Plan to Reduce Auto Accidents

Many of the Larger Cities of the Country Are Making Determined Safety Campaigns.

New York.—Determined to reduce the number of automobile accidents, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Kalamazoo, Detroit and numerous other cities now are making plans for timely safety campaigns. The automobile season this year has brought with it greater problems than ever before on account of the great increase in motor production and the question of reducing fatalities is being given special consideration by traffic officers and safety experts throughout the nation. A country-wide survey to ascertain the causes of automobile accidents has been initiated by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. Among the many other organizations that are planning to do everything within their power to curb automobile accidents are the National Safety council, Safety Institute of America, American Society of Safety Engineers, Safety First league, American Engineering Standards council, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and American Automobile association.

Educational Campaigns.

Co-operating with the police departments, public officials and chambers of commerce in various cities, the associations named now are engaged in educational campaigns to reduce the number of automobile accidents and thus conserve both life and property.

Although the automobile accidents are increasing every year, they are decreasing in proportion to the number of automobiles, according to a statement made by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. Fourteen thousand lives were lost in motor accidents in this country in 1922, an increase of 1,000 over the total for 1921, says a statement from the public safety division of the National Safety Council. During 1922 the death rate per hundred thousand population was 12.9, which compares with 11.5 for the previous year.

One of the salient reasons for the comforting decrease in the number of automobile accidents is the education of the motorist and pedestrian alike. Stringent traffic regulations and legislation have helped to pull down the ratio of accidents to the autos in use.

In New York city the newly organized department of public safety has interested the board of education in an effort to minimize the loss of life by auto accidents. Safety lessons are being added to the children's school curriculum. The 25,000 public school teachers are advising students of the dangers that lurk in streets. The department of public safety, which is affiliated with the police department, has had more than 1,500 auto drivers arrested during the past few months for failing to have any sort of workable brakes on their vehicles. Police Commissioner Enright has appealed to auto owners to make sure that their vehicles are operating with the right kind of brakes. A squad is making daily brake inspections. More than 500 drivers have been convicted of being negligent, and more than $6,000 has been collected in fines.

Brake Inspection.

While New York city has been giving special attention to brake inspection, other communities have not been slowing up in this respect. Today public officials and safety experts are beginning to realize more and more the need of efficient brakes. It has been found that in some communities at least 25 per cent of the machines needed brake adjustment. In some instances coroners have held drivers criminally responsible for accidental deaths because of defective brakes. Systematic inspection of brakes is becoming increasingly popular with traffic and safety officials and several states already have such statutes enacted.

A drive against poor brakes has been instituted by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, who has announced he will revoke the licenses of motorists found operating their cars with defective brakes. Several cities in that state are inspecting brakes regularly.

In Washington, D. C., the leading firms have started a movement to reduce the number of accidents by requesting the public to advise them if their cars have defective brakes.

The solution of Washington's traffic problem is said to be largely a question of engineering. This matter is now being given consideration by the American Automobile association. The safety campaign in that city several months ago was regarded as highly successful and another one will be launched later this year. The local safety council is busy along educational lines.

A large number of prominent citizens in Philadelphia are organizing for a determined accident prevention campaign. Several meetings are being held and the chamber of commerce is behind the movement.

In Pittsburgh the western Pennsylvania division of the National Safety council is preparing for an aggressive campaign and will stage another no-accident week.

In the city of automobile manufacturers, Detroit—the safety council conducted a city-wide campaign.

Woman Raised Ten; Becomes Farmer at 83

After rearing ten children and reaching the age of eighty-three, a woman's career has just begun, according to Mrs. Ann Rodgers of Rolesville, N. C., who, after raising a big family and reaching the age of eighty-three, has just gone in for farming.

Last season she had big crops, doing all the work herself except the plowing. This year she plans even a larger acreage.

MAKE COBS INTO WOOD

Prof. Elton H. Darling of Milliken university, Decatur, Ill., here seen working in his laboratory, has perfected a process for manufacturing a synthetic wood from the pulp of corn cobs. He has also been able to extract several valuable products, as furfurol, xylan and sugar. Should the experiments prove the success anticipated, millions will be added to the agricultural wealth of the nation.

Income Tax Dodgers Foiled in Britain

London, England.—What happens to the people in Great Britain who do not pay their income tax has been told by an official of the inland revenue, who declares there are about 1,000 such delinquents now in jail, compared with 1,162 two years ago.

Plenty of time is given by the authorities for payment, said this official, and in cases where it can be shown that funds are not available easy methods are devised. In other cases, after a certain interval, a notice is sent to the defaulter that the tax must be remitted by a certain date (usually ten days' time). If that is disregarded a more urgent notice is sent and three days' grace given. After that a distress warrant against the defaulter's goods is established. Those who are imprisoned for default are generally single or have no seizable property of their own.

HOHENZOLLERN CROWN A SHAM

A little mystery relating to the whereabouts of the crown used by the Hohenzollerns at their coronations as kings of Prussia has been solved in a rather amusing way. The crown, it appears, has no real existence beyond a simple metal framework, made adjustable to any size of head, and capable of being fitted out with jewels, according to the taste of the monarch entitled to wear it, says the Christian Science Monitor. This fine pageantry pay for its glamor in the modesty of its props. Fortunately, its beholders usually can be relied on to see only what they are meant to see, as Hans Christian Anderson shows pointedly in the fairy tale of "The Emperor's New Clothes." The little child who divines the truth which escapes courtiers and populace is rarely present, so what matter if a nation's pageantry proceeds on adjustable frames for crowns and all the tricks of the stage carpenter and property man? At the same time there is something to be said for the Greeks and Romans of the classical period, who, for crowns, twisted together twigs of oak, olive and laurel.

A question which has been raised incidentally in connection with the Luxor excavations, as to how the chambers and subterranean passages, whose elaborate hieroglyphics must have necessitated unusually clear artificial light, were provided with this necessary illumination, gives those desirous of speculating upon an interesting problem and exceptionally fine opportunity. Authorities say that a pure, powerful light, as bright as electricity, must have been introduced into use when the deep zigzag rocky chambers were ornamented with their miles and miles of wonderful mural decorative work. But those mathematically accurate and marvelously colored lines and figures supply no clue as to its source and remain a silent mystery. They furnish a problem concerning the solution of which practically nothing is known.

Education is dependent upon economic conditions, writes V. F. Calverton in The Modern Quarterly. Yet, an uneducated man, living under the best of economic conditions, cannot become great—though the best of economic conditions would stimulate a desire for education. . . . Education is a prerequisite to intellectual greatness, the same as the knowledge of drill and military tactics is a prerequisite to gaining martial distinction. And the forms of greatness today that are not to a considerable extent intellectual are none. Then to make it possible for all people to become educated is the immediate problem. Education has been the cry of almost all leaders from sociologists to statesmen.

When the old Egyptians buried King Tut, they put in his tomb a lot of "ushabti," statues of people a few inches tall. These were supposed to come to life as slaves, to wait on Tut in the underworld. Same principle as burying food and weapons with the dead, a custom that our Indians also had. If Tut could come to life today, also his slave-statues, he would trade the whole batch of them for a flivver. You have real wizards as your slaves when you drive an auto, ride in a street car or press a button that operates something electrical.

"Sheffield plate" was originally a sheet of copper to which a silver plate was fused on each side, and took its name from the English town where it was made. Electroplating having superseded the fusing process, the trade used the term recklessly, even applying it to thin-plated hollow ware. A recent conference of manufacturers confirmed the practice and defined the word as meaning, "an article well plated on a base metal of nickel silver of not less than 10 per cent nickel content." The manufacturers agreed to abide by that definition.

Eight freighters lately left Petrograd, loaded with Russian wheat for Germany. Grain shipments are also beginning to come out the other way, from Odessa through the Dardanelles. If you're an American wheat grower, this is to you most important news. The bright spot is that Russia probably will take years to get "back in the market" on a big enough scale to affect materially our wheat growers in the export trade.

In view of the large surplus of women in Europe a Paris newspaper suggests that the next war be fought entirely by Amazons, but on the whole wouldn't it be better to leave things as they are and not have any next war?

A Brazilian millionaire visiting Europe is taking his own cow and hens with him. The people who told him about the food shortage evidently neglected to tell him about the feed shortage.

That ancient maxim to the effect that every man should blow his own horn seems likely to be realized in the United States when it is announced that five-sixths of all the automobile world are in this country.

He Still Hoped.

Mrs. Quiverfull—Forty years old, Mr. Singleton, and never been married? It's remarkable. But surely you have not given up hope?

Singleton—Oh, no, indeed. I hope I am safe for another forty years, anyway.

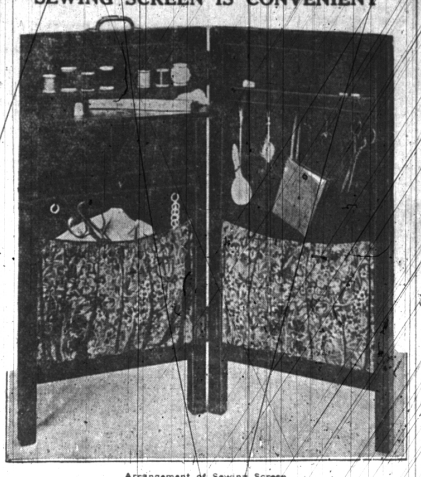
On the Face of It.

"Smithkins must have a mighty clever wife."

"Why do you think so?"

"He believes he has his own way around home."

SEWING SCREEN IS CONVENIENT



Arrangement of Sewing Screen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the most convenient devices for keeping all sewing equipment in place is a sewing screen. It consists of two panels (28 inches high and 13½ inches wide made of 1 by 2-inch plank) hinged together and each panel covered with burlap. A pocket is fastened to the bottom of each panel on the inside, and hooks are placed on the bottom of the cross pieces to hold the necessary equipment. Pegs or nails driven into the top of one of the cross pieces will hold the spools. A drop shelf attached to the upper part of our panel makes a good work table, and a groove in the top of the cross pieces will hold buttons. This folding sewing screen is light in weight, requires little space and can be easily carried to the porch or lawn for sewing work.

The following supplies are convenient to have at hand in the screen before beginning to sew:

Needles of good make and assorted sizes. Sizes 7, 8, 9 and 10 are most used.

Threads, also of good make and assorted sizes. A spool each of Nos. 50, 70 and 100, and basting thread should be on hand.

A plain, substantial thimble. Celluloid or aluminum makes a good, inexpensive thimble; a brass one is not desirable because it may stain your thimble-finger if it gets moist with perspiration, and may poison you if there is a sore place on your finger underneath it.

A pair of sharp shears, with blades about five inches long, for cutting cloth.

A pair of small, sharp scissors with good points, for cutting threads, removing bastings, etc.

An abundance of medium-sized, sharp-pointed pins. Fine pins are easier to use than coarse ones.

A small pincushion.

A tape measure.

A few pieces of cardboard to use as gages.

A pencil.

An emery bag for polishing needles and smoothing them when they become rusty or sticky.

The United States Department of Agriculture says that such a screen can be made of the following:

Ten feet of lumber 1¼ by 1¼ inches.

Six 1½-inch (butt) hinges with screws to be used in joining the panels and fastening the drop shelf to the cross pieces.

One handle with screws for the top of screen.

One hook and eye to fasten the panels when they are folded and closed.

Two yards of burlap, denim or canvas, 18 inches wide.

One dozen brass cup hooks.

One yard cretonne for pockets.

One yard one-half-inch elastic for top of pockets.

Four dozen upholstering tacks for tacking burlap.

Sandpaper and stain.

Selecting Colors.

Care should be taken in selecting good colors in materials both for pockets and for outside covering. The colors in the cloth should harmonize with the color of the stain for the wood.

Oftentimes very good dyes and wood stains can be made from nut hulls, roots, berries and bark of trees. The cloth, not being the same texture, will take the dye in a little different shade of the same color than the woodwork if the identical barks or shells are used for making the stain for the frame.

Wood Stains.

To make a good brown stain for the frame cover three pints of bruised green walnut hulls with three pints of water and allow to stand for twelve hours. Strain through a double cheesecloth and add one ounce of permanganate of potash. This stain may be made in larger quantities and used for floor stain. It gives a rich brown floor finish. If a semi-waxy appearance is desired, one quart of paraffin oil can be added. A similar stain can be purchased on the market at a reasonable price.

GOVERNMENT RECIPE FOR MAKING WAFFLES

Irons Should Be Thoroughly Clean and Smooth—Grease With Brush or Swab.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An excellent recipe for making waffles is as follows:

2 cupfuls sifted flour
1 teaspoonfuls baking powder
¾ teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls sugar, if desired
2 eggs
1 tablespoonful shortening (melted)
1 cupful milk (or more)

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Beat the eggs until light, separating whites and yolks if desired. To the beaten eggs (or yolks) add the shortening and part of the milk, and mix this with the dry materials. Beat thoroughly and add enough more milk (or water) to make a smooth batter about the consistency of thick cream. If the whites were beaten separately, fold them in last.

The waffle irons should be thoroughly clean and smooth. Heat both sides thoroughly and grease with a brush or swab dipped in liquid fat or rub the iron with a piece of fat bacon rind. Place a spoonful of batter in each compartment of the griddle, near the center, close the irons and the batter will fill the compartments. Bake on one side until the edges seem to be browning, then turn the iron and bake the other side until delicately brown.

Baking Waffles.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

A card index of recipes in the kitchen will save time and worry.

* * *

To remove mildew stains from linen use a mixture of soapy starch and milk.

* * *

Clean your gilt picture frames with the white of egg applied with a soft paint brush.

* * *

A white enamel stove tray is a time saver. It is more easily cleaned than the metal, which stains easily.

* * *

Brush out your oven after baking. If rust is permitted to accumulate it will shorten the life of a stove.

* * *

If you will sprinkle a few cloves in the fat in which you are frying doughnuts you will find the result pleasing.

* * *

To wash a pair of corsets spread them on a flat table, taking out the laces but not the stays, and scrub them with a brush and soapy water. Rinse quickly by warm water and dry on a flat board in the sun or near the fire.

* * *

Pastry boards and rolling pins may be kept white and smooth by rubbing the surface frequently with a cut lemon.

* * *

If pan with a very tender crust on your bread rub the warm loaves with butter. For crisp loaf rub with butter while of an age.

* * *

Put all the left-over pieces of cambric in a little cotton bag. Place this on the dressing table and occasionally pass the iron over it. You will not be troubled with having the iron stick.

Polishing the Floor.

Those very dark marks made on a hardwood floor by rockers or bar stairs rasters will disappear if you rub them with very fine steel wool dipped in soapy water.

Makes Fur Last.

Sometimes when fur is wearing out it can be strengthened by applying adhesive tape to the under side of the skins. This does not injure the fur and often lengthens its usefulness.

To Bedeck Stamps in Many New Colors

Government Just Completes Revision of Entire Series of U. S. Postage Stamps.

Washington.—The American government has just completed a revision of the entire series of United States postage stamps by the issuance of 21 different kinds in new colors and new faces. In the new series one denomination—the 13-cent stamp—was dropped and two new denominations are added, a 14-cent stamp and a 25-cent stamp. The elimination of the 13-cent stamp was due to the discontinuance of the three-cent war-time postage, which made it in great demand. The issuance of the 14-cent and 25-cent stamps is due to their great demand in mailing parcel post.

The decision to change the designs was based almost wholly upon the need of ascertaining more accurately what mail matter had postage due. The issue of stamps just discontinued were similar in portrait, color and shape. All the stamps under the old issue, from one to seven-cent denomination had the portrait of Washington. Those from eight cents to $5 had the portrait of Franklin. In many cases the colors were but slightly different. In addition to this similarity there was the additional difficulty of obliteration of the numerals on the stamps by cancellation marks. These factors combined to make it extremely difficult to detect errors in postage. All this is eliminated by the new issue, in which each stamp bears a distinctive portrait, a distinctive color, and those more susceptible to confusion have a distinctive shape.

Changing the United States stamps has been going on for fifty years. Since 1847 eight complete changes of design have been made in the United States postage stamps. These changes were made in 1851-61-69-70-94, 1902-'08-'22.

The new stamp series from one cent to 12 cents follows the custom of commemorating great figures in American history. The picture of Benjamin Franklin, the first postmaster general, adorns the one-cent stamp. Washington appears on the two-cent stamp. Theodore Roosevelt, for the first time, enters the roll of national heroes to be commemorated on United States postage. An excellent engraving of the portrait of him is on the five-cent stamp, which is most frequently used on foreign mails. For the first time the portrait of a woman appears on United States postage. Martha Washington's portrait being engraved on the four-cent stamp. The other Americans portrayed are Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Cleveland.

History to Be Portrayed.

All stamps above 12 cents bear pictures of some theme symbolic of American history or some noted building or scene located in the United States. The new 50-cent stamp has an engraved picture of the Arlington amphitheater showing the tomb of the American unknown soldier. The $1 stamp has a reproduction of the majestic Lincoln memorial.

The $5 stamp is regarded as the crowning glory of the series. It is larger than the others and is in the national colors, the border being red, the face blue and the background white. The head is that of the American goddess, taken from the figure on the dome of the Capitol. The Indian head on the 14-cent stamp is that of Hollow Horn Bear, personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who marched in Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

United States stamps are made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by the same workmen who engrave and print government bank notes. The stamps are printed from intaglio-engraved plates on presses that turn out 1,000,000 a day each. This may seem a large output, but in the last fiscal year the government sold 14,819,350,063 stamps. Twenty-six per cent of this output was one-cent stamps and 64 per cent two-cent stamps. The manufacture of United States stamps takes 1,500,000 pounds of raw paper, made from spruce. The annual demand consumes 70 acres of spruce timber.

Women Named Deputy Sheriffs.

Middletown.—Sheriff J. D. Tweed, Orange county, has appointed four women, residing in various sections of the county, as deputy sheriffs. One of the women is his own wife. Women have recently rendered valuable service in cases of stolen automobiles and in liquor law violations.

Contender for Fishermen's Races

The fishing schooner Columbia taking the water at Essex, Mass. She is the most recent contender for the International Fishermen's trophy, now held by the Canadian Elsipogtog. After being fitted at Gloucester, the Columbia will take to sea for the regular fishing cruise necessary to qualify her as an entry in the international races.

Fails to Recognize Royal Charity Worker

Paris.—Princess Murat is often teased by her friends here about an adventure that befell her recently at Nice, where she manages a restaurant for Russian refugees of gentle birth. Opposite the restaurant was another, frequented by local workingmen, and the proprietor used to admire the princess as she went about her charitable work, having not the slightest idea of her identity.

One day he introduced himself to the princess, saying that he admired her and appreciated women who worked so well as she did and he would like to marry her. The princess laughed, but promised to think the matter over, and took steps to let the restaurateur know the truth.

Find Gold in Lake Waters.

Bridgeport, Ct.—Three companies are erecting plants at Mono lake to continue experiments in the matter of extracting gold from the waters of the lake. Each of the companies says previous experiments point to ultimate success, and it is stated that as high as 20 cents per ton of water has been recovered. Such experiments have been under way at intervals for more than 40 years.

Dr. Robert H. Babcock, one of the foremost heart specialists of the United States, has been blind since he was twelve years old.

THIS LITTLE BABY GIRL

Was Benefited by the Good Her Mother Got from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before my little girl was born, and the effect it had was wonderful. This was the first child I have nursed, as I had to bring my two boys up on the bottle. I was very nervous and worried, tired all the time, and after I read about the Vegetable Compound I tried it and kept on with it. I still continue its use and recommend it to my friends. You may publish these facts as a testimonial for your medicine."—Mrs. Wm. Klingel, 169 Plymouth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many mothers are left in a weakened and run-down condition after the birth of the child and for such mothers the care of the baby is well-nigh impossible. Not only is it hard for the mother, but the child itself will indirectly suffer.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. It can be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

Women Made Young

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by taking

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and youth. Since 1696. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

MR. GUNNYSACK GETS EVEN

For Once, He Is Satisfied He Got the Better of Hated Telephone Company.

Old Mr. Gunnysack, whose standing grievance has been the service he obtained from slot machine telephone booths, is at last modified. It has been his bitter complaint that frequently delay in getting a number has forced him to sacrifice his nickel, the said nickel being a total loss because he lacked time to wait for Central to return his coin.

The other day he approached a booth in one of the railroad terminals as a harassed and hurried-looking young man emerged and made a wild dash for an about-to-depart suburban train. Mr. G. entered the booth, deposited his nickel and gave his number.

"The line is busy," said Central in a moment or two. "I'll return your money." And with that Mr. G.'s nickel fell into the little compartment provided. But he was not alone. With it came 35 cents which the hurried young man, his outlying town number being also busy, had not waited to collect.—New York Sun.

A Fable.

"Mine" (wrote the film publicity agent to his love) "by flaming superlation, the real tender world-shaking stuff that gets you by the heart-strings, raw elemental throbs that grip and clasp and quiver and clutch. You have never before conceived that such a colossal super-love could be featured throughout all the ages."

And she wrote back coldly: "You are getting tired of life. I miss the lyrical ecstasy of your polite letters. Why do you write so formally, so coldly? I no longer stir you. Good by."—London Answers.

Jokes at an Operation.

After administering a local anesthetic, surgeons at a New York hospital cut through a man's skull and wrapped out a brain tumor which would have killed him had it been allowed to remain a few days longer. Throughout the operation the patient chatted with the doctors and exchanged jokes with them.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

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