

WOMEN WHO TRAVEL

Only one man in twenty and one woman in a hundred know how to pack a trunk neatly and compactly.

One would learn a good deal in watching a packer who travels with an actress. She knows all the best and newest wrinkles in the art and can get three times the amount of clothing into a given space that the ordinary woman does.

At the bottom of the trunk she places the dainty, delicate lingerie, folded as smoothly as is in the power of human hands, and held by two narrow bands of elastic. Stockings are not tied up in a knot and stuffed into the corners, but are folded once and laid between stiff cards which are tied with tapes.

Boxes are encased entirely, and for them are substituted pairs of socks in all sizes, with tapes for tying. Mountains of manilla tissue paper and high piles of newspapers are used.

A layer of clothes is laid smoothly in the trunk. Next comes a sheet of clean linen and over this a newspaper. This is an important item. Newspaper is crisp and stiff enough to resist hard jolting. The sleeves of every gown are bunched out with tissue paper, as are all satin slippers.

All handsome gowns have their own linen slips.

On top of the packed trunk is spread a tray of newspapers.

Into the heart of the trunk just above the lingerie go all breakables after they have been securely corked—from blacking bottles to cold-cream jars. The soft stuff takes the jar and jolts away, and liquids are, in consequence, perfectly secure.

A well-packed trunk is a joy not very well known to the average traveler, who arrives at her destination oftentimes with her most-cherished gown in a bad condition, and sick at heart in consequence. The art is not hard to learn and is surely worth the effort.

GLEANINGS.

Housewives who understand the nature of the omnipresent microbe are rejoicing because so many bakers now wrap up their loaves in paraffin paper covers. Some bakers are actually advertising the fact, thereby showing that it is the popular as well as the proper thing to do.

A carefully tested recipe for old-fashioned ginger cookies calls for a cupful of molasses, a cupful of sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, a cupful of hot water, an egg, a scant level tablespoonful of soda, a heaping teaspoonful of ginger, a level teaspoonful of cinnamon and flour enough to roll out. Put the ingredients together in the usual way and bake quickly.

An ambitious young housekeeper has recently purchased a very large and gorgeously bound scrapbook in which she intends to paste all the promising recipes she finds in magazines or papers. From her country neighbors, too, she has gleaned many a secret of jelly and wine making, as well as many meat dishes that they describe as "tasty." From her Southern friends and relatives come old and tried recipes for making hot breads, canned fruits, fruit cakes, pies and Christmas drinks. She also has a long list of homemade polishes for silver furniture and floors, as well as hints on butter making and the keeping of vegetables.

Properties of Buttermilk.

Some doctors go so far as to say that there is no case of indigestion that cannot be cured by plain buttermilk. Perhaps this accounts for the present fad for it.

At any rate, it is a hearty food, and two glasses a day are enough for anyone. It is said to take over an hour for it to digest thoroughly, and if more food is put into the stomach before it has disposed of what is already there, more harm is done than good.

So, the best time to drink buttermilk is with the meals, and its mild acid acts beneficially on all the juices of the stomach. It is this acid which has such an excellent effect upon tanned, freckled and sunburned skins, and it bleaches as well as cools and heals.

Hot Weather Suggestions.

To keep ice water cold a long time with little ice when the weather is hot, try this: Take a pitcher of ice and water and set it in the middle of newspaper. Gather the four corners at the top, bring the edges together with a strong rubber band to exclude the air. It will keep all night with very little melting of the ice.

To keep butter firm without ice set a large crock in a cool spot. In it place a small bowl upside down. On this bowl place the butter dish with the next meal's supply wrapped in oiled paper. Put a clean cloth over this, letting the ends rest on the bottom of the crock. Now fill crock with water up to the bottom of butter dish. Wrap a large towel entirely around the crock. In two hours butter will be firm.

The Teeth.

Cleanliness is one of the surest means for overcoming the causes which lead to the destruction of the teeth. They should be carefully brushed night and morning. It is a good practice to rinse the mouth after each meal, if possible. The particles of food which lodge between the teeth decompose and cause, sooner or later, the abominable tartar which is so fatal to teeth.

Teeth should not be brushed too long at a time. Doing this injures the gums, and it is in this way that the teeth are loosened. The upper teeth should be brushed from above downward (from the gums toward the edges), the lower teeth from below upward. The inside of the teeth should be as carefully brushed as the outside.

These cloths clean and polish silver beautifully without soiling the hands. They must be woolen, as cotton will not hold the whiting, and when the gasoline dries out, the whiting would fall from the cotton cloth.

Acquiring Taste In Dresses

Barnaby poked his head inside the office and nodded timidly to the girl at the desk.

"Is this the place where you sell patterns?" he asked.

"Yes," said the girl. "What do you want?"

"I want a pattern."

"What kind?"

"Now you've got me. What kind would you want if you were me?"

"Who is it for?"

"My wife."

"Is she young?"

"Five years younger than me."

"That's not answering my question."

"Oh, isn't it? I thought it was. Yes, she is young. She was 35 the 10th of last November."

The girl looked Barnaby up and down with unblinking coolness.

"Dear me," she said, "how some folks do hold their own."

There was a pause.

"It is hard work," ventured the girl presently, "for a man to select a becoming pattern for a woman's dress. Why didn't your wife come herself?"

"She has rheumatism, and can't get out of the house. You advertised a sale of \$1.50 patterns for 13 cents for to-day only. She couldn't afford to let the bargain slip, so she asked me to get the pattern for her."

"She must have faith in your judgment."

"She has reason to."

"Why?"

"I married her."

"That is no sign you can buy a pattern to make her dresses by. Most men can please a woman by wanting to marry her, but few can keep on pleasing her by choosing her clothes afterward."

"There may be something in that. Still, I've got to get a pattern. What would you advise?"

"It all depends upon your wife's style. What kind of looking woman is she?"

"Stunning."

"That is too indefinite. There are lots of stunning women in New York, and no two of them look alike. Now, if you could only point out somebody—"

"I can. Her eyes are like—what is the color of your eyes, please?"

"Gray."

"So they are, I hadn't got close enough to get a good look at them before. My wife's eyes are gray. They're like yours. They've got those same little purplish specks around the pupil that are found in only one pair of eyes in a million."

"It depends, too, upon the material. If she has a charming satin gown—"

"It is char-cha-whatever you call it—satin. I heard her say so last night. Her nose is like yours, too; only yours turns up a little more at the end. And her hair is that same sunny shade of brown. Her complexion is a little muddy now on account of the rheumatism, but when she is well her color is as fresh and delicate as yours."

"The eyes, nose, hair, and complexion really have little to do with the selection of a becoming pattern. They are not hard to fit. It is the figure that counts. If you could give me some idea of the height—"

"She's tall."

"Here is a pattern that I think would suit her. The skirt hangs in straight lines—"

"Oh, that is one of those skimpy things with a bias belt around the ankles, isn't it? I think they are beastly ugly. I swore when I left the house that I wouldn't get one of them."

"I have one of them on now. My friends think it rather becoming."

"Stand back a minute and let me see. Yes, that does look nice. But, then, you would look charming in anything."

"Thank you. If you had only remembered to bring your wife's measurements along—"

"I have them right here in my pocket. Waist, 28; hips, 44. A-a-ahem! Seems to me that's a little more robust—"

The girl clasped her hands at either side of her twenty-one-inch waist.

"Yes," she said, "it is rather, but this style of dress is very popular. Everybody wears it."

"All right, I'll take it. What's the use of having a wife if you can't dress her in style?"

Eight hours later Barnaby sauntered into his own sitting room and laid the pattern on the table.

"Oh, you darling!" cried Mrs. Barnaby. "You did relent and got me one of those tied-in skirts after all. This is a beautiful pattern. I always did say you had the best taste of any man in the world."

"Thanks," said Barnaby. "I think myself that I know a good thing when I see it."—New York Times.

Improved.

"I suppose you've noticed a wonderful improvement in your daughter since she came home from college?"

"Improvement! I should say so. In fact, it's got so now that we have to call beef stew 'regout of beef' before she'll eat it."

The Real Truth.

The truth about mothers-in-law is that they have kept many a son-in-law from having to work for a living.

—Galveston News.

Use our Classified Column.

Mutual Relations and Interests of the Bell System and the Public

The suit brought by the United States questioning the purchase of certain telephone properties in the northwest, as well as the pending Interstate Commerce Commission telephone investigation, have caused many inquiries. Without taking up anything going into the merits of these proceedings, it has seemed to us proper to state generally what has been our policy and purpose in the conduct of our business.

We have found, or thought that we had, that our interests were best served when the public interests were best served; and we believe that such success as we have had has been because our business has been conducted on these lines.

We believe that our company has an interest as vital as that of the public in the proper administration of the problems of electrical inter-communication. The success and prosperity of our company depend upon a solution of these problems which shall be sound from both the standpoint of the company and the public which it serves.

Following our own best judgment, supplemented by the best obtainable advice, we have endeavored to do what would best serve the public interest; wherever possible our plans have been disclosed to the public in advance, and what has been done in carrying them out has been along ordinary business lines, with the implied, and generally, the expressed approval, authorization or consent of the municipal and state authorities directly interested. Our effort has been not only to obey the law, but to avoid everything which might even have the appearance of an attempt at evasion.

Our business methods and policy, and practically all of the details as to the transaction of our business, are matters of common knowledge and are, for many years have been, well known to the government. We will willingly furnish the government any additional information which is in our possession or under our control, and will cordially cooperate with it in obtaining such further information as it may require. Every possible assistance will be given by us to the government in their effort to determine whether our policy is or has been inimical to the public interest. We desire that anything wrong be corrected; we will voluntarily rectify any wrong that may be pointed out to us; and, so far as it may be determined that our policy or any act under it is against the public interest, we will promptly conform to such determination.

We believe that if each of our exchanges were made an independent unit and if each connecting line were put under a separate control, the effect upon the telephone service of the country would be a condition so intolerable that the public would refuse to submit to it and would immediately require such physical connection and common control of these various units as would amalgamate them into a single system. Physical connection in the case of telephone or telegraph does not mean transfer of messages from one line to the other. It means such a connection as will permit one person to have the actual possession of the particular line of communication from one end of it to the other and this can only be given efficiently by exchange systems and connecting lines under a common control; and that is what the Bell System is.

In this connection, and for general information, we will restate the policy which controlled the building up of the Bell System, and our belief as to what a telephone system should be, and what are its relations to the public.

We believe in and were the first to advocate state or government control and regulation of public utilities; that this control or regulation should be by permanent quasi-judicial bodies, acting after thorough investigation and governed by the equities of each case; and that this control or regulation, beyond requiring the greatest efficiency and economy, should not interfere with management or operation. We believe that these bodies, if they are to be permanent, effective and of public benefit, should be thoroughly representative; they should be of such character and should so conduct their investigations and deliberations as to command such respect from both the public and the corporations that both will without question accept their conclusions.

We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest disadvantages of public ownership.

We believe that centers of business and population exist for the convenience of the public as a whole, and that no such center can prosper without sufficient and efficient means of intercourse with other centers and tributary territories; that such means can only be afforded by prosperous utility and service companies and that fair rates are essential to prosperous companies. We do not believe that any public either desires or can obtain, nor can any service or utility furnish, permanent and efficient service at less than cost, including capital charges. We believe that ultimately the public either directly or indirectly pays the losses involved in the efforts to furnish such service at less than its fair cost, either through the loss of the capital involved, the losses incident to poor service or the necessary increase in charges required to pay for duplication of capital.

We believe that the highest commercial value of the telephone service depends on its completeness—on the extent and comprehensiveness of the facilities for intercommunication, not only between individuals but between centers of population; that no isolated section can be considered independently of any other section or of the whole; that rates must be so adjusted as to make it possible to obtain the maximum development by making it possible for every one to be connected who will add to the value of the system, thus giving the greatest value to the greatest number; that the interdependence of the telephone service and the value of complete and universal intercommunication justify and require some services partly at the expense of the whole for the benefit of the whole.

We believe that this highest commercial value can only be attained by one

system under one common control and that it cannot be given by independent systems unless they are operated under agreements which result in one common control and one common interest, in effect making them a single system.

We believe that rates should be so adjusted as to afford the company sufficient revenue to pay such wages and compensation as will secure the most efficient service; to maintain the very highest and most advanced standards of plants and apparatus, to carry on such scientific and experimental research and inventions as to apparatus and methods as to insure the highest standards, and to carry to reserve and depreciation such amounts as will enable the company at any time to replace old plant and old methods with new plant and new methods as fast as they may be developed and found to be to the advantage of the service. We believe that in addition, such fair charges should be paid upon the investment in plant as will enable the company at any time to obtain money necessary to provide the plant required to meet the continuing demands of the public; and in order that waste and duplication of effort may be avoided and uniformity of purpose and common control be enforced, that there should be a centralized general administration in close communication with and having general authority over the whole on matters common to all or matters of general policy.

We believe that any surplus beyond that necessary to equalize dividends on a fair basis should be used by the company for the benefit of the public and should be inalienable for any other purpose, and should be either invested in revenue-earning plant until necessary to substitute plant which may become inadequate or obsolete, or should be used to make the service cheaper or better.

We believe that under proper governmental control and regulation the profits from promotion or operation allowed to be distributed should not be so large as to warrant or tempt complete duplication of plant and organization, with its duplication of its capital charges and its organization, operating, maintenance and depreciation expenses; and we do not believe that utilities giving at fair rates an efficient and sufficiently comprehensive universal service should be subject to limited competition, not giving such service. Competition which ignores the obligation to furnish a complete and comprehensive service is not competition, is not for the benefit of the public in that it does not reach the whole public interested.

If, therefore, complete duplication, with its dual exchange connection and dual bills for service, is a prerequisite to complete competition, government control and regulation cannot go hand in hand with competition.

We believe that the record of the Bell System will be accepted by the public as fully in accord with these declarations. Consistent adherence to this policy has given the public of the United States the best, most comprehensive and cheapest telephone service in the world and made the Bell standards the standards of all nations.

To remove any possible excuse for misapprehension on account of the many misleading statements which have been circulated as to the alleged unnecessary and overcapitalization and excessive charges of the Bell System, the following statistics are given. Except where stated, the figures are for the Bell System; that is, the American Telephone and Telegraph, and its Associated Companies.

The entire Bell System on June 30, 1913, had outstanding in the hands of the public obligations (i. e., notes, open accounts, bonds and shares) to the par value of \$776,000,000.

The book value of the total tangible assets, which is considerably less than their replacement value, amounted to \$960,000,000. Many appraisals of property included in these assets have been made, and most of them under the direction of public authorities. In no case has the value as it stands on the books failed to be sustained, and in most cases it has been very largely exceeded.

The total dividends and interest paid during the year 1912 amounted to only 6.1 per cent on the average of its outstanding obligations, and to less than 5 per cent on the average value of its assets.

The actual cash which has been paid into the treasury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on account of the capital obligations now outstanding amounts to \$22,000,000 more than the par of such outstanding obligations.

The Associated Companies collected from the public and paid back in taxes over \$14,000,000 during the year 1912.

The steady increasing necessities of the public not only for additional but for new telephone service can only be met by new construction, involving capital outlay. To meet these demands during the six and one-half years from 1907 to June, 1913, inclusive, the increase in telephone plant was as follows: Toll line wire increased from 1,460,000 miles to 2,242,000 miles; exchange stations increased from 6,000,000 to 5,200,000; the number of stations of independent companies connected with the Bell System increased from 343,000 to 2,620,000. The number of independent companies connected with the Bell System is about 25,000. The number of employees in the Bell System, not including the employees of connected companies, on December 31, 1912, was 147,000.

During this same period the number of shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including either the associated or connected companies, increased from 17,000 to about 64,000. About 47,000 shareholders hold less than 100 shares each; 6,500 shareholders hold from 100 to 1,000 shares each; 347 shareholders hold from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each, while there are only 15 shareholders of 5,000 shares or over in their own right. A majority of the shareholders are women.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Theo. N. Vail, President.

Fate's Decision

A continuous round of gaiety—theatres, parties, teas, and the like—had made Zelma a frivolous, carefree person. Nothing ever worried her. Things seemed to be ordered to her liking. Her slightest wish, even from childhood, had never been ignored, and now at the age of 31, after a critical examination of her past existence, she realized with a shudder what a worthless butterfly she had been—living the life of a doll with not one noble deed to her credit.

For the moment she was immensely displeased with herself, and for the first time in her young life the idea came to her that life was meant to be more than a mere frittering away of time.

How could she have ignored so long the sufferings, the trials of the people about her, she questioned. To be sure it never occurred to her that there could be unhappiness in the world, for was she not always happy? Being a self-centered person, her greatest anxieties were how she might create a new sensation at this or that affair; and as for charity affairs, why, they were good chances of making a pretense at philanthropy, to show the rest of her set that she could do something, but as for ever having a genuine interest in them—that was never dreamed of.

In a flash, it seemed, a new interest in life had taken possession of her and she began to take notice of her surroundings, the people she saw, the wretchedness she witnessed in some quarters as she went to drive, and all these made a deep impression on her.

She saw herself as the selfish person she had been, and with a determination new to her she resolved to perform at least one worthy act.

To escape the attentions of a young man who was ardently persistent, her parents thought it best to take her abroad for a season until his ardor should have time to cool. To that end they set sail immediately for the sunny climes of southern Europe.

They were enjoying to the full the wonders of the semi-tropical climate of lower Italy; the marvels of the great Gardener who endowed this land with such munificence, and sooner, far sooner than she expected, her belated opportunity presented itself.

In the incredibly short space of 30 seconds what was once a beautiful city was laid out a mass of wreck and ruin; magnificent churches and dwellings were razed to the ground; a thriving, happy people was thrown into the direst confusion; the dead lay about in vast numbers, some pinned to earth by the falling of heavy timbers, once supporting the new destroyed buildings; others were caught up and carried along by the enormous tidal wave which broke over the doomed city, and struggled for a last hold on the life that they had valued only a minute before at no great cost. But the struggle was not for long. The fury of the elements was not to be abated by the mere will or enforced strength of insignificant man.

Many who escaped the terrors of the falling buildings, of the dreadful rush of waters, were suffocated, having been taken fire before the onslaught of water had reached that far.

Volunteer aid was eagerly sought and was willingly given. Among the first to proffer her services for the volunteer nurses' corps was Zelma Seville; at last her opportunity had presented itself and she was determined to take advantage of it, at the risk of her life, if need be. Despite the entreaties of her parents and friends she insisted on going where she was most needed, and the works of rescue and of charity which she performed will make good reading in the pages of the history yet to be written.

Nothing could daunt her. She was first to undertake the most hazardous risks, and when her mission was finished and she reported at headquarters, the wonder there was that such a slip of a girl could display the courage and command the strength to accomplish her self-imposed tasks. Only she knew what it meant to give up her life of ease and comfort for the solace of the afflicted, and her prayers and well wishes gave her the strength to persevere, but her crowning joy was the letter she received from Fred Salisbury, telling her how he had heard of her wonderful feats and that he was coming on the very next boat to claim her, his long-lost treasure.—Frances Kelley.

Improved Window Dressing.

An observing person who often walks the streets of the shopping districts of New York City says that there has been a great improvement in the art of window dressing in the last five years, and that many windows are a real attraction and have a strong influence in inviting purchasers. He further says that the decoration in view by the time the holidays are here will be ahead of anything else of the kind in the world.

A Militant Grouch.

"How do you feel this morning?"

"Grouchy. But please understand me thing."

"What is that?"

"I don't care a rap whether you sympathize with me or not."

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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L. O. R. N.—Every Monday night.
M. W. of A.—Every Wednesday night. Royal Neighbors—1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons.
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W. C. O. of F.—2nd and 4th Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.
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In the award of medals in the closing exercises of the Culver summer school that for the best boat officer in the navy was won by K. O. Brown, of Hillsdale. Edgar Moulton and Richard Wagner, of Chicago, won the two medals for aquatics.