FIVE MINUTE CHATS ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS

By JAMES MORGAN

PRESIDENT FOR A MONTH	JOHN TYLER
1773—February 9, birth of William Henry Harrison at Berkeley, Va.	1790—March 29, John Tyler born in Charles City, Charles City county, Va.
1791—Entered the army.	1827-36—United States senator.
1801-14—Governor of territory of Indiana.	1840—Elected vice president.
1811—Battle of Tippecanoe.	1841—April 6, became tenth president, aged 51.
1816-19—Member of congress.	1845—March 3, signed joint resolution for annexation of Texas.
1819-21—Member of Ohio senate.	1861—President of the peace convention in Washington. Elected to Confederate congress.
1825-28—United States senator.	1862—Jan. 17, died in Richmond, Va., aged 71.
1828-29—Minister to Colombia.	
1836—Candidate for president.	
1841—March 4, inaugurated ninth president, aged 68. April 4, died in the White House, aged 68.	

ALTHOUGH William Henry Harrison was elected to the presidency as the log-cabin candidate, in the first of our frenzied, parading campaigns, he was born to one of "the first families of Virginia," in a manor house on the banks of the aristocratic James. As a son of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration, with the blood of Pocahontas in his veins, and as a descendant of a Cromwellian colonel who signed the death warrant of a king, no president has had a longer, more historic lineage.

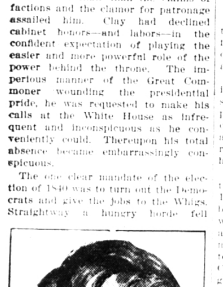
In ability William Henry Harrison fell below the standard of his predecessors. He was elected not because he was a great statesman or a great soldier, but because he was thoroughly representative of the new West, which was flattered to see in the White House for the first time a man created in its own image.

At Harrison's inauguration the presidency entered an eclipse and was held for 20 years by secondary characters, who reigned, but did not rule. With men of the eminence of Clay and Webster, Calhoun and Benton, bitterly Cass and Houston, Douglas and Davis, Case and Wade, Seward and Sumner in the senate, distinction and leadership passed from the White House to the capitol. It was an ignoble period in our politics when both parties were dodging the irrepressible issue of slavery.

In the teeth of a piercing northwest wind, the old farmer president-elect, bareheaded and disdaining the protection of an overcoat, rode horseback to the capitol. After addressing a great crowd that shivered in its shawls and furs, he insisted, though half frozen, on remounting his horse and leading the inaugural parade.

No sooner was the first Whig president in the chair than the claims of factions and the clamor for patronage assailed him. Clay had declined cabinet honors—and labors—in the confident expectation of playing the easier and more powerful role of the power behind the throne. The imperious manner of the Great Commoner wounding the presidential pride, he was requested to make his calls at the White House as infrequent and inconspicuous as he conveniently could. Thereupon his total absence became embarrassingly conspicuous.

The one clear mandate of the election of 1840 was to turn out the Democrats and give the jobs to the Whigs. Straightway a hungry horde fell



William Henry Harrison.

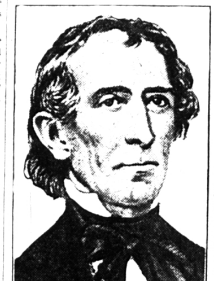
upon Harrison and literally devoured him. In a month to a day he was dead of pneumonia, the first president to die in office throughout the more than 50 years of its existence.

This briefest of administrations is a pathetic little story of a simple, lonely old man, lured from his farm to be the sport of politics. Ailing in body and harried in mind, he was without the care and companionship of his good wife, Anna Symmes Harrison, daughter of a New Jersey colonel in the Revolution who became one of the pioneer soldiers of Ohio. Broken by the hard toil of a frontier household and sorrowing for the loss of eight of her ten children, this wife of one president and grandmother of another, still was making ready to take up her duties as mistress of the White House when the news of her husband's death came to her.

GREATNESS and the presidency found John Tyler down on one knee, playing "knucks" with his boys in a pathway of his dooryard in Williamsburg, that stately old vice-regal village of colonial Virginia. He had not even heard that Harrison was ill, until desiring, without steam, wire or rail to carry it, sped to him from Washington by boat and buggy with the news that the president had been dead a day and that the empty presidential chair was awaiting the vice president.

Tyler belongs among the third or fourth-rate presidents. Although a clean-handed, kindly man of good presence and polished manners, he was a mediocre country lawyer.

As John Tyler stepped into the White House, its door closed against



John Tyler.

the party which had elected him only five months before. Death had turned out the Whigs after 30 days of power and caused a political revolution.

Clay looked upon the accidental president as only a regent for the Harrison administration and for the Whig party. Early in the extra session of congress, that impression of the senator from Kentucky was sharply corrected by a presidential veto of one of his own bills—a banking bill.

The Whigs were wild with rage; the Democrats filled with glee. The Democratic senators hastened in a body to the White House, where they were patting Tyler on the back while a Whig mob outside in the yard was making a vociferous, but futile protest. When the next veto came in Clay himself called the cabinet together and the members, with one exception, agreed to resign.

The exception was none other than that of the secretary of state, Daniel Webster. "Where am I to go?" the god-like Daniel thundered in his backwilderment. Some told him to go to one place, some to another. He held on for two years, until he had concluded the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, which fixed the disputed boundary between Maine and Canada, and then he resigned.

Upon Webster's retirement, Tyler installed in the state department his mentor and idol, John C. Calhoun, and thus completed the overturn. The cabinet was now out and out Democratic and of the pro-slavery brand.

Texas had seceded from Mexico, which had abolished slavery, and its American settlers, who were facing the choice of slave labor or free labor, were anxious to be admitted to the Union. The slave holders of the southern states wanted to expand their power over the vast Texan empire as an offset to the rapid expansion of the free states in the great West. But northern sentiment was opposed.

At an opportune moment for the annexationists, the ubiquitous John Bull, with his omnipresent gunboat, appeared on the Texan scene as a mediator between Mexicans and Texans. His entry gave the slave interests the needed villain for the play, and the cry went up that we must annex Texas to keep the British from grabbing it.

Nevertheless the senate rejected overwhelmingly the treaty of annexation. Thereupon Tyler proposed to beat the devil around the stump, and Texas was annexed the last night of the administration by a simple joint resolution, rushed through the two houses of congress.

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FORMAL GOWNS OF FINE FABRICS

DELICATE and lovely fabrics invite and inspire those fortunate designers who spend their time thinking up formal dress for fair women. Unlimited color ranges are at their disposal and many materials of fine texture and fascinating luster.

The creator of the handsome afternoon frock shown at the left of the picture above has chosen satin, veiled with chiffon, for a lovely effort and has taken embroidered bands and ribbon as aids in making an ideal dress for dinner or any other formal wear. If you will imagine it in sapphire blue, in certain brown shades or in black, you will appreciate its elegance. As for its outlines they could not be more simple, but they are graceful and it is in the decoration that the designer has manifested his art and much individuality. The bands of embroidered net are a revival and are set in the chiffon, allowing the luster of satin to reveal itself from underneath. Long loops of satin ribbon take up this note and add additional sheen and a narrow girdle is made of this ribbon, fastening at the front with a long embroidered ornament. The finish of the sleeves with a band of ribbon appears to be one of the coming season's style points. Another is the hat of the buckle dripping from a small turban shape.

The evening gown at the right avails itself of lighter color and is more glowing by this means. It is as simple in outline as its companion but gathers interest by adopting somewhat intricate draping. The skirt follows the harem inspiration, caught under at the bottom and remotely suggesting Turkish trousers. Nothing but the satin is called upon to contribute charm to this gown except a long spray of roses and foliage which are posed against it, repeating the pale rose tint in many delightful shadings. A lovely cream colored hat covered with lace bears a mass of soft uncurled ostrich, to crown this satin splendor note and add additional sheen and a

SKIRTS REPEAT A PLAITED MODE

SIDE plaits, knife plaits, box plaits and, occasionally, accordion plaits reiterate an appreciation of plaits in separate skirts that is going to carry over into the fall season. For already manufacturers are making capital of this vogue for plaitings and using it to enable them to introduce new features in skirt models. Whether the fabric be plain or striped or plaid, sheer of heavy, it brings grist to the mill of the skirt designer.

In striped materials where a light and a dark stripe alternate, the light stripe is turned under either the side or box plaits and often these plaits are stitched down to the waist of the hipline and pressed very thoroughly below it. A skirt of this kind, when hanging straight, appears in the dark color, but moving about glimpses the lighter color in a very interesting way.

Two very practical plaited models in wool are among the early showings for fall and are illustrated here. There are tailored skirts that will interest over into the fall season. For already the woman who is looking for practical manufacturers are making capital of clothes that are attractive as well. this vogue for plaitings and using it The pictures tell so plainly the story to enable them to introduce new fea- of these new models that nothing need tures in skirt models. Whether the be written of them. The plaits are fabric be plain or striped or plaid, stemmed and pressed in the fabrics and are there to stay. A few bone buttons embellish the skirt at the left, set over its side fastening, and a new feature in the other skirt appears in three straps with pointed ends finished with machine stitching which appear at the sides.

Julia Bottomly

Veilings Are Gay.

Brilliant colors are struggling to obtain a foothold in fall veiling fashions. The two-tone idea which was represented to a limited extent during the last season is now being shown in a great variety of gorgeously embroidered patterns on the indistinct meshes, particularly in handsome border effects. The emphasis which is being given to made veils in early fall lines is due to the importance of the made veil as a hat trimming in Paris fashions. Small snug-fitting turbans are sometimes trimmed solely with a veil drape which either falls down the back or ease is thrown around the neck in scarf fashion.

Keeps Creases From Skirts.

Fold white linen skirts and fancy petticoats, which muss quickly when laid in bureau drawers, at the bands and pin with a large safety pin. They can now be hung on the some hanger as the shirtwaists and always keep free from creases, a special joy to vacationists.

HOW TO CHECK ACCOUNTS.

When checks come back from the bank a good way to straighen out accounts for the month is to paste the checks back on the stubs. The return check is in itself a receipt and takes care of that part of the business. The large checkbooks having three stubs on a page are a little easier to handle than the small books. A rubber band snapped around the returned checks keeps them from the blank part of the book and causes no inconvenience. This is really worth trying, for it verifies the monthly statement, preserves the checks and does away with the necessity of keeping receipts.

Possible Economy.

One day when James was taking a walk with his grandmother they met a man who had his glasses so far down that he could easily look over them. After they had passed him James said: "Grandmother, why does he look over his glasses; is he afraid of wearing them out?"

The KITCHEN CABINET

Why, what is this patient entrance into nature's deep resources
But the child's most gradual learning to walk upright without cane?
When we drive out from the cloud of steam majestical white horses
Are we greater than the first men who led black ones by the mane?
—E. B. Browning.

WAYS WITH FRUIT.

Before the cherries are all gone, you may provide a tasty relish by canning:

Cherry Olives.—Fill a jar with well washed, firm, ripe, large, good flavored cherries, without removing the stems. Half fill the jar with cold water and fill to running over with good vinegar; add one teaspoonful of salt to every pint, seal as usual. These cherries are especially good with meats.

Raspberry and Currant Preserve.—Take six pounds each of currants and sugar with eight quarts of raspberries. Pick over, wash and drain the currants, put them into a preserving kettle, adding a few at a time, and mash. Cook one hour, strain through a double thickness of cheese cloth. Return to the kettle, add sugar, heat to boiling point, and cook slowly twenty minutes. Add one quart of raspberries when the strup again reaches the boiling point; skim out the raspberries, put in a jar, and repeat until all the raspberries are used. Fill the jars to overflowing with the boiling strup and screw on the tops.

Preserved Peaches.—Peel and cut in halves sufficient peaches. Fill the cans, packing as full as possible, then add granulated sugar to fill every crevice; seal and put into a hay lined hole, deep enough in the ground to escape frost. In the spring when the frost is gone, dig them up and you will find the most deliciously flavored peaches. A pit or two left in the peaches adds to the flavor. Be sure to mark the spot where they are buried, or the whole garden may have to be spaded to find them.

Green Apples and Onions Fried.—Slice two or three medium sized onions very thin; put to cook with a tablespoonful of any sweet fat. When softened add a pint of sliced green apples unpeeled. Add a little water, sugar and salt and cook until the mixture is well browned. Serve as a vegetable with steak.

A DINNER FOR A HOT DAY.

For a beginning to the warm weather dinner there is nothing more re-

freshing than the fruit cocktail. With fresh berries, cherries, melons or citrus fruits one has a great variety from which to choose. A most dainty fruit cup may be prepared as follows: Cut the edible centers of mushmelons into balls with a French potato cutter; arrange them in the glasses; have both fruit and glasses chilled. Pour over a sauce made from Canton ginger, using some of the strup and a tablespoonful or two of the chopped ginger for a half dozen glasses. For those who do not enjoy the ginger flavor, make a mint strup and garnish the glass with a sprig of fresh mint. An orange sauce with the mint is another good combination. In fact one may use any sauce at hand. The pink heart of watermelon cut in balls and served with any desired sauce is another attractive dish.

Chard in White Sauce.—Cook the midribs of chard until tender, then serve in a white sauce or with a drawn butter sauce as if it were celery or asparagus. This makes another vegetable dish and one which is very wholesome.

Chicken With Asparagus.—Cut up a chicken and stew until tender, saving the broth. Cut up the chicken and keep hot over hot water, not to lose its moisture. Cook a bunch or two of asparagus in the chicken broth, saving the broth and later cooking noodles in the same broth; in this way the seasoning of chicken and asparagus will season the noodles. Prepare noodles by adding flour to beaten egg until thick enough to roll out, then cut in strips and, after standing a few minutes to dry, cook them in the broth. Have all hot, put a layer of noodles on the serving plate, over this a layer of cooked asparagus, then a layer of sensoned chicken; serve hot. Celery salt, pepper and salt are used for seasoning. Celery is used in place of the asparagus in a dish called "celery," which is most savory when prepared according to directions, using at least three bunches of celery to one fair-sized chicken.

Nellie Maxwell

Dentist's Memorial.

It is a far cry from the powdered hen-bane seeds, the incantations and pain, the gold rings and ox teeth of the forgotten past to the work of a modern dental surgeon, but like his predecessors in the profession, the modern operator leaves behind him his monument. It may be a cross of gold which he erects to his memory as a product of his mechanical skill, or maybe he has taught the children of the world the secrets of health, or the esthetic value of a pleasing smile. —Exchange.

Waterspouts and Cloudbursts.

A cloudburst is simply a sudden copious rainfall, as if the whole cloud had been precipitated at once. Waterspouts are bursting rain-clouds, accompanied by whirlwind, which whip the rain into dense, whirling columns of water.

Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says some of the people who founded free libraries could have made a much bigger hit with the populace by founding free motion picture exhibitions.

HOME TOWN HELPS

TOWN LEADER IN GOOD WORK

Sherburne, in New York, Praised for Its Inception of Systematic Tree Planting.

The state of New York passed a law in 1912 making it possible for counties, towns and villages to acquire, by purchase, lease, gift, or condemnation, lands having no growth or forests thereon, or lands which are suitable for the growth of trees.

The advantages to be obtained are numerous, besides the income to be derived from the sale of forest products there are the benefits of regulation of stream flow, protection of the watershed, shelter from winds and storms, protection to birds and game, and a healthful resort for the people of the town and community.

Sherburne, a village in Chenango County, New York, has been planting trees systematically since 1912, and the work was begun without the knowledge that state laws were being enacted which might make tree-planting something of an inducement. It therefore deserves all the more credit for its interest in forestry. To Dr. Homer G. Newton, for many years a resident of that village, is due the honor of having initiated the policy of tree-planting and watershed protection. The development of this project should be followed with much interest by towns or villages that contemplate similar plantations or forests.—Bulletin of the American Forestry Association.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING TO GO

Cities Generally Are Taking Concerted Action to Do Away With the Unsightly Billboards.

Our most progressive towns have nearly all demanded safety and sanitation in billboard construction, and a number of places limit the signs to business districts, or else require the written consent of a majority of the property owners before a sign can be inflicted on a residential block.

The billboard companies have fought reform strenuously. In some states, circle associations claim that they have defeated legislation; in others, it was said that they tried to have ordinances put into effect which would not restrict use of boards to any extent, but which would make it appear that the town had settled the question.

Now that the courts are deserting them, some of the bill-posting magnates seem to be falling into line with community improvements and agreeing to the restrictions imposed. They still claim, however, that outdoor advertising is a legitimate and highly efficient method of business promotion. They point to the undeniably artistic signs painted by Maxfield Parrish as a sample of what a thing of beauty the billboard can be. They ignore the fact that Mr. Parrish has painted only a few ads of thousands displayed.

Advantages of a Garden.

A garden is a great thing to possess in more ways than one. If you do the work yourself it rewards you with good health and appetite and adds years to your life. It gives you something to do when loafing around the house has grown wearisome.

But aside from that it has one other large advantage. It is an excellent thing to have when you want to let your temper cool off. You can go out into the garden, when things have gone wrong inside the house, and say anything you want to the roses and hollyhocks and the phlox and the cosmos and the weeds and they never talk back. The man who owns a garden, and knows enough to get into it when he should, has few regrets, for he leaves bitter thoughts unsaid.

Horse Coming Back.

Saddlers and others interested in the horse profess to believe the day of the equine is about to dawn again. They point to the fact that saddle horses are frequently seen in Central park and that more horse-drawn vehicles are to be observed on the city streets. Every now and then a landau, barouche or plain, pleasure buggy can be seen in Fifth avenue, while in outlying districts the horse appears to be again asserting his right to live and be. It is regarded as significant that the bridal party of the recent Vanderbilt-Littleton wedding, the largest wedding noted here in a decade, arrived at the church in a horse-drawn conveyance.—New York Times.

Lawn Means Much to Home.

A well-kept and well-planted lawn is essential for every home. Most anyone can erect a house of boards or cement, but some thought must be put into making that shelter a home. Comfort, convenience, and beauty ought to be found there. They are all needed if young people are going to stay long in the home.

Beautifying Home Grounds.

The home is the dwelling place of the family and should be made as beautiful and inviting as possible. Trees and flowers will serve a good part in doing this with a little work done in the right direction.

The First Museum.

The first museum was part of the palace of Alexandria, where learned men were maintained at the public cost, just as eminent public servants were in the Prytaneum at Athens. Its foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus about 280 B. C.

Peculiar Affliction.

Bernice was out playing when a horse fell. She came in the house much excited and said: "Oh, pa! a horse fell down and can't get up. Hi, leg's unconscious."

Farm Live Stock

RECORD IN CATTLE TESTING

Federal and State Authorities Have 537,240 Head Under Supervision in Many Sections.

From time to time the bureau of animal industry publishes a "communique" showing conditions along the wide battle front where the allied forces of federal and state authorities are fighting cattle tuberculosis.

The latest report indicates that since the beginning of the movement in 1917 the owners of 5,000,000 cattle have placed their herds under supervision.

On April 1, 1929, 25,793 herds scattered throughout the United States, with a total of 537,240 cattle, were under the cooperative supervision of the department of agriculture and state veterinarians. There were 2,230 accredited herds—44,257 cattle known to be free from the plague.

A Typical Native Scrub, and Obstacle to Progress in Live Stock Improvement.

Over 115,000 cattle were on the waiting list to be tested as soon as the veterinarians can work with them. Still another lot of 278,831 cattle have passed through the first stage of the test without showing any dangerous symptoms. The least optimistic estimate indicates that two-thirds of this number will conclude the test satisfactorily, and add 170,000 cattle to the accredited column.

HAMM HAS PUREBREDS ONLY

South Dakota Farmer Asks Enrollment in "Better Sires—Better Stock" Movement.

Declaring that not only all his sires but likewise all his female breeding animals were purebred, Charles P. Hamm, a South Dakota farmer, applied for enrollment in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign conducted by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with state agencies. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses, Duroc-Jersey hogs, Rhode Island Red chickens, and Bourbon Red turkeys.

The better-sires movement is aimed particularly at the use of superior purebred sires, but the majority of those enrolled also keep some female stock. Mr. Hamm, however, is the first person officially listed keeping five classes of live stock in which all the animals—both male and female—are purebred.

GRAIN FOR HOGS ON PASTURE

Full Feed Is Not Economical Where Grass Is Plentiful—Some Protein Feed Favored.

Hogs on pasture require grain for greatest profit in pork production, but a full feed is not economical when pasture is plentiful and grain high-priced. When corn alone is fed a limited ration is considerably cheaper because the forage crop takes the place of much of the grain.

Some protein feed, such as tankage or skim milk, is recommended to be fed in small quantity along with corn and pasture to pigs weighing less than 100 pounds. Pork production is usually too expensive when such feeds are given to large hogs, especially if they are on such pasture as alfalfa, clover, rape or soy beans, all of which are high in protein.

INDIANS FAVOR IMPROVEMENT

Live Stock Owned by Navajos in New Mexico to Be Bred to Purebred Sires in Future.

More than 191,000 head of live stock owned by Navajo Indians in New Mexico henceforth will be bred only to pure-bred sires. The female stock includes 3,000 cattle, 8,000 horses, 170,000 sheep, and 30,000 goats, besides smaller numbers of swine and poultry.

The Indians have signified their support of the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement. The United States department of agriculture is co-operating in supplying the Indians with literature dealing with live-stock improvement.

ESSENTIALS FOR SWINE

The following combination should be kept before the hogs at all times:

One hundred pounds of slaked coal or wood ashes, four pounds air slaked lime, two pounds common salt, one pound epsom salts.

Mix thoroughly and sprinkle over the combination the following solution:

Two pounds copperas dissolved in one quart boiling water.

Whole Country Aroused.

The country is aroused from east to west and from north to south in the constantly increasing prices of mutton and wool.

Give Brood Sows Care.

While brood sows require less attention during the summer months than at any other time of the year, they should not be neglected.

Needs of Brood Sow.

The brood sow needs a variety in her food and exercise.