, whom I met accidentally, was pleased to see me, saying: "We, you know, have a great admiration for the visitation. You beat us squarely. In wrestling a Turk will cordially howl to his victorious opponent, lifting him on his shoulders, so in war, we have the victorious enemy that defeated us in an upright manner. In the past we were enemies, due to the question of Macedonia. Now we have nothing to dispute about, while our interests coincide in many respects, both political and commercial."

"The policy of the young Turks is to form a close friendship with Bulgaria. That is why they have become a panha (minister). He has made the two nations can work together in the future. We shall grant none of the disputed lands to the Greeks. Every Turk's appointment to the ministry of Turkey in that province is not less than 500,000."

"I am sure that my country will soon become one of the strongest powers again. We had stinned against Allah, that it was we were punished so ruthlessly last year. A trait going in the nation should observe its religious duties. We should stick to our Koran and you to your Evangel."

Just as the commander finished talking the messenger from the highest minister of the magnificent Sultan Selim mosque, "Allah Ekber" (Allah is great). The commandant bowed with the words "Adieu, mon ami," and we parted.

When Allah is great in Turkey, said to myself, that means that the Allah of the Christians in Turkey is very small. Bloodshed is again in store for the Balkans.

POOR Outlook for Peace.

Indirectly I found out that Turkey plans to hold great maneuvers this spring in Thracie, and the concentration of troops is beginning already. Maneuvers of a large scale and the acquisition of a gigantic dreadnaught, the Rio de Janeiro, to be followed by the purchase of two more, do not preclude the continuance of European peace. Greece also is planning similar maneuvers in the Epirus.

Albania is divided against itself. The state of affairs in Macedonia is worse than chaotic. Albanian, Turkish and Bulgarian bands are bound to be formed in Macedonia as a consequence of the severe regime prevailing there.

My conclusion after visiting Adrianople and Thracie, and after viewing the threatening clouds that hover over the Balkans on nearly all sides, is that if 1914 is a bloodless year it will be almost a miracle.

OLD FURNITURE BEING REVIVED

Horsehair Furniture, Was Flowers and Other Monstrosities of the Victorian Era Coming Back.

A sigh of relief went up a quarter of a century ago when the ugly furniture and ornaments of the early and mid-Victorian era went out of fashion, and horsehair-covered furniture was replaced by better designs and comfortable leather and stuff coverings, and people began to look around them for less hideous decorations for their rooms.

Nowadays, however, Victorian things seem to be returning to favor in England, and most of the small dealers in antiques are stocking them to a large extent.

The early Victorian drawing-room chairs, inlaid with mother of pearl and having gilt designs, are fetching high prices, and the mahogany and walnut work tables which the present generation has discarded are being eagerly sought after.

The hideous early Victorian mahogany and horsehair furniture, which was discarded because the mahogany was used for making the popular reproductions of Chippendale and Sheraton chairs.

Engravings after Landseer and Pith are again given a place on the wall, and the engravings of women to be seen in the market place, which were published 50 years ago are being used for decoration.

The funny-story teller is generally an uninteresting case after his stock of yarns has been exhausted.

Upon his son as the lad in full dress, who is doing for a practice like about the turnip fields that lie about the ancient city of Binkelsbuhl. "Don't grin at me that way, father," spoke up Rudolph, in a tone of dignified reprimand. "Remember, I wear the uniform."

"I think the Philadelphia trolley-rider is the most impatient I've ever met," snapped a woman passenger to a conductor in a seaside car the other night. "Maybe we are, madam," replied the P. R. T. employee, "but did you ever stop to think that a conductor's manner is usually a reflection of that of the people he deals with?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

He Had to Ask.

"I want a little arsenic," said the young woman to the prescription clerk in the night-dress room, making a dash for the door. "But under the new law, we have to enter such orders on a book. Did you want it for complexion or suicide?"

Rebuked.

That little affair in Sabern has taught the German civilians that their liberties are to be taken with them who wear the soldier's privileged garb. Little Rudolph, aged ten, had joined the Boy Scouts. Little Rudolph's father ventured to smile indulgently

Co-operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

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EGGS FOR EVERYBODY.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Did you know that the people in New York alone eat one hundred fifty million dozen of eggs every year and that they cost something like forty-five million dollars? Did you know that an expert has estimated that each year America eats something like one thousand million dollars worth of eggs?

How Eggs Spoil.

When the farmer goes to town his wife went along with a basket of eggs containing possibly four or six or ten dozen of them. These eggs were delivered to the city by a milkman, a cooper and instead of paying for them in cash the merchant gave trade in exchange. The price of eggs was low and when the price was further reduced by translation into sugar or coffee at a high price the results were at a great significance. Egg selling then was in fact a colossal waste.

When the farmer went to a long time developed along scientific lines. The hen laid only when the weather was good, she laid a fresh egg of course, but it was likely to lie around in dirty nest until time and a summer had made a very bad egg to look at and a worse egg to eat. Not all eggs spoiled, but so many went bad that scattered through the lot sent in by the farmer they lowered the grade of all so that even the freshest went only as "eggs" because no one knew they were "strictly fresh."

Strictly fresh eggs were practically unobtainable as a matter of fact. After the farmer's wife delivered the eggs to the merchant he kept them around for a few days, maybe a week, before he had a fairly large shipment. They might be in the cellar and they might be in the back of the store where it was warm, but they were not fresh.

Each producer must stamp the eggs with his own number and that of the group to which he belongs so that it is possible to ascertain exactly who supplied each egg. The farmer who sent in a bad egg is fined. The eggs are then sent to packing centers, whence they are shipped according to a fixed plan determined in advance by the managing committee.

Although not twenty years old the Danish Egg Export society consists of 250 groups and is doing a business of more than \$5,000,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices because they are always fresh, well sorted, well packed, and guaranteed.

Dutch Eggs.

The organization of egg societies has also been taken up by the Dutch farmers, the system adopted being practically the same as that which prevails in Denmark.

Local societies are formed and affiliated to a Central Provincial Federation. Each group is responsible for grading, testing, packing and shipping. The eggs are collected by the local societies and forwarded regularly to the central depot. Every member of the local society is furnished with a number, which must be stamped on the eggs before delivery. The eggs are carefully tested and a sample of every lot is subject to a penalty of one dollar for every egg rejected.

The Association of Co-operative Creameries in Limburg was the first to take up the co-operative export of eggs. The province of Friesland followed. There is a poultry association in each of the provinces of Holland, and this association does not trade, having been established to protect the interests and develop the industry of poultry farming generally. The Friesland Egg Exportation was established in 1903, and the total value of the shipments in 1909 was about \$100,000.

How Irish Eggs Are Sold.

A recent activity of the Irish Agricultural Organization society has been the establishment of poultry marketing associations, patterned entirely after the Danish system already described. This is, of course, about the simplest and most direct method of organizing a cooperative enterprise to establish, as the outlay of invested capital is small, the returns prompt and continuous and the product of the eggs is sold at a profit.

In Germany the eggs are marketed much as they are in Denmark. In the province of Hannover there are for example one hundred forty-two co-operative poultry societies. Some of these combine the breeding of poultry or the other forms of co-operation with the marketing of eggs. Ninety-eight societies, however, are devoted entirely to the marketing of eggs.

These co-operative egg companies have succeeded beyond expectation. The value of the eggs exported has increased from \$400,000 in 1909 to \$1,000,000 in 1913.

Contrast this method of handling with the way it is done by the co-operative organizations abroad. In the marketing of almost every other farm product, the farmer is almost entirely left to his own devices. The farmer, for example, ten thousand farmers own an egg packing establishment.

Every farmer gathers every egg from the nest every day, no matter how late in the season, and he is required to gather the eggs twice a week. At least three times a week he delivers his points which are collected by the co-operative societies. They then go to the central station. They are good, clean eggs, delivered in the cleanest possible place, but the nests themselves are kept clean and fresh. As the egg is delivered it is carefully sorted; no egg which is laid either in appearance or in substance, passes muster. Every egg bears a stamp indicating who delivered it, and the farmer who delivered it is held responsible for its quality.

The co-operative egg company at Hannover owns a substantial brick egg house from which eggs are sold by a delivery system. The collector who is paid 50c for every one thousand eggs collected calls once a week at the farm house of each

member of the co-operative egg selling society. The woman who tests, sorts and packs the eggs is paid fifteen cents for every one thousand eggs passing through her hands. A clerk from a neighboring dry goods store attends to the billing and keeps the books of the society, receiving twenty-five cents for every one thousand eggs handled and recorded. Summing up all the expense incurred by the society in collecting, testing, sorting, packing and shipping the eggs it costs less than four hundred dollars to market almost half a million eggs.

The customers are obtained in the first instance through the chamber of agriculture at Hannover. This is a sort of rural chamber of commerce which among other things keeps an up-to-date list of customers who are good pay and who are honest dealers. Each week the society ships large consignments to the various cities of the German Empire, seldom finding it necessary to export to foreign countries. Experience shows that under this co-operative system of marketing the cash returns upon each dozen of eggs are from three to six cents greater than they were when they were sold to the ordinary buyer. On the other hand not a penny has been added to the cost to the consumers, who in the majority of instances get eggs cheaper than they got them before and of better quality. The more economical system of marketing makes egg production more profitable to the farmer, leads him to produce more eggs, increases the supply, and by the soundest principles of practical business economics, lowers the price to the consumer. Here, as in Denmark, the farmer who has his own number stamp marks each egg for identification with certain numbers and initials. Here, as in Denmark, all dull, spotted or non-transparent eggs are rejected and returned to the sources from which they were collected. The society keeps its accounts with its members for eggs delivered monthly, but all dealings with consumer and retailer are for the most part upon a cash basis.

American Can Co-Operate in Eggs.

Nor has the co-operative marketing of eggs been confined to Europe. We have in our own country some excellent

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Midsummer Dreams in Flower Hats



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If you are fretting your mind in trying to make a decision as to what sort of hat you will have for midsummer, let it rest upon one similar in general style to the two pictured here. Have the prettiest, most becoming and most fascinatingly feminine of all millinery, with lace and flowers and ribbons making up a confection to be worn upon the head. For the midsummer hat will sit at the top notch of style when it is a means of wearing a good-sized bouquet fastened to fair head at some slightly waving angle.

Roses and small flowers in the natural size of the lilac and the violet—forget-me-not, heliotrope, and heather, and small daisies betoken the love for garden flowers which lies in the mind of many wearers of flower hats. But the flower hat betokens itself with flowers common and uncommon. From the yellow field daisy to the most unusual orchid, like and unlike their prototypes, everything in flowers is fashionable.

One of the hats shown here is a plain crown covered with maline in brown, of the shade of its wearer's hair. Over the crown a brim is slipped, covered in the same way as the crown, with the exception of the side, which flares up at the left. A fine machine-made lace is laid smoothly over

the crown and brim. There are plaques of lace made for this purpose, but milliners fashion for themselves plaques of lace which they buy by the yard. The lower part of the brim is covered with this lace also in this particular hat, although in others part of the millinery braid is used or part of a body hat, as shown in the second figure, where the crown has a lace band, the brim, covered with horsehair braid, set in.

The lower crown (or bandeau) of the first hat has been trimmed with velvet ribbon in brown and a shaded fancy cashmere feather is in the same coloring, shading off to a very light tint. Deep cream roses, with pink hearts, and natural colored silk wheat, are placed in groups about the brim, with one cluster at the base of the plume on the bandeau.

The lower crown is trimmed with silk roses in yellowish pink. They are marvels of delicate coloring, with the shadings and even the veins of the petals similar in the half-open buds. The foliage also is in dark, glossy green is made with loving fidelity to nature.

As types of midsummer millinery these hats may be regarded as excellent. They are not merely modish, but the mode.

Colonial Ties and Pumps



THE shoes of today distinguish their American makers, for they are brilliant achievements in the realm of footwear. When one considers that the shoe is a small, round, leather-covered object, it is not surprising that it should mark in shape when it comes to following the natural lines of the foot, and yet is comfortable, it is possible to realize something of the ingenuity which is demonstrated in its making.

The most popular shoe for ordinary wear, the neatest and most shapely, is the Colonial Pump, like that shown in the picture. It is developed in many different styles and combinations of leathers or of leather and cloth, and always does any duty of leather and the quarter of other leather or of plain or brocade fabrics. Contrasting color is used in the quarter, sometimes light and white, and light tan are among the more pleasing effects.

The pumps are fastened (apparently) by under buckles of cut steel or silver filigree or enamel. Pumps for evening wear are often made with pump of satin and quarter of patent leather with flash of rhinestone buckles or ornaments. The pump shown here is ideal in style and may be considered a criterion by which to measure others.

There is almost as great a variety in ties as in pumps. They are shaped

in much the same lines and made of the same materials. For semi-dress and for dancing shoes they insure clever effects. The style of the tie indicates an rhinestone ornament, and buckles, and these one finds upon them. The tango tie, with ribbon lace, shown in the picture, is a conception in ties that could hardly be excelled for beauty.

In many of the pumps and ties the buckles or ornaments are placed at the sides. The effect is elegant and simpler tie is shown in the third figure, very quiet in design and graceful in shape. It is furnished with patent roll vamps and black brocade quarters. It has a lightweight sole, easy for dancing and a new Spanish heel fastening to the foot.

American women grow more exacting with each season in the matter of footwear. And American manufacturers keep up with all these demands and the bustle effects are still being shown marvels of fine design and elegant taste in shoes. In this particular article we excel all other people in clothing the feet of the modern and the civilized, appropriately.

Now we are beginning to depart from black and white, and to use colors, and the lighter colors may walk without becoming too soon begrimed.

Many of the newest cotton gowns have taffeta waists and short tunics, or the cotton gown is supplemented with a printed silk bolero having loose kimono sleeves, elbow length.

The puffers, the short and the long tunics, the gilet sources over the hip or at the skirt edge, the puffed sleeves and the bustle effects are still in vogue, which are taking well in dresses of cotton crepe, voile and fancy cottons.

The most advanced women of the age do not appreciate the value of blotters when writing. You had she regards as suitable.