MANY NEED PENSION

Hundreds of Old and Infirm Government Employes.

PLAN IS WARMLY OPPOSED

Hard Fight Certain Before Any Retirement Law Is Passed by Congress—Filibuster of James Burke in 1778 Recalled.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The 30,000 clerks in the Washington departments still are deeply interested in a movement to secure legislation from congress which will enable them when they have grown old in the service to retire on pensions. There is a good deal of opposition in congress to any scheme for civil pensions, but England has old age pensions and civil pensions of a kind which recently seems to have appealed to many of the American law-makers, and it is predicted freely in Washington that before many years the government employes will in the age retirement matter be put on a footing with the army and navy.

There are some hundreds of men, and women, too, in Washington who would be eligible for civil pensions if the law were to be enacted. In the daily procession to the departments at the hour for beginning work there are many men and women moving along laboriously on crutches. Hundreds of others need canes to aid the halting steps and hundreds of others who need them get along without them, fearing that the use of them would be an open confession of weakness.

Two Sides to the Question.

There is a plan to retire every man and woman who has reached the age of seventy years. If this bill should become a law some of these men and women who have reached the Psalmist's allotted span of life will not have to take the trail that leads from Capitol Hill to the poor house.

There are two sides to this civil pension question. There are men who say that there is no reason why the government employes should not have saved enough to provide against old age just as other men and women are compelled to take care against the future. The other side of it is that the cost of living is very high in Washington and that government pay is none too generous. One thing is to be taken for granted, there will be a hard fight before any civil pension law is passed by congress.

Roosevelt and the Murchie Baby.

The United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts is Guy Murchie, a Harvard man, who was a sergeant in Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders. Marshal Murchie is well known in Washington and the city heard not long ago with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Murchie, the marshal's wife. There are four children in the Murchie family, all under six years of age.

When Theodore Roosevelt was president he paid a visit to Harvard university, where his son was to join a club to which his father had belonged before him and was to join it with certain ceremonies in which the graduate members were to take part. The president also was to make a speech to the Harvard students and the time allotted for his Boston and Cambridge visit was so brief that everything he was to do was timed and tabulated and there were to be no interruptions to the program.

The president reached Boston and just after the mayor and the governor had greeted him and the presidential thought was turning to the next affair on the program, Mr. Roosevelt received a message. Instantly he entered a carriage and was whirled away to a Mount Vernon street residence. It was the home of Guy Murchie and in the parlor of the home were Mr. and Mrs. Murchie, a number of friends and relatives and Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal church. There was also a baby, and the possible future Rough Rider was to be baptized.

It was the news of the baptism that took President Roosevelt to the Murchie home and there, good Dutch Reformed churchman that he is, he stood godfather and "did promise and vow three things" in the name of the babe at the font, a good Episcopalian babe and the grandchild of one of the greatest clergymen that the Episcopal church has held in its communion, Dr. E. Winchester Donald, who died some time ago and who was chosen unanimously as a successor to Phillips Brooks by the people of Trinity church, Boston. Mrs. Murchie was a daughter of Dr. Donald.

Filibuster of Long Ago.

The other day in the house of representatives there was a filibuster on the passage of the steel tariff bill. The Republicans held that there was too much haste in enacting the legislation and they tried by every known parliamentary means, and by some which perhaps were not parliamentary, to secure a prolonging of the debate. The Democrats during the attempted filibuster called attention to the fact that when the Republicans were in the majority in the house they would cut off debate by the [illegible] which numbers gave them, and that today they had no [illegible] right to object to being done by as they had done by others.

[illegible]

congress began." Thomas Burke of North Carolina 130 years ago conducted a filibuster in congress. For a time he had one follower, Edward Langworthy of Georgia, but only for a short time.

"At about ten o'clock on the evening of April 10, 1778, the continental congress 'took into consideration the draft of a letter in answer to General Washington's letter of the 4th, and some progress being made thereon, a motion was made to adjourn, it being ten o'clock.'"

Censured For His Filibuster.

As the story goes on, it is discovered that Mr. Burke, after voting for adjournment, declared that the others might vote as they pleased, he would "upon his honor adjourn himself;" and thereupon he immediately withdrew, "by which means congress could not proceed to business." Mr. Langworthy, the delegate representing Georgia, also withdrew.

Congress sent a messenger to find the absent members and to request them to return to attend congress. When the messenger came back he reported that Mr. Langworthy had said that he would return presently, but that Mr. Burke had replied that the devil might take him if he would come, it was too late and too unreasonable.

The upshot of the whole business was the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the manner in which Mr. Burke withdrew on the evening of the said 10th instant was disorderly and contemptuous; and that the answer then returned by him was indecent. That the principle upon which he has attempted to justify his withdrawing from the house is dangerous, because it strikes at the very existence of the house, and, as in the present case actually happened, would enable a single member to put an instant stop to the most important proceedings of congress."

In these colonial days Delegate Burke was a true state's righter. He declared to the house that while it might be criminal in members of congress to withhold their attendance when the public safety required it, "they are to be judged and punished by the laws of the state they represent and by no other power."

The continental congress declared that its resolution touching the case of Mr. Burke should be transmitted to the assembly of North Carolina, and there so far as the present historian knows, the case ended.

Conserving the Bison.

In the agricultural appropriation bill reported recently from the proper committee to the house there is an item of $17,000 which will be used to care for and protect the bird refuges where wild birds may be unmolested, and which have been set aside by executive order, and the bison or, as most people say, the buffalo, reservation in Montana.

There is a good deal of interest in congress attaching to the bison, and this means all through the country, because it has been appeals from the people which have stirred interest in the congressman. In a Montana reservation a government herd of bison ranges in virtually a wild state. Congress was led to take action to buy and preserve these wild animals by appeals from the American Bison association, of which William T. Hornaday of the Bronx Zoological park is the moving spirit. Senator Dixon of Montana introduced a bill to set aside a tract of land containing 20 square miles. It is located on the old Flathead Indian reservation, and the land, while making a fine bison range, is almost totally unfit for agricultural purposes. In other words, it is practically waste land.

A Flathead Indian named Pablo living in Montana had in his possession a few years ago a herd of 350 bison, or, to begin using the common name, although it is wrong, buffalo. The Canadian government learned of the existence of the herd and bought it from the Flathead, who was tempted by the offer because of its seeming generosity, and probably because he did not know the full value of the animals in this day of their scarcity. The Canadians took about half the herd, divided the half into two parts, and turned the animals loose on ranges on the other side of the border, where it is said today they are thriving. The understanding is that since then Canada has taken the rest of its purchase. Pablo, the Flathead, however, retained in his possession about 60 of the animals. To these he added others, and with the natural increase he had quite a fine herd for Uncle Sam.

Wood Buffalo in Saskatchewan.

Most people do not know that there is still in existence a herd of actually wild bison. Little is known concerning it, save the fact of its existence. How many animals there are and what their chances of continued existence, may be put down, at best, as a mere matter of guessing. Up somewhere in the northern part of the province of Saskatchewan there are a few left, possibly more than a few, animals known to the people as wood buffalo.

The layman's belief is that the wood buffalo and the buffalo of the plains are different species, but they are not. They are identical, except for the fact that the wood buffalo are a little larger than their southern family members. How long a lease of life the wood buffalo may have no one knows, but it may be that the Canadian government will undertake, ultimately, their protection and preservation.

[illegible]

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT

Declares Himself in Race for Republican Nomination.

GOVERNORS GET HIS ANSWER

Urges Direct Primary to Show Popular Preference—Seeks Genuine Rule of the People—Personal Preference Not Considered.

New York.—Colonel Roosevelt has formally declared himself in the race for the Republican nomination for president. His declaration is made in a statement replying to a letter addressed to him on February 10 by the governors of eight western states.

In declaring his willingness to accept the nomination if tendered him, the former president says he will adhere to this decision until the Republican national convention has expressed its preference.

The following is Mr. Roosevelt's reply to the western governors:

Says He Will Accept.

"I deeply appreciate your letter and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing, as it does, the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states.

"I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action is the genuine rule of the people; and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican presidential convention."

Put Up to Him by Governors.

The letter was addressed to Gov. William E. Glasscock of West Virginia, Gov. Chester H. Aldrich of Nebraska, Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire, Gov. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, Gov. Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, Gov. W. H. Stubbs of Kansas and Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri.

The letter from the governors to the colonel was as follows:

"We, the undersigned Republican governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the Republican party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination and a large majority of the people favor your election, as the next president of the United States. We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign.

Urged to Declare Himself.

"We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which in our opinion are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

"We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the presidency comes to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

"In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or the preference of any man as regards the nomination for the presidency. We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you in the interests of the people as a whole. And we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination, coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States, through the action of their delegates in the next national convention."

"My Hat Is in the Ring."

Boston, Feb. 26.—"Yes, my 'hat is in the ring.'"

That was Colonel Roosevelt's sententious comment when informed that the telegraph wires were carrying the news of his open avowal of the presidential candidacy.

"Have you any word you care to convey to the people beyond what you have said in your letter to the governors?" was asked.

"No; there needs to be nothing more said at this time," was the response.

Adequate Punishment.

It is most certain that ill tongues would be silent if all ears were not open; and hence it was an opposite saying of the ancients that the teller and hearer of slander should both be hanged—the one by the tongue, and the other by the ears.

Golden Thought.

[illegible]

MAKES APPEAL TO THE EYE

Appropriate Garnishing of Dishes Is of More Importance Than Is Generally Realized.

When one serves cold slices of meat the platter looks very attractive if a few tiny leaves of lettuce or sprigs of parsley are placed here and there among the slices. When I serve steak I often put a few stuffed olives and a sprig of parsley on the platter. Baked potatoes look much nicer taken from the shell, mashed with butter, pepper and salt, a well-beaten yolk of an egg, then place back in the half shells and brown in the oven. They not only looker nicer, but taste better. In serving lettuce, carefully wash the full head, then place larger leaves around outside of a round dish, then smaller leaves inside, and so on until you have the perfect head. Serve at table instead of placing a plate of lettuce at each service. Celery washed and put in ice cold water, drained and filled with cream cheese and a little crabapple jelly is very nice and a little different. If you have baked macaroni and cheese, bake on shells instead of a large dish, serve to each a shell. Large clamshells are good, or use ramekins if you have them. I think food tastes better in small quantities and served daintily. Lamb chops with a curl of bacon are very nice and a little different. When you serve fish-balls drain first on brown paper and then tuck into a napkin. Keeps them hot, and if there should be any more fat cling to them the napkin absorbs it and they are very dainty. When you make apple celery and nut salad again, instead of paring the apples, scoop them out and then fill shells with salad. Place apple on leaves of lettuce and serve. Bake apples and when cool fill the center with any jelly you prefer, pour over some of the sirup apples were baked in, pile whipped cream on top—very delicious.—Boston Globe.

TRY THESE DANISH COOKIES

Delicious Simply Prepared Confection That May Be New to Some of Our Readers.

Dark Part—One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter and lard mixed; one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon baking soda, one-half teaspoon baking powder, three-quarters cup of water, one teaspoon of nutmeg; flour enough to make a stiff dough. Work on board for five minutes.

Light Part—Two cups sugar, one cup butter and lard mixed, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one cup water; flour enough to make stiff dough. Work on board four or five minutes. Now cut each part in four pieces, roll out dark pieces first about a foot long and six inches wide; lay aside and roll out white part the same; lay on the dark part, then roll up both together from each end till the rolls meet in the middle; then lay them in a cold place until next day. Slice off with knife and bake.

For Borders.

For borders use deep, plain or scalloped pie tins with a small pan or a baking powder can placed exactly in the center. The outer space is filled and when the border is ready to serve the inside dish is taken out, the serving plate or platter laid on the pie plate and both inverted. When the pie plate is lifted there will be a ring of rice, mashed potato, jelly, or whatever was selected for the border, with an open center for the filling. For a deeper mold use a pan instead of a plate.

A quart bowl with straight sides makes a fair substitute for a charlotte russe mold.

Oatmeal Wafers.

This recipe may be called Irish or Scotch. It is eaten in Scotland and in the province of Ulster, where the Scotch-Irish dwell. It is a body and brain builder.

One cup of oatmeal (rolled oats may also be used), one cup of sifted flour, a pinch of baking powder, a little salt, a tablespoon of sugar. Rub two tablespoons of butter into above mixture, and add just enough water to hold it together. Roll out thin on a floured board, cut round shape and bake.

Hot Water Pastry.

For years I could not make good pie crust until I saw an old country woman mix her pastry dough with hot water. Discarding the "ice water" emphasized in every known recipe, I have since used hot water, and the crust has never failed to be tender and flaky.—Suburban Life.

Dumplings for Soup.

Sift two cups of flour, four even teaspoons baking powder and a little salt together. Mix with sweet milk about three-fourths of a cup or little less. Dip by spoonfuls into the hot soup, wetting the spoon in the soup each time before taking up dough. Steam ten minutes without taking off cover.

Fruit Cake.

Four eggs, two cups sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter, one cup milk, one heaping teaspoon of soda, one-half pound citron, one-half pound walnuts chopped, one-half pound raisins and currants, one teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg.

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STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Chicago.—Delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers at their opening session discussed the supply of raw material and future conditions. R. S. Kellogg of Wausau, Wis., discussed the price of lumber. Frederick Klapperth of Chicago, vice-president of the association, read an address on cost systems, written by President W. L. Rice of Philadelphia, who is ill.

Waukegan. — Toney Toni met death when a floor collapsed in the Corn Products sugar refinery under the weight of a huge pile of sugar. Toni was buried under the sugar. Three other men sustained serious injuries. The refinery sustained a $40,000 fire.

Charleston. — Fred Bogue, aged thirty-five, and Mary Tuohy, aged fifteen, eloped from Hume and were married in Bushton, this county. The groom, who made oath that both were of legal age before the license was issued, was arrested at Rardin and it is said he will be prosecuted for kidnaping and that a more serious charge may be made against him. The bride was restored to her parents at Hume.

Dixon.—William T. Rucker has, on his farm west of Polo, a curiosity in the shape of a calf with two heads. It is a male calf, large, strong and perfectly formed in every other respect. The heads branch from the shoulders and are of the same size. The four eyes are just alike and the mouths are identical. The calf has two back bones running the full length of its body.

Pontiac. — Mrs. Susan Stiner, wife of a farmer, was killed before the eyes of her husband when a horse she was driving ran away, the carriage being struck by a Santa Fe train. Her body was thrown on to the pilot of the engine, where it was caught and held by Michael Ryan, an ex-pugilist, who was beating his way on the front of the engine.

Joliet.—Pietri Tessa of San Francisco after fasting for six days because he was afraid to leave the train on which he was traveling east and did not know how otherwise to get food, went temporarily crazy here. He had transportation to New York and a steerage ticket to Palermo, Italy. He was taken in charge by a local Italian society and will be sent on.

Jacksonville. — The congressional Democratic committee of the Twentieth congressional district met here. The counties represented were Morgan, Pike, [illegible] Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, [illegible], Mason and Menard. The meeting was for the purpose of selecting the city for the congressional convention. Beardstown was named and the date is April 17.

East St. Louis.—Some time in March, Mayor Lambert will recommend an increased saloon license tax to the city council. The present assessment is $500. Lambert is in favor of a license anywhere from $750 to $1,000. The idea of the increase is to eradicate the dives. The proposition follows a trip Lambert made to Chicago recently when he studied the high license scheme.

Decatur.—Meyer Heilbrun, the oldest Knight of Pythias in this city in point of years, and a retired merchant, died here. He was seventy-six years old. He had been a member of the order since 1871.

Kewanee. — Starting a bonfire of papers on [illegible] room floor to amuse his little brother, Frank Lemon, aged four, was burned to death when his clothes took fire.

Springfield. — Announcement was made of the appointment by Governor Deneen of Illinois of delegates to the National Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which meets in Washington in September, 1912. The Chicago appointments are Dr. George B. Young and Dr. Henry B. Favil.

Sterling.—Mrs. Sarah Happer, the oldest woman in Whiteside county, is dead at Morrison, aged ninety-nine years.

Belvidere. — Robbers gained entrance to the new federal building and after blowing one of the vault doors left without obtaining any booty. Ten thousand dollars' worth of stamps recently received had been deposited in one of the local banks.

Sterling.—Ray Raridon, cashier of the Morrison State bank, has announced himself as a candidate for congress from the Thirteenth district as a Progressive Democrat.

Wheatland.—Mrs. William Clow, carrying a pan of cold water, slipped and fell. The cold water splashed to a kettle of hot soup on the stove, which, boiling over, seriously burned her daughter, Anna, upon the right side of the face.

Maryville.—William [illegible] [illegible]

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF AMERICANS GOING TO CANADA

Although Western Canada suffered, as did many other portions of the west, from untoward conditions, which turned one of the most promising crops ever seen in that country, into but little more than an average yield of all grains, there is left in the farmers' hands, a big margin of profit. Of course there were many farmers who were fortunate enough to harvest and market a big yield, and with the prices that were secured made handsome returns. From wheat, oats, barley and flax marketed to the 1st of January, 1912, there was a gross revenue of $75,384,000. The cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy proceeds brought this up to $101,820,000 or 21 million dollars in excess of 1910. There was still in the farmers' hands at that time about 95 million bushels of wheat worth at least another sixty-five million dollars (allowing for inferior grades), besides about 100 million bushels of oats to say nothing of barley and flax, which would run into several million of dollars.

There is a great inrush of settlers to occupy the vacant lands throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports from the Government show that during the past year upwards of 131,000 Americans crossed the border into Canada. A great many of these took up farms, over ten thousand having homesteaded, in fact the records show that every state in the Union contributed. A larger number, not caring to go so far away as the homesteading area, have purchased lands at from fifteen dollars an acre to twenty-five dollars an acre. The prospects for a good crop for 1912 are as satisfactory as for many years. The land has had sufficient moisture, and with a reasonably early spring, it is safe to predict a record crop.

Those who have not had the latest literature sent out by the Government agents should send to the one nearest, and secure a copy.

Couldn't Use It.

Agent (to sour-faced but rich old lady)—Madam, I am soliciting funds to start a benevolent enterprise for the poor blacks of Africa, and I thought—

Sour-faced Lady—I can't give you money, sir; I have been swindled too often. All I can do is to lend my countenance to the scheme.

Agent (sadly)—That would simply ruin it, ma'am.

REAL ESTATE

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS [illegible]

OKLAHOMA [illegible]

Colorado For Health and Sunshine [illegible]

BUY YOURSELF A FARM OR RANCH [illegible]

Are You Coming to Canada this Spring? [illegible]

IF YOU WANT [illegible]

BRITISH COLUMBIA—HAZLETON [illegible]

WILL SELL [illegible]

Mexican Lands [illegible]

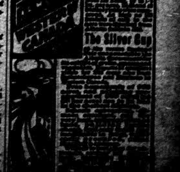
LOOK HERE [illegible]

TEXAS LANDS [illegible]

INDIANA FARMS [illegible]

44 Bu. to the Acre

[illegible]



The Silver Cup [illegible]