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WEEKLY MAGAZINE

"YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE"

VOL. II, NO. 52.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

DECEMBER 31, 1910.

Page 10+11

**ELLEN
HENRIETTA
RICHARDS**

who
received the
honorary degree
of
Doctor of Science
at
Smith College,
October Fifth,
Nineteen Ten



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Issued Weekly at 115 W. Main St., MADISON, WISCONSIN

Subscription price one dollar a year in advance.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.....Editor
FREDERICK W. MACKENZIE.....Managing Editor
BELLE CASE LA FOLLETTE.....Home and Education
CAROLINE L. HUNT.....Home and Education



The Robert M. La Follette Company, publisher, Madison, Wis.—Subscription rate, \$1.00 per year, payable by check or money order; single copy 5 cents. Subscriptions to Mexico and Canada, \$1.50 per year, in advance. All foreign countries in the Postal Union, \$3.50 per year, in advance. Entered as second class matter, January 7, 1909, at the post office at Madison, Wis., under act of March 3, 1879. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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"Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring out the false, ring in the true!"
The above couplet surely breathes the real spirit of the day. Wishing you all the happiness and prosperity that is due to mortals, and that we may profit by our mistakes or misfortunes of the past I am,
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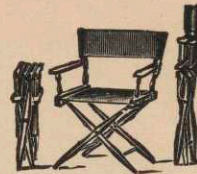
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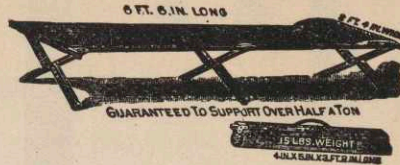
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MADISON, WISCONSIN

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La Follette's

WEEKLY MAGAZINE

VOL. II.

DECEMBER 31, 1910.

NO. 52.

Happy New Year!

AHAPPY NEW YEAR to you all! The happiness of peace, if it be so ordained; but if not, then the happiness of bold endeavor, valiant resistance to wrong—the happiness of that struggle through which alone comes righteous peace!

* * *

Political Navy-yards

ILLUSTRATIVE of the decadence of "pork barrel" legislation is the President's endorsement of Secretary MEYER'S request that political navy-yards be abandoned and only those for which there is real need be maintained. When the people begin to take hold of public affairs in deadly earnest, there is consternation in the ranks of those practical politicians who look upon the people's money as the sinew of political warfare, to be extracted from the treasury by each according to his skill and need.

* * *

The Red Man

THERE comes to our desk each month a little magazine called *The Red Man*. It is published at the United States Indian School at Carlisle. We wish a copy might be placed in the hands of every person who has yet to learn that the American Indian is potentially an artist, an imaginative writer, a skilled craftsman.

* * *

A Judge's Fear

SPEAKING before the Twin City Bankers Association, December 15, Judge CHARLES F. AMIDON of the United States District Court at Fargo, N. D., said the founders of our government were men who feared too large a measure of popular government. The United States, he declared, is the safest country in the world for property, and the federal courts, construing the constitution, are the bulwark of the people's rights. As reported in the *Pioneer Press*, he added: "Put the people in direct control of government, give them primary reform, the initiative, referendum, recall, and their legislation will represent the passing passions, prejudices and fears of the people. Then the courts will have to declare many more laws unconstitutional."

In other words, Judge AMIDON, like the framers of the constitution to whom he refers, fears democracy. When property rights interfere with human rights, then human rights must give way. Dollars are supreme; not Men. Therefore it is necessary to restrict the opportunities for voicing the popular will. Given the tools wherewith to carve their will into law, the people will give expression to their "passing passions, prejudices and fears," rather than to their intelligence, their patriotism, their good judgment. Let Judge AMIDON, and those others who fear democracy and look to the courts to stand between the people and the expression of their will in legisla-

tion, examine the experience of Oregon. On another page of this magazine, Mr. KING tells us how "Oregon Makes Answer." Read this article. Then ask yourself if there is reasonable ground for Judge AMIDON'S fear that popular government will come to mean mob government.

* * *

The Public Services of American Women Recognized

THE occasion of the inauguration of Dr. MARION LEROY BURTON as president of Smith College was made memorable by the conferring of honorary degrees upon nine American women. These women were JULIA WARD HOWE, who made her last public appearance at the time she received the degree; FLORENCE SABIN, professor of anatomy at Johns Hopkins University; MARY EMMA WOOLLEY, president of Mount Holyoke College; JULIA HENRIETTA GULLIVER, president of Rockford College; MARY WHITON CALKINS, professor of philosophy in Wellesley College; JANE ADAMS of Hull House; HARRIET BOYD HAWES, archaeologist; CAROLINE A. YALE, for fifty years teacher of the blind at Northampton; and ELLEN H. RICHARDS, professor of Sanitary Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LA FOLLETTE'S is glad to be able to adorn its cover page this week with a picture of Mrs. RICHARDS as she appeared when taking her degree. Mrs. RICHARDS' unwillingness to be photographed has long been a source of regret to the many people who have received inspiration from her life and work. For this reason we take peculiar pleasure in publishing this picture, which we feel represents Mrs. RICHARDS as worthily as paper and ink can represent greatness of mind and generosity of spirit.

* * *

The Farmer's Share

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON, in his recent report, gives some figures to show what proportion of the price paid by the consumer for various articles of food is received by the farmer. He says, "In the case of milk, in 78 cities distributed throughout the United States where the subject was investigated by the Department, the farmer receives a scant 50 per cent., or one-half of the price paid by the consumer. The railroads get about 7 per cent., so that the remaining 43 per cent. of the consumer's price is received mostly by the retailer." He gives also, as the result of his investigations, the following percentages, the figures representing the farmer's share of the retail price: poultry, 50 per cent.; eggs, 69 per cent.; cabbage, 48 per cent. when bought by the head and 65 per cent. when bought by the pound; celery, 60 per cent. when bought by the bunch; apples, 56 to 66 per cent.; strawberries, 49 to 76 per cent.; onions, 28 to 58 per cent.; oats, 74 per cent.; melons, 50 per cent.; potatoes, 59 per cent.; and turnips, 60 per cent. From this it appears that the cost of getting food from the farmer to the cook is about half the price paid at the con-

suming end of the transaction. There is a reason for the interest the farmer is showing in the application of business management to farming and in the marketing of crops to his own proper advantage.

* * *

Prosperity

IT IS ONLY the gloomy type of reformer, emotional and therefore likely to be inaccurate, who denies that the average man or even the man far below the average, has far more comforts now than he had a few generations ago. The poorest man in the United States, by the expenditure of two days' toil to earn the price, can travel from Boston to New York far more agreeably than GEORGE WASHINGTON did. What is demanded by persons who look to the future is a more even distribution of the benefits that man has wrenched from nature. It is better that forty boys should have one bicycle each than one boy should have two automobiles. A few years ago, when the Consolidated Gas Company of New York was finally compelled to reduce its price from one dollar to eighty cents, nine million dollars of accumulated overcharges, in sums of from five dollars to a hundred, were returned to the people of the city, to families to whom it meant small comforts and aids to more wholesome living. This money bought small things for simple families, instead of one more servant for families that already had twenty. It is no case either of mere sympathy with those who have little, or of unfriendliness toward those who have more than enough. If you believe that the soundest and happiest nation, and the one that is headed toward the most certain future is the one where wealth is best distributed, where the greatest number of people can have homes of their own with simple comforts in them, then you must see as vital things the tariff, the income and inheritance taxes, and all those economic matters with which current politics deals.—*Collier's*.

* * *

The Roll Call

ON MEN AND MEASURES

Hope for the Navy

A NOTEWORTHY CHAPTER in the President's message is that on naval re-organization. The President reports that measures have been taken in the navy department, along the lines of the recommendations of ROOSEVELT's commission on naval re-organization, "to bring about a proper co-ordination of all the branches of the naval department with greater military efficiency." The work of this commission, which was headed by Mr. Justice MOODY, formerly Secretary of the Navy under President ROOSEVELT, was upon the theory that the naval department should be conducted as an agency of national defense and its usefulness not subordinated, as in the past, to the personal rivalries and ambitions of bureau officers with Congressional "pull."

The "I-want-my-share" Policy

ABOUT two years ago, when it was being attempted to rush through the Senate without consideration, a naval supply bill carrying appropriations of \$187,000,000, a few Senators—LA FOLLETTE, CUMMINS, BORAH and DIXON—had the hardihood to demand a little consideration of the bill and to ask Senate "leaders" to make answer to some very serious charges of naval mismanagement which had come to their attention. Among the things that these Senators wanted to know were why some \$40,000,000 a year appropriated for the navy, was being annu-

ally expended in improving, maintaining and operating naval establishments on land, many of which have no apparent connection with the national defense, or the needs of the navy, but are maintained in the States and districts of Senators and Congressmen on the naval committees, primarily as a means of assuring the diversion of large slices of the appropriation to promote the political fortunes of these gentlemen by promoting the financial fortunes of a few of their constituents. It was pointed out that this "I-want-my-share" policy of naval appropriation had given the country, in return for an enormous expenditure of public money, a string of small navy-yards and smaller naval stations scattered along our coast line, none of which was capable of caring for a fleet in time of war and only a few of which are satisfactory for repair work on battle-ships in time of peace.

Progressive Senators Protest

WHY, asked the Progressive Senators, have you abandoned Guantanamo? Guantanamo, an inland harbor on the south-eastern coast of Cuba, has been pointed out for years by our best naval experts as an ideal location for a naval base, both from military and strategic standpoints. Impressed for the moment by the condition of naval unpreparedness in which we were caught by the Spanish war, the navy-yard Senators and Congressmen recanted temporarily to the extent of appropriating several hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of Guantanamo, and the beginning of the construction work for a naval station there. But, with the passing of the war and its accompaniment of temporary patriotism, they returned to "business principles," the business of dividing up the naval appropriation among their pet projects and political navy-yards. Guantanamo was forgotten. Appropriations for it were cut off and construction work there begun was allowed to fall into dilapidation and decay. Guantanamo had no Senator.

The Progressive Senators asked for consideration of the naval appropriation bill on its merits, with opportunity to inquire into and discuss its policy and its provisions. For answer they were told in effect that they were playing politics; that they did not know what they were talking about anyhow. Under the direction of Captain HALE, the ALDRICH machine of the Senate was put in motion. The crack of the party whip resounded in the Senate Chamber. The "me-too" Republican Senators and the "I-want-my-share" Democrats were "rounded up" and the bill was shoved through.

Taft Endorses Meyer's Views

NOW it appears that Secretary of the Navy MEYER, apparently with the aid of some of his naval officers who are interested in the navy and not in politics, has been looking into the matter and has made a report to the President, who acts upon it in his recommendations to Congress. In his message the President says:

"The Secretary of the Navy has given personal examination to every navy-yard and has studied the uses of the navy-yards with reference to the necessities of our fleet. With a fleet considerably less than half the size of that of the British navy, we have ship-yards double the number and there are several of these ship-yards, expensively equipped with modern machinery, which after investigation the Secretary of the Navy believes to be entirely useless for naval purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them, and to move their machinery to other places where it can be made of use. The Secretary points out that the most important naval base in the West Indies is Guantanamo. Its geographical situation is admirably adapted to protect the commercial paths to the Panama Canal."

And the Secretary suggests that Guantanamo be improved as a naval base and equipped with machinery to be obtained by dismantling some of the yards which are "entirely useless for naval purposes."

Good!

The President, in endorsing the Secretary's recommendation apprehends that it may "arouse local opposition." We fear so. We hope, however, the President may be able to "fix it" with his friends, the navy-yard Senators and Congressmen and the "leaders" in Congress. We believe that he may count, in this matter, on the active support of Progressives in both Houses. They have neither need nor respect for the political navy-yard.

Oregon Makes Answer

By GEORGE JUDSON KING

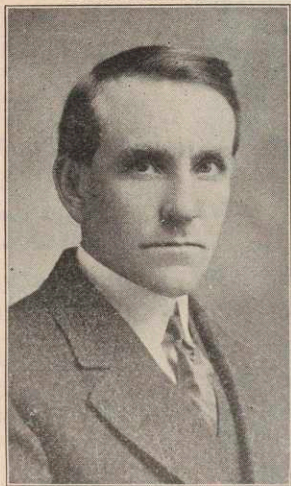
(The Roll Call for December 10 was given over to a discussion of three measures of government of vital importance to the public—the initiative, the referendum and the recall. We print this week, as a sequel, the following excellent article on Oregon's experience. Mr. King tells us Oregon's answer to those kept newspapers and organs of the vested interests that are seeking to check the spread of direct legislation by misrepresentation.—EDITOR'S NOTE.)

HAVE there fallen under your eyes during the past three or four years any of those grave "reports," carefully reprinted by the corporation newspapers, informing the world that the initiative and referendum is a "failure in Oregon," that the state is being flooded with "radical and unwise legislation," that there is discontent among the people and a movement is on foot to abolish "freak methods" and return to the good old "constitutional forms established by the fathers?"

Or did you, when you learned that THIRTY-TWO measures were to be voted on this year by the citizens of Oregon, shake your head and secretly fear lest the people make a farce of the job?

Very well, the final corrected returns of the election are in. The people of Oregon have given answer to these "reports," many of which emanate from the editorial rooms of a certain corporation newspaper in Portland. Incidentally, they have furnished the learned professors new data for endless speculation and conclusion over the question of the capacity of a citizenship to govern itself.

The table presented will indicate just what the people enacted and rejected. I have here neither space nor inclination to play the part of the Supreme Wise One and demonstrate item by item wherein the citizens of this state were less wise than I should have been. It is enough to observe that I have discovered they have a better grasp of their own affairs than I have, and of longer standing. I know they got done what they wanted done, that is, a majority of them, and it was, as I recall, for some such beneficent end that representative government was established. Many pre-election orators have said so. The people here are generally well satisfied with their legislative out-put and they feel that no legislature which has sat beneath the dome of the state capitol at Salem within the memory of the present generation would have done, no matter what said legislatures could have done, if



HON. OSWALD WEST

Democrat who was elected governor of Oregon. Senator Bourne (Republican) supported him in preference to his Republican opponent because of his strong stand in favor of direct legislation and against the revival of the old convention system. His election shows how Principle is placed above Partisanship in Oregon.

When the PEOPLE Spoke

THE purpose of this short article is to point out with whatever of emphasis and clearness in me lies that the PEOPLE of Oregon have given answer to the report that they were weary of legislative responsibility and dissatisfied with the results of their own doings. It is the first time the PEOPLE have had opportunity to do this. Those who hold themselves to be THE people have spoken their minds but the manner in which THE WHOLE PEOPLE spoke its mind and "swatted," to use the inelegant but expressive current term, that proposition for a new constitutional convention is not without a flavor of humor to an outsider, as indeed, it was to the voters themselves.

For that was the question which gave the citizens their chance and us the benefit of their ideas of things. "SHALL THERE BE HELD ON JUNE 11, 1911, AN ELECTION TO CHOSE DELEGATES TO

A CONVENTION TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE?" Thus ran the question submitted by the legislature, or words to that effect.

Big Business said "Yes;" likewise said the corporation attorneys, the old political bosses, big and little politicians, kept editors, and some honest citizens fearful of the new order of things, or else unable to see through the hole in the traditional grindstone.

The State Grange, representing the farmers, said "NO." The State Federation of Labor said "NO." The People's Power League, composed of business and professional men gave the same answer. And the fight was on.

"Why this sudden need of revision?" inquired the people.

"There are many archaic provisions in the old constitution," said the lawyers.

"But when we asked for the initiative and referendum, the recall, and other such things, you gentlemen held it to be almost a sacrilege to tamper with the venerable document. Why this remarkable change of heart?" queried the skeptical citizens.

"It has not been renovated since its adoption in 1851. We must have a modern constitution to meet modern needs," the bosses gave answer.

"We are taking note that you fellows who most want revision have fought every extension of our power over the machinery of government. Will you retain the initiative and referendum in your new constitution?" asked the people with a slight uplift of the eyebrows.

"You will get a vote on the new constitution, and if you do not like it, turn it down," responded the diplomatic politicians.

"Yes, but since 1890 the constitutions of Mississippi, South Carolina, Delaware, Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky, were not submitted to a vote of the people. They were "proclaimed," in spite of the provision which required them to be ratified by the people. This action was upheld by the courts and the people never got a chance at them. How do we know BUT THAT IS THE GAME YOU INTEND TO PLAY HERE IN OREGON?" Thus retorted some of the citizens learned in the law and history.

"Such an intimation is an insult to our sincerity and is manifestly absurd," chorused the political leaders.

"Well, we don't like the looks of your crowd anyhow," was the final drawl of the folks back home. "If you want the old thing fixed up, prepare changes in the form of amendments and we will look them over. It's going to cost two or three hundred thousand dollars and a lot of law suits, so we guess we'll have to worry along. We don't guess we'll take any chances on the initiative."

I do not desire to appear facetious over a necessity so momentous as a state constitution, but it is difficult to transmit the mental atmosphere surrounding this question, here, in any other style. To appreciate this you must needs have observed the shrewd, humorous glint in the eyes of the voters prior to and on election day.

"Yes," 23,143; "No," 59,974. Majority against the constitutional convention, 36,831. There you have the answer as to what the people of Oregon think of the initiative and referendum after practical usage since 1902. And this, mind you, when put in an involved and indirect fashion and not as a single direct proposition to repeal the amendment providing for these powers.

"Assembly" Crowd Turned Down

IN THIS election also the people took occasion to pay their respects to those political lights and side lights who have been working industriously to abolish the "Statement No. 1" method of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. The Republican candidate, Mr. Jay Bowerman, being one of these gentlemen, and also a supporter of the new constitutional convention scheme, lost the support of 35,000 men in his own party who voted for Oswald West, Democrat, and elected him by a plurality of 6,102 in a total vote of 117,690.

I need scarcely to state to the readers of LA FOLLETTE'S that the Statement No. 1. plan is merely to give opportunity to the candidates for the legislature to sign a pledge that, if elected, —note the "if," please, since most candidates do—they will vote for that man for United States Senator who shall have received the highest number of votes for that office in the state.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DID

- Passed an amendment giving each county the right to say how it shall be taxed.*
- Gave municipalities "home rule" on the liquor question.*
- Enacted a good employer's liability bill.*
- Ordered a new insane asylum built.*
- Abolished what was practically a private fishing monopoly on a public stream.*
- Made good roads possible by amendment freeing counties from constitutional tax limitation in matter and giving county referendum on bonds for this purpose.*
- Extended the primary law to include choice of delegates to presidential nominations, and choice of rank and file of each party for President of the United States.*
- Made important reforms in judiciary procedure, by allowing a three-fourths jury verdict in civil cases, instructing the higher courts not to reverse just judgments of lower courts on mere technical errors.*
- Ended bitter fight of long standing between three normal schools by taxing themselves for support of the best school and turning down the others.*

WHAT THE PEOPLE REFUSED TO DO

- Establish "classified property" system of taxation.*
- Adopt state wide prohibition amendment and a search and seizure bill putting it into effect.*
- Establish Woman's suffrage.*
- Select a "commission to inquire into the employer's liability question and report to the legislature."*
- Order an election for delegates to a convention to revise the constitution.*
- Establish separate legislative districts for each member of the General Assembly.*
- Increase the salary of a judge.*
- Inaugurate a system of proportional representation.*
- Order printed a bi-monthly State Official Gazette, and sent free to the voters, containing news of the state government, etc.*
- Create eight new counties.*
- Permit state to engage in building railroads.*

<i>Total vote cast for candidates in election.....</i>	<i>117,690</i>
<i>Average vote cast on initiative and referendum measures.....</i>	<i>85,042</i>
<i>Highest vote, prohibition law.....</i>	<i>104,100</i>
<i>Lowest vote, county division.....</i>	<i>68,326</i>
<i>Highest enacting majority, 22,315; lowest, 1,729</i>	
<i>Highest rejecting majority, 58,342; lowest, 5,139.</i>	
<i>Average per cent. who voted on measures since adoption of initiative and referendum in 1902, 75.</i>	

wide election. Since its adoption the candidates of Big Business have been left at home with deadly regularity, and another type of men have been sent to Washington. All versed in the gentle art of politics will understand what a body blow this has been to the state machine, and so there was set on foot a plan to retire "Statement No. 1" and return to the good old days when it took an entire legislative session and \$50,000 or upwards to select the man who should represent one of two rail road companies, the land grabbers, *et al.* in the Senate.

The direct primary law must be amended by the next legislature, they said, so that the nominees presented to the people for the primary election were first to be suggested by an "Assembly." But the lexicographer who chose that word underestimated the linguistic accomplishments of the people. They did not even have to consult a book of synonyms to determine that "The same-old-fixed-corporation-boss-controlled-CONVENTION-system" would have been a more fit designation for the new scheme. Having had an ample experience with "conventions," the people promptly retired to private life a long list of "Assemblyites," all the way from road overseers to candidates

for the supreme court. A majority elected to the new legislature are brave ANTI-ASSEMBLY MEN. Mr. Bowerman, with a divided field against him, got the nomination of his party only to meet bitter defeat in the general election. Assemblyism was the issue on which the campaign was fought.

People Hold Fast to Direct Legislation

THUS do the people hold the power they have secured. The struggle in Oregon, as in other states, is one between the people and the special interests, but the people are fired with a new courage and are making steady progress. It is a substantial advance, since whatsoever is accomplished here is done BY and not merely FOR the people. They have the best stocked chest of democratic political tools of any state in the union. Far from being willing to surrender any of their instruments of self-government they are adding more. This year they extended their direct primary to include the selection by the voters themselves, of the delegates to the great national party conventions which nominate the President of the United States.

(Continued on page 15.)

New Uses for the Public School

Committee on School Extension Reports to the Convention of the National Municipal League at Buffalo on the Schools as a Social Asset

“WE HAVE the public school plants, but most of us no more appreciate what it means to have these possessions than the people in Europe, before 1492, appreciated what it meant to have the earth. There was a whole hemisphere of incalculable wealth and opportunity about which they knew nothing. And in the public school plant, there is a whole hemisphere of value unrealized, undiscovered by those who think of it as simply a building for the education of children, with the added use of an occasional evening school.”

This paragraph opened the report of the School Extension Committee which occupied, with the discussion that it brought forth, one of the most interesting sessions of the Convention of the National Municipal League, at Buffalo, November 14 to 18. This committee on School Extension was appointed as a result of the account of the civic and social uses which the people of Rochester, N. Y., make of their public school buildings, given at the 1909 Convention of the League at Cincinnati.

The report began with a definition of the term Social Center as “The public building or group of buildings and grounds which form the capital of the neighborhood, the focal point of its common educational, recreational, political and social life, the institution which is to the neighborhood, or smaller division of a city, as the civic center is to the city as a whole.” It was pointed out that the complete, fully equipped neighborhood or social center has not yet anywhere been realized, but that in every community in the city as well as in the country the public school plant is the present, easily available nucleus of such a center.

What is the Social Center?

THE fundamental importance of the social center as a place for the development of intelligent public spirit through the open presentation and free discussion of public questions was pointed out in two papers on the historic antecedents of the Social Center. One by Prof. Charles Zueblin; the other by Dr. Samuel Crothers. Each of them traced the line of ancestry of this modern institution from the primitive gatherings of free men in ancient Greece and Rome and Palestine, down through the folk mote and the Landsgemeinde of Northern Europe, to and through the old New England town meeting, and the citizen gatherings in the little red school house back home. “The larger use of the school houses and the organization of Social Centers are not novelties. They are the twentieth century revival and expression of that democratic spirit which has been vital at intervals, for more than two thousand years,” said Prof. Zueblin. Dr. Crothers closed his paper with the words, “Those who are opening our school houses for the largest public service are simply carrying on the traditions of freedom.”

The strongest emphasis in the report of the Committee was placed upon the use of the school buildings for non-partisan gatherings of citizens for public discussion. In his paper on “Public School Buildings as Neighborhood Civic Club Houses,” Henry C. Campbell, President of the Milwaukee Federation of Civic Societies and managing editor of the *Milwaukee Journal*, pointed out the feasibility and need of this fundamental use. Speaking from his observation as well as theory he said, “It is no exaggeration to say that, in making the school house the forum of the people, lies the chief hope of perpetuating the



EDWARD J. WARD
Leader in Social Center Movement, whose work in Rochester is stirring other cities to action.



CHARLES ZUEBLIN
Noted publicist who sees in social centers the modern expression of the world-old Democratic Spirit.

republic and of perfecting its institutions.”

Schools as Political Headquarters

“THE Public School Building as Non-partisan Political Headquarters” was the title of a strong paper written by Levi S. Richard, Editor of the *Boston Common*, in which he compared the benefits of this use of the public school building with the present results of the use of saloons for this purpose. Mr. Richard, like Mr. Campbell, wrote from personal observation for he was formerly in Rochester and was acquainted with the movement there. His conclusion is that “The Public School House is the appropriate Headquarters for Non-partisan Politics.”

In this connection was noticed the advantage of the permanent installation of voting machines in public school buildings and the use of these buildings as polling places, from the educational view point in the teaching of Civics to the children, and particularly to the foreigners in the evening schools; from the point of view of economy, (it being shown that this use of the school buildings would effect a saving of \$7,500 or more a year in a city the size of Buffalo,) and from the view point of the Woman's Suffrage movement—in providing a place fit for women to vote in.

The paper on “The Relation of this Civic Use of School Buildings to Public Service” was made up of statements from such public officials as former Governor Chas. E. Hughes, Mayor Gaylor, Mayor Whitlock, Mayor Seidel, and from Aldermen and Councilmen in various cities. The words of Mayor Seidel expressed the common opinion of these public officials. “As a Public Servant, I welcome the opportunity that this sort of gathering gives, for a free and open discussion of topics of common interest upon a non-partisan platform. Such a discussion will help the servants of the people to learn what you desire and it will furnish a chance for the public servants to talk over with the people the matters in which they seek to represent them. I hope that your example may be followed in every neighborhood until misunderstanding and prejudice shall have been removed by the development of civic friendliness and intelligent public spirit.”

Public School at Center of Public Affairs

IN a paper on “The Public School Building as a Local Health Office,” Dr. G. W. Goler of Rochester outlined the health program for the modern city, making use of the public school system as a base. As one of the leading health officers of the country, his paper will be received, with serious attention when it is published.

In “The Public School Building as a Branch Public Library,” Miss L. E. Stearns, perhaps the leading exponent of library distribution in the country, starting from the fact that “Experience has shown that where no efforts are made along the lines of Library Extension only ten per cent. or, at the most, twenty per cent. of the people in any community are reached,” made a strong plea for the establishment of a local Branch Library in every school building.

Upon “The Public School Building as a Free Lecture Center,” Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the head of the great lecture system in New York, wrote, giving an account of the successful use of school buildings for this purpose.

“The School Building as a Recreation Center,” was treated

by Dr. Edward W. Stitt, also of New York, and the fact is pointed out that the provision of wholesome recreation under wise supervision is on every account economical, and that the public school buildings afford the ideal places for this provision.

John Collier, Executive Secretary of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Picture films, furnished a striking paper upon "The Public School Building as a Moving Picture Theater" and the benefit of this development, both in education to the children and older people in the various communities, and in the elevation of the tone of the whole motion picture world.

Hon. William D. Foulke, who was the next day elected President of the League, gave a very interesting account of "The Use of the Public School Building as a Public Art Gallery," in which he told of this development in his own town of Richmond, Ind.

"The School Plant as a Center for Civic Festival and Holiday Celebration" was the title of a suggestive paper by E. S. Martin, Superintendent of Public Recreation in Columbus, Ohio.

The relation of the social center development to the problems of rural life was treated in a comprehensive paper on "Social Centers in the Country," which gave the results of an extended investigation by Charles W. Holman of Dallas, Texas.

Public Schools as Social Centers

IN a series of papers the relation of the Social Center to various existing institutions were considered and set forth. Professor Edward C. Elliot, in a carefully prepared paper on "The Relation of the Social Center to the Regular School," pointed out the advantages in equipment, support and interest which come through the wider use. His article was supplemented by the statements of several school principals who spoke of the practical benefits which came to their schools through the extension of their use as neighborhood centers.

Mrs. Mary V. Grice, President of the Philadelphia Home and School Association, treated of "The Relation between the Social Center and the Home," showing that this development does not rob but does benefit and supplement the home.

In a paper on "The Relation of the Social Center to the University," Professor Louis E. Reber, Dean of the Extension Divi-

sion of the University of Wisconsin, gave the various ways in which, through social center development, the various communities may take advantage of the resources of the University in lectures, discussion material, selected libraries, moving picture films and lantern slides.

"The Relation of the Social Center to the Church" was presented by Reverend Richard Edwards, University Pastor of the Congregational Church of Wisconsin. In it he pointed out the promise of the social center movement to serve the great end toward which the church aims, of developing a better social condition.

Robert A. Woods of South End House, Boston, writing on "The Relation of the Settlement to the Social Center," showed that, as in other social development, the settlement furnishes simply the pioneering experiment station, blazing the way for the broader and more democratic developments in connection with the public school building.

Professor George M. Forbes, President of the Board of Education of Rochester, wrote out of his home experience upon "The Relation of the Social Center Development, and especially the Neighborhood Civic Club Gatherings, to Progressive and Educational and Reform Movements of all Kinds," showing how this sort of gathering furnishes the medium through which the people may be easily reached and in which such movements may find ready popular understanding and consideration.

The report closed with an article by Charles E. Knowles, formerly secretary of the Buffalo Social Center Association, on "Some of the Difficulties to be Overcome." Mr. Knowles wrote from the point of view of the Buffalo movement, which seems to have encountered more difficulties than the movement in any other city.

The large number of persons interested in the Social Center development in Buffalo furnished a live audience and the discussion which followed the presentation of the report showed a unanimous feeling on the part of those present that the wider resources in the use of public school plants as nuclei for social center development is likely to be carried forward rapidly in that city as in other places over the country.

A Sane Halloween

Children's Frolic in Milwaukee Neighborhood Center Made Pleasant and Wholesome

"WITH ALL the bad fairies let loose for their annual revel Halloween, one good one slipped out with the rest. It was Mrs. Alice Merry." So ran the account in one of the leading papers on November 1, describing "The quietest, pleasantest, sanest Halloween ever spent in the City of Milwaukee."

Old Schlitz Park was bought by the city during the past year and converted into a neighborhood center, one of the fine system of neighborhood centers which form a part of the comprehensive plan toward which the city is working. On this property there are several buildings. Instead of tearing these down at once and erecting a field house, the administration has chosen to convert them to wholesome recreational uses until other neighborhoods, where there is no equipment beyond the school buildings, have been supplied. So for the past season the best of these buildings, has borne the sign—

PLAYGROUND HALL

And here the children and their parents have come for vacation-school activities, for the formation of a neighborhood club, for folk dancing, musical and social gatherings, while the park outside has been used as a supervised playground.

Mrs. Merry's Idea

THE moving spirit at Lapham Park (which is the new name of the old "garden") is Mrs. Alice Merry. The first Play Festival held in Milwaukee last summer was made possible by her devotion; the luncheons which have been enjoyed by members of the Public Play and Social Education Association, which

came to be called "The Merry Gathering" were the result of her hospitality; indeed she, more than any other, is responsible for the beginning of the playground movement in Milwaukee, and she it was who conceived the idea of a sane Halloween for the neighborhood about Lapham Park.

A week before the 31st of October, Mrs. Merry, her assistant, Miss Castle, and the children began to work on witches' capes and hats, pumpkin false faces and a little witches' "House in the Woods." They decided that the Halloween celebration should culminate in a bonfire with a witch dance about it. And they applied for a permit to build this fire in the park.

When the permit was denied on the ground that there was danger of injury to the trees, the children were grievously disappointed. The trouble, like most of the troubles in Milwaukee, was carried to Mayor Seidel. Mrs. Merry and the children knew that he was in sympathy with what they were trying to do and they asked him to suggest a way out. The mayor said that he agreed with the park commission that a fire should not be built in the park. "But," said he, "If you want to go over to the old Haymarket on Vliet Street, I'll give a permit for building a fire there and provide police and firemen to see that everything is safe. But I hope that you don't want to make a big fire because winter is just coming on and it would be bad to waste fuel that people might use for other purposes." He was assured that Halloween fires are supposed to be small and that a big fire was not wanted.

A Square Deal for Parents

ON THE day before Halloween the Mayor issued an open letter to the children of the city, saying "Give your parents a square deal," expressing sympathy with the spirit of



HALLOWEEN FESTIVITIES IN A MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

Here, in a park formerly used as a beer garden, gathered the children in witches' hats and capes and pumpkin false faces to give vent to the play spirit. No mischief. Just fun

innocent fun but urging that property be not injured. It was suggested to him that he call attention to the Sane Halloween plans at Lapham Park and the Old Haymarket in this letter, and he did so.

The children were delighted, and a great crowd gathered in the park on the afternoon of Halloween for the games and to prepare for the parade in the evening. At eight o'clock the band arrived.

The children, many of them in witches' caps and gowns, formed in behind the band and started up the street carrying torches and transparencies bearing such legends as "Do it for Milwaukee," "Lapham Park Citizens," "We're Ready." The order was excellent at the start, but the number of youngsters who sought to join the parade as it marched through the crowded streets muddled up the line somewhat so that by the time it reached the deserted Haymarket, the "four abreast" was sometimes six or nine abreast, but the children were having the fun of being "it."

In the center of the open space, on the cobblestones, the fire was built, the flames were colored green and red by throwing on "witch-powders." The band played, a speech was made by Edward J. Ward, Advisor in Civic and Social Center Development of the Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, on the meaning of Halloween, the children danced until the fire was burned out. Then at about ten o'clock they went home, tired but happy.

"Throwing Down" the "Story"

AND now comes a strange incident. The next morning one of the newspapers, whose reporter had been on the ground, appeared with a description of the good time that the children had had, comparing the order of this Halloween with the disorder and mischief of former years. (It was not an administration paper.)

The other paper carried a story ridiculing the efforts at a sane Halloween, and called the whole experiment a failure. This seemed most surprising in view of the fact that this paper had hitherto strongly supported the public recreational movement.

The reporter who wrote the story was asked if he did not favor the idea which was back of the celebration.

"Yes," he answered, "But I threw it down because the Mayor was there. If I had written it up as a success, the administration would claim the credit."

He agreed that it was too bad to strike the children's movement simply because his paper was opposed to the socialist campaign, but he seemed to think that the Mayor must be discredited at all costs, and the Halloween celebration must be

"thrown down" simply "because the Mayor was there," although he had come only to bring his little daughter and a neighbor's child to see the fire, and to see that order was kept.

But Mrs. Merry and the others who are working in Milwaukee to develop play organization are not discouraged and next season will probably see the movement for public recreation well established in Milwaukee.

The great majority of the citizens of Milwaukee are in favor of progress, especially along the lines of children's welfare. The plans for a civic observance of next Fourth of July are well under way, and the movement begun this Halloween will be carried through in all of the holidays next year.

* * *

Postal Saving Banks a Success in the Philippines

THE continued success of the postal savings bank in the Philippines attests the wisdom of its establishment in 1906. Intended primarily for the benefit of the Filipinos, its growth in public favor among them is shown by the fact that the number of Filipino depositors has increased to 8,547, as compared with 4,927 on June 30, 1909, and now constitutes more than 65 per cent. of the depositors.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 293 banks in operation, an increase of 42 over the previous year and a net increase is shown of 4,320 depositors and of 230,287.79 pesos in deposits.

The interest paid to depositors on closed accounts during the year amounted to 5,534.84 pesos, and the amount of accrued interest placed to the credit of individual depositors June 30, 1910, was 22,274.94 pesos.

The sum of 76,696.94 pesos interest was received from investments in bonds and mortgages and on time deposits in other banks, all made under the direction of the postal savings bank investment board. This board is now placing real-estate loans at 8 and 10 per cent. and will be able to loan upon this class of security the full amount permitted by law. The interest for the fiscal year 1911 on investments already made, including loans authorized in July, will amount to 80,000 pesos, and with the additional interest on investments to be made later will probably amount to 100,000 pesos. The estimated amount of interest at 2½ per cent. to be paid to depositors, based upon the present rate of increase, will be about 30,000 pesos.

In view of the steady increase in revenues, the chief of the postal savings bank recommends that the interest rate to depositors for the fiscal year 1911 be increased to 3 per cent.—From Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to the Secretary of War.

HOME AND EDUCATION

The home is the real seat of government, and the Wise Men of all nations bring their gifts to the cradle.

Conducted by BELLE CASE LA FOLLETTE and CAROLINE L. HUNTER



ONE OF
MRS. RICHARDS'
TULIPS

ence. It is significant that in both cases the honor was conferred in recognition of services connected with the conservation of human life, Miss Sabin's services having taken the form of researches in anatomy fundamental to the art of healing and Mrs. Richards' of researches in Sanitary Chemistry and of publications which have given widespread inspiration to healthful living.

Perhaps no better idea can be given of Mrs. Richards' life and work than by telling the story of one of her days, a day which happened to be her sixty-eighth birthday. Up at five-thirty, by seven-thirty she had taken a brisk walk around Jamaica Pond which lies within a quarter of a mile of her home, had had her breakfast, watered the plants which adorn the windows of her house and was off for her laboratory in the Institute of Technology. As it was Saturday there were no classes, but that did not mean no work. Having delivered eight lectures during the week most people would have been ready for a rest. Instead Mrs. Richards was by ten o'clock at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ready for a three-hour conference on the Problem of School Lunches, to which delegates had come from most of the large eastern cities, and over which she presided. A luncheon and a short rest at noon were followed by an address before the Woman's Club at Somerville on "The Housekeeper's Share of the Responsibility for the High Cost of Living." Dinner at the College Club was made the opportunity for a consultation with members of the American Home Economics Association about the coming convention of that society.

The evening was spent in preparation for a students' party the following week. These student parties (this one happened to be for one of her husband's classes) are unique. Most women, who are simply the wives of professors and not themselves professors also, would invite students for the evening and serve them "reception" refreshments. Not so with Mrs. Richards; she knows that her "boys" like good things to eat and that being boys they have large appetites. So she invites them for six o'clock and gives them a regular old-fashioned company supper and enjoys seeing them eat it.

THIS day, which was not very different from other days in Mrs. Richards' life, brings to mind that she and Professor Richards have made an across-

Women of the Hour

Ellen Henrietta Richards

WEDNESDAY, October fifth, 1910, was made memorable at Smith College by the installation of a new president, Dr. Marion L. Burton, and also by the conferring of honorary degrees upon nine American women. Of these nine women, seven received the degree of Doctor of Humanities, and two, Florence Rena Sabin of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, received the degree of Doctor of Sci-

ence which reads as follows and which shows how they try to divide up their time in order that life may be a "feast."

Food
Exercise
Amusement
Sleep
Task

The rest of us talk and theorize about the well-balanced life with time for work and time for play, with time for recreation and time for friends and for social

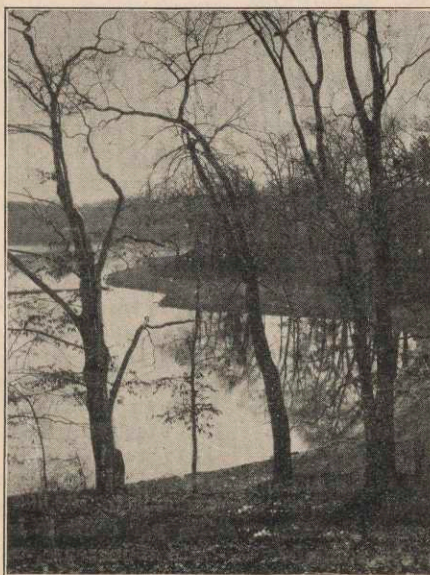
intercourse, with time for fun and time for serious thought; Mrs. Richards lives it. There is no form of pleasure set aside as low or unworthy, but every kind of satisfaction is made to find its place in the well-ordered life. Nothing is to be omitted unless it interferes with something else more essential to the full enjoyment of life and the full exercise of powers. No one tries more systematically nor more intelligently than Mrs. Richards does to make food contribute to efficiency but no one recognizes more clearly than she that the pleasures of the palate have a legitimate place in the sum total of our enjoyments.

Mrs. Richards, then Miss Ellen H. Swallow, earned her own way through college and graduated from Vassar College in the year 1870. Coveting a thorough education in science, a thing not common among the women of that day, she applied for admission to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which up to that time had had no women among its students. After some opposition on the part of the faculty, she was allowed to matriculate. She received the degree of Master of Arts from Vassar College and that of Bachelor of Science from the Institute of Technology in the same year, 1873. At that time she was appointed Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry in the Women's Laboratory at the Institute and later, when the Institute itself was opened to women, was given the chair of Sanitary Chemistry. She soon became recognized as an authority upon water analysis and upon the explosive properties of fuel oils. Most of the sanitary chemists of the country owe part at least of their training to Mrs. Richards. It was for her students that she prepared the text-book, "Air, Water and Food," which besides the laboratory directions contains much material of interest to general readers. It is for her students also that she is just issuing another text-book which has the timely and significant title "Conservation through Sanitation."

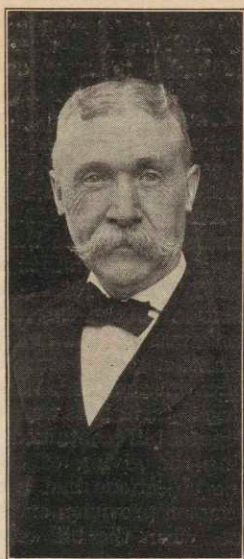
In June 1875 she was married to Professor Robert Hallowell Richards who is now at the head of the department of Mining Engineering in the Institute of Technology. They at once established a home and, I am sure they would say, made a garden at 32 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain. Here, in spite of their busy lives, they have clung to the pleasures of old-time hospitality which so many of us have



ONE OF
MRS. RICHARDS'
HYACINTHS



JAMAICA POND AT SUNRISE
Where Mrs. Richards Takes Her Morning Walks.



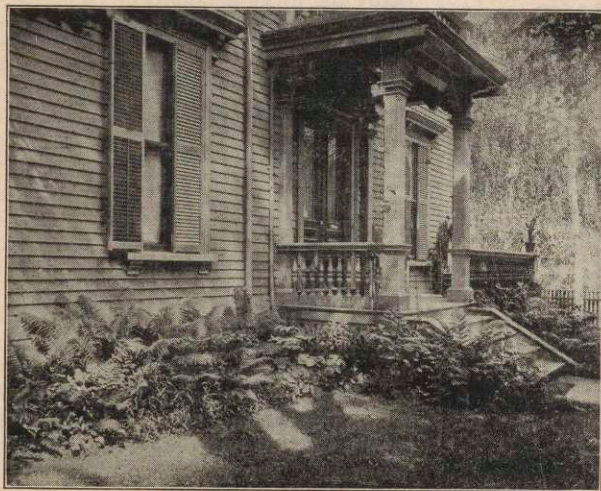
PROFESSOR ROBERT
H. RICHARDS

allowed to pass away with the increase in the cost of living and the complications of modern life.

WHEN one attempts to tell of the enterprises, apart from her formal teaching, of which Mrs. Richards has been a part or the whole, he is lost in a bewildering maze just as he is if he tries to follow the activities of her mind for a day and to count the various subjects to which her thoughts go out with interest and understanding. First, perhaps, it should be said that most of her earlier efforts were directed toward securing for women the privileges of advanced education and training. She was a charter member of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, an organization whose most important labors have been in connection with the raising of the standards of scholarship in colleges which admit women as students and in connection with the establishment of scholarships

and fellowships for women. She has been long a member of the Executive Committee of the Association for maintaining an American women's table at the Zoological Station at Naples. It is because she has thought it might jeopardize her work in the interests of the higher education of women that she has refrained from joining in demands for suffrage and for other rights and privileges now denied to women.

It is probably in connection with the development of the teaching of Domestic Science and Home Economics that Mrs. Richards is most widely known. There are few teachers of these subjects in the country who are not indebted to her for the inspiration which led to their choice of work or for encouragement and assistance in carrying out their work. There are few administrative officers in institutions giving technical courses who have not appealed to Mrs. Richards for advice and assistance in the selection of teachers and the arrangement of work. How she keeps so many people in mind with a personal appreciation and understanding of the needs, the capabilities and the limitations of each, no one has ever discovered. Those who know her and love her best smile to themselves sometimes when in spite of her strong individualistic philosophy, born of a scientific attitude toward the doctrine of evolution and the survival of the fittest, she reaches out her hands to help the least of her brothers and sisters, unsparing of her time, her strength and her money. She is revered for her intellectual power and accomplishment and loved for the gap which lies between her somewhat austere philosophy and her daily acts of kindness.



MRS. RICHARDS' HOME IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Mrs. Richards, with the help of Mr. and Mrs. Melvil Dewey, founded the American Home Economics Association and is the only president it has ever had. She has seen it grow from a small body of specially invited people who met at the Lake Placid Club for the discussion of matters affecting the welfare of homes, to a large national organization whose membership is increasing so rapidly that, for the sake of effective work, it is dividing itself into departments with separate times of meeting. The Journal of the Society is the object of her unceasing interest and care.

YEARS ago, when Mrs. Quincy Shaw of Boston wished to put wholesome, cheap and nourishing food within the reach of the poorer people of the city, she chose Mrs. Richards to direct the work. The result was the famous New England Kitchen where well-cooked food could be bought at low prices and be taken home or be carried away in the workingman's dinner pail. This New England Kitchen, having passed into the control of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is now the center from which food is sent to the High Schools



MRS. RICHARDS BELIEVES THERE IS MORE BEAUTY IN
FLOWERS THAN IN CURTAINS

of Boston to supply the noon-day meal for five thousand boys and girls. With the problem of lunches for the older pupils quite well settled, Mrs. Richards is now turning her attention to the serving of Penny Lunches to anaemic children in the elementary schools. She is in constant communication also with those who are striving to improve the quality of the food served in colleges, boarding schools, and other institutions.

Those who attended the World's Fair in Chicago will doubtless remember the model kitchen where there were served, at very low prices, scientifically prepared lunches, each of which contained one-third of the amount of food thought to be necessary for a person each day. It was probably the most successful attempt ever made to teach the principles of nutrition in a popular way. This work was inspired and carried to a successful issue by Mrs. Richards.

But the "task" part of the acrostic, if we may speak of tasks in connection with a life in which labor is given so gladly and so freely, would not be complete without reference to the books of general interest which Mrs. Richards has written. These include "The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning," "Food Materials and their Adulterations," "The Cost of Food," "The Cost of Shelter" and "The Cost of Living as Modified by Sanitary Science." If we were to try to express in one word the influence which Mrs. Richards has had on the thought and life of the times, we could probably not do better than to take the term which if she did not coin, she at least gave currency to, the title of one of her latest works, *Euthenics*. This term, as she defines it, means "the science of controllable environment." It is her belief that by taking thought and by learning the facts that underlie health and sickness, by trying to discover what affects our powers and makes us efficient or inefficient, we may cease to be slaves to our environments. Her educational labors, which are endless, seek to give to the young an understanding of their physical surroundings in order that by learning to control that which is material, they may free their spirits, adding, as she does, interest to interest, joy to joy, and satisfaction to satisfaction.—C. L. H.

News Worth Remembering

CONGRESS adjourned on December 21 for the holiday recess, and will not convene again until January 5. During the first two weeks of the session little legislation was enacted, most of the important work being conducted in committee.

Sherman Over-ruled by the Senate

Perhaps the most important action taken by the Senate last week, was a refusal, on a roll call, to sustain Vice-President Sherman's attempt to limit freedom of debate by establishing closure in that body. He ruled that an announcement of a pair by a Senator during an aye and nay vote is sufficient to justify the chair in including him to make a quorum. He was over-ruled by a vote of 37 to 17.

Tangle in the House

In the House a parliamentary tangle occurred on the first day of the new session when it was in order to call up motions to discharge committees from consideration of buried bills and bring these measures before the House for direct action. This rule was forced through at the last session by the progressives for the purpose of preventing the Speaker from controlling legislation by referring bills, which he looked upon

unfavorably, to committees which at his request would pigeon-hole the measures. Representative Mann of Illinois, a Cannon lieutenant, on December 19, the date on which the new rule was given its first trial, succeeded in securing the discharge of the postoffice committee from further consideration of the postoffice reorganization bill. Speaker Cannon then ordered the reading of the bill. The clerk produced the bill in the form of a volume two inches thick, containing 50,000 words of text, and began reading it, not omitting the index. It was soon realized by the progressives that it would take at least three days to complete the reading of this one bill and that the "regulars" and Speaker Cannon had adopted this means to evade the rule,—for motions to discharge committees from further consideration of buried bills can be made only once a month. The progressives in the House believe that the new rule can be made effective by amending it slightly so that the clerk will be required to read only the title of a bill which has been taken from committee.

Beveridge Attacks Tobacco Trust

Senator Beveridge made a vigorous attack on the tobacco trust on December 19 by demanding information as to what

had become of his anti-coupon bill, referred to the finance committee, whose chairman, Senator Aldrich, was absent. Senator Beveridge had a mass of data showing that the trust, whenever it wishes to crush a competitor, gives away coupons in its packages of tobacco, in some cases so many that the tobacco is practically distributed without charge. The coupons are redeemable in various articles of merchandise. When the Dingley tariff bill was passed, it contained an anti-coupon provision, but in 1902 some "remarkable legislation in the interests of the tobacco trust" was passed, and at the same time the anti-coupon feature of the Dingley tariff law was repealed. When the Payne and Aldrich tariff bills went to conference the Senate bill contained a provision forbidding the giving of coupons. Although no objections had been made to this anti-coupon provision on the floor of the Senate, when the bill came from conference, it was missing and no explanation for this action on the part of the conferees was given. The tobacco trust has always exercised strong influence in Congress, and has succeeded in crushing almost all competition. The government's suit for its dissolution is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Presidential Traveling Expenses

Congressman Rainey of Illinois, a Democrat, has introduced a resolution in the House, calling for an investigation of Theodore Roosevelt's transportation expenses while president. It is charged that the former President made demands for and received transportation service while in office that would have cost him, on two roads alone, \$195,000, and that these charges were never paid.

Is House Too Big?

The census bureau has submitted statistical information to the House census committee showing that a House membership of 440 is the smallest number that can be used as a basis for reapportionment of Congressional districts, if the present number of representatives from any state is not to be decreased. The present membership of the House is 391, and many claim that the body is already too large to admit of effective and speedy legislative action.

Fighting Parcels Post

The work of organizing the country merchants and wholesale dealers of the country against the establishment of a rural parcels post system is being pushed forward steadily. Petitions and literature are being spread broadcast, and men have been hired to travel through the country districts, forming associations of those opposed to this extension of the postal service. Nevertheless, there is said to be a good chance that a law providing for the carriage of parcels of not more than 11 pounds in weight, at the rate of 12 cents per pound, will be passed at this session of Congress. The wholesale houses which constitute the American League of Associations fighting the measure are pouring

Mary J. Holmes BOOKS GIVEN AWAY

The Gable Roofed House at Snowden
Glen's Creek *Ada Harcourt*
The Old Red House Among the Mountains
Rice Corner *Tom and I*
The Brown House in the Hollow
Kitty Craig's Life in New York

REMEMBER WE will not send you merely your choice of one of these books, but **all eight** of them, just as listed opposite, for your trouble in sending your subscription, to Every Day Life at 25c a year and 5c extra to help pay postage or 30c in all. **You all know Mary J. Holmes.** She is one of the world's most fascinating writers. Her name alone is enough to guarantee a good strong story, interesting and entertainingly told. Here is a chance for you to read **8** of her best books free, without costing you a cent. Every Day Life is a charming, illustrated monthly paper of interest to all members of the family. You can get the paper **one year** and a whole season's great reading for only **30c.**

EVERY DAY LIFE, Novel Dept. 111 Chicago, Ill.

The Old-fashioned Wash-

boiler way of washing clothes is bad enough in Summer when it can be done out of doors.

In the Winter, when four walls keep in all the steam and all the nauseous odors so you have to stew in them, washing clothes that way is drudgery of the most disagreeable kind.

Are you foolish enough to continue it?

You won't be when you have once done your washing the Fels-Naptha way in lukewarm water.

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money into the fund used to carry on the campaign of opposition to a function performed by the governments of almost all civilized nations.

Senators to be Elected

Political interest during the month of January will be largely directed toward the state legislatures which are to elect United States Senators. One of the most interesting contests will occur in Massachusetts, where a Republican legislature will either reelect Senator Lodge, or choose a man of progressive tendencies. Senator Lodge has been bitterly condemned during the last few months for his standpat attitude on the tariff question and the other vital problems with which Congress has dealt. In Rhode Island, a Republican will be chosen to succeed Senator Aldrich, who announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection, some months ago. Here, too, there is likely to be a contest between progressive and standpat legislators. In Maine the successor of Senator Hale will be chosen by a Democratic legislature, and in that party also, there is a contest between those who stand for honesty and progress and a faction composed of corporation servitors and "standpatters." Another interesting contest in the Democratic party will occur in New Jersey, when the legislature begins balloting to elect a Democratic U. S. Senator. James Smith Jr., who is a candidate for the office, has been condemned by Governor-elect Woodrow Wilson as a machine and Big Business Democrat. The Governor is urging the election of James E. Martine, who received the endorsement of the voters in the election held on November 8, and who, Dr. Wilson declares, will represent the people and not a business machine. The Democratic legislature of New York will elect a Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, but whether Tammany will control, or a progressive Democrat will be elected remains to be seen. In Iowa the contest is between the two factions of Republicans, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Dolliver. "Lafe" Young, temporarily appointed by Governor Carroll, is the "regular" candidate for the office, while Senator Cummins is leading the fight to name a progressive.

Report on Lorimer Investigation

On December 16 the subcommittee of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, which was appointed to investigate the manner in which Senator Lorimer of Illinois was elected, reported its conclusions, based on hearings held in Chicago and Washington. The subcommittee's report, which was signed by all but Senator Frazier of Tennessee, was accepted by the full committee, with the exception of Senator Beveridge, and a report was made to the Senate itself on December 21. The majority of the committee found that Lorimer knew nothing of any attempts to bribe members of the Illinois legislature to vote for him; that the legislators who confessed or testified to corruption were not

credible and reputable witnesses and that their stories were not probable; that even admitting that seven members of the legislature had been bribed to vote for Lorimer, he still had a clear majority of seven votes, on the basis that only a majority of a quorum and not a majority of the full membership of the joint assembly is needed. No consideration seems to have been given to the fact that 53 of the 108 votes cast for Lorimer, a Republican, were those of Democrats. Senator Frazier of the subcommittee filed a statement with the full committee on privileges and elections, declaring his belief, from a study of the evidence taken, that seven corrupt votes had been cast for Lorimer and that he therefore had received one less than a majority of the total number of votes cast.

Beveridge Refuses to Sign

Senator Beveridge, who refused to sign the report of the whole committee, reserved the right to make a complete examination of the testimony given before the subcommittee and will either agree to or dissent from the report of the committee when congress reassembles after the holiday recess. This leaves the way open for discussion of the whole matter on the floor of the Senate and makes possible the expulsion of Mr. Lorimer from the Senate of the United States. It is said that powerful influences, including those of the meat and lumber trusts, are being brought to bear upon many members of the Senate, for the purpose of insuring the complete exoneration of the junior Senator from Illinois. There is alleged to be a full-fledged lobby in operation for this purpose.

Electrical Trust Faces Suit

According to a Washington dispatch of last week, the Department of Justice has completed preparations for bringing action to dissolve the "electrical trust" and criminally prosecuting those who organized and are at the head of the combination. It is said that 95 per cent. of all the electrical goods manufactured in the United States are controlled by the trust; that fifty cents of every dollar paid for electrical apparatus and devices is tribute to the trust, and that the combination controls prices not only in this country, but in almost all of Europe. The trust is reported to have operated under cover of the patent laws—that is, the General Electric Company, the largest manufacturer, has "licensed" the other members of the combination to use certain patented devices and processes with the understanding that their products shall be sold at arbitrarily-fixed and exorbitant prices. Whether this or similar means have been adopted is not definitely stated, but that the companies in the "association" have combined to restrain trade and fix prices by agreement is alleged. The control which such a combination has upon street railways, telephone, lighting and power systems, water-power sites and all electrical goods, makes the trust as powerful, or more so, than the Steel Corporation or Standard Oil.

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Railroad Strikes Averted

By a very narrow margin the country has been saved from a strike of 33,000 engineers employed on sixty-one western railroads, which cover the territory from Lake Michigan to the Pacific coast and from Fort William, Ont., to the Gulf of Mexico. The men, who demanded an increase of about fifteen per cent., had voted to strike if their proposition was not agreed to, and the railroads, which were willing to grant an increase of 9 1/5 per cent, called on U. S. Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill to mediate the trouble. Commissioner Neill began his attempt to bring the managers and engineers together in a compromise agreement on the 17th and after several serious situations had been avoided, he succeeded in ending the difficulty on the 24th. While the engineers were not fully satisfied with the agreement offered, they realized the disaster and calamity of a great railroad strike and decided to accept it. The agreement grants the men an increase of 10 1/5 per cent. in wages and jurisdiction over gasoline motor operators, who will now be paid upon the basis agreed to by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The agreement will result in a \$4,000,000 yearly increase of the payroll for engineers, \$400,000 more than originally offered by the railroads.

Negotiations as to wages of conductors and trainmen on the same lines of railroads were begun on the 27th. About

75,000 men are concerned in these negotiations, and the same rate of increase in wages is asked.

Garment Makers Still Out

The garment makers' strike in Chicago is now no nearer settlement than during the first week of its existence, and arbitration seems to be out of the question. Manufacturers claim that many of the employees are returning to the shops, but labor officials emphatically deny this.

News Notes

— An agreement reached by the grain growers and government of Canada provides for the control of terminal elevators by a commission of three, which will be given the widest powers to deal with grain in transit and to punish mixing frauds. If this plan proves a failure, the government will take over the elevators by purchase or by expropriation.

— On December 22, twenty-one firemen, including the chief of the department, and three other men, were killed by a falling wall while fighting a disastrous fire in the great stockyards of Chicago. Already a large part of the \$250,000 fund proposed to be raised for the relief of the victims' families and relatives, has been raised. On the same day, a fire in Philadelphia cost the lives of thirteen firemen and one policeman, injuring more than fifty persons.

— A dispatch from Lisbon bears the

report that a constitutional single chamber legislative body of 200 members will be convened in April. This assembly will elect a president of the Republic for a five-year term. It is proposed to enlarge the Portuguese navy.

— The government party of France has introduced a measure providing for compulsory arbitration of all disputes between employers and employees, where a strike would affect the general public.

— In China 3,000,000 people are starving to death, and millions dying of the plague; in Mexico fierce fighting in the hills and mountains is reported, and both the government and the insurgent forces are giving no quarter and killing all prisoners.

— A petition for the recall of Mayor Gill of Seattle, Washington, charged with permitting gambling and other vice to be conducted by syndicates which paid tribute for the privilege, has been signed by over 11,000 people, and an election will be held within forty days.

— On December 20, John D. Rockefeller made a final gift of \$10,000,000 to the University of Chicago, to be expended in any way desired. In making the gift, Mr. Rockefeller announced that at no time in the past has he sought to control the opinions of the faculty or the freedom of research which must exist in a university. Mr. Rockefeller and his representatives also severed all official connection with the institution.

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A Smile or Two

NOTHING DAUNTED

"I am a candidate for your hand."
 "But my parents have indorsed another young man."
 "All right, I'll run as an insurgent."
 —Washington Herald.

THE PRIMA DONNA

"You look particularly happy today," said Citiman.
 "I am," replied Subbubs. "I've just succeeded in getting our leading lady to sign for another season."
 "I didn't know you were in the theatrical business."
 "I'm not. I refer to our cook."
 Catholic Standard and Times.

A CHINESE VERSION

A lautomobile is a lorse and clarrriage, with the lorse in the slable. It has four rheumatic wheels, which often swlell up and blust. When this happens, the bloss gets a new set of "shoes" so as he can walk. Lautomobiles like to stand in front of houses and do nothing. The dliver is called a "loafer," and he likes to do nothing too. Sometimes he lives at home, but he is usually at the saloon buying gasoline. When he wants the lautomo-

blile to go he blores a hole in the flont and says "Dam!" Then, if he gets in before it stlarts the bloss gives him a qlauter. When the bloss is not looking the loafer luns away with his wife.

Some lautomobiles go stlaight ahead and some are lunablouts. Lautomobiles never blake down near home, but wait till they are 'way out in the countruy. Lautomobiles don't like ladies to dlive them—they lun all lover the load and thlow levlvbody out.

Little lautomobiles are usually blorn lound Chlistmas and blirthdays.—Saturday Evening Post.

"I"

Teacher: "Now, Willie, what is an ego-tist?"

Willie (thinking of atheist): "One who does not recognize the existence of a superior being."—Boston Transcript.

A GENEROUS GIFT

"You may say what you like against young ministers, but I have nothing but praise for our young pastor," the pompous Mr. Brown remarked, as he passed out of the church. "Nothing but praise!"

"So I observed," dryly retorted the deacon who had passed the plate.—Harper's Magazine.

* * *

Pullman Rates Reduced

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, in a report made by Commissioner Franklin Lane, has fixed the charge for upper Pullman berths at 80 per cent. of the charge made for lower berths, and has given tentative approval to a new schedule of rates filed by the Pullman Co. to go into effect throughout the entire United States on or before January 20 next.

The Pullman Co. has accepted, as shown in this schedule, the conclusions of the Commission in what are known as the Loftus Cases, that the rates for long distances on lower berths should be reduced and that all upper berth rates should be reduced.

It is estimated that the reduction

which will be made upon all of the lines over which Pullman cars are operated in the United States, which include all of the main line railroads of the United States excepting the New Haven road, the Great Northern, and the Milwaukee, will effect a net reduction of nearly \$1,500,000 annually.

The new rates for the lower berths appear to be based upon a charge of \$2 for a 12-hour run, excepting on some of the fastest trains; the upper berth rate being 20 per cent. lower than the newly established rate upon lower berths.

To George S. Loftus of Minneapolis is due the credit for bringing action against the excessive Pullman car charges, and for pushing the cases to a successful conclusion in the public interest.

* * *

Oregon Makes Answer

(Continued from page 6.)

But "the interests" are alive and it is quite probable that there are one or two battles yet to be fought before the old machine finally gives up and leaves the people in peaceful possession of the field. Some schemes are now being advocated to "restrict the abuse of the initiative." Fine phrase, which being interpreted means, "prohibit the USE of the initia-

tive." I was asked by a newspaper man what I thought of them. To whom I gave reply, "Were I a member of the legislature in this state and some kind friend should come out of a corporation law office and request me to father any of these schemes, I should gently request him to 'Let George do it' especially if I were enamoured of a public career."

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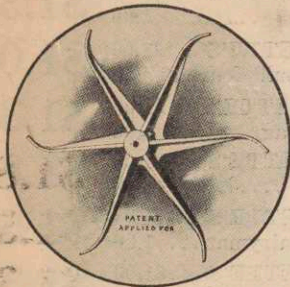
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Start the New Year RIGHT

with a Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner. No Home is complete without it

The Things that Count in a Vacuum Cleaner are Volume of air and Evenness of Suction

For 50 years the Sturtevant Air Suction fans have been the standard.



mines, raise wheat from ships, drive chopped corn stalks into

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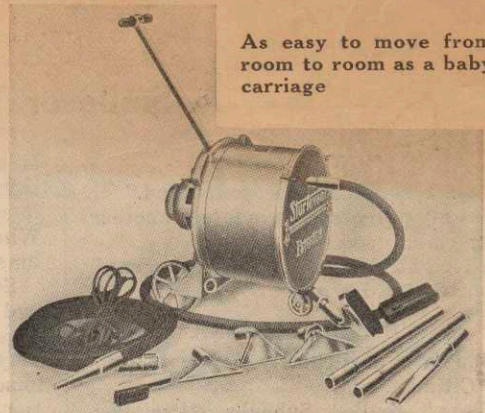
making thousands of revolutions per minute, creates an absolutely even, strong suction, of more volume and velocity at the cleaning-tool than any other device practical for a portable vacuum cleaner.

Scientifically designed fans have wonderful power; for instance Sturtevant fans ventilate

silos, convey kindling wood, and exhaust dust and refuse from carpet cleaning plants and other dusty factories.

Our engineers have experimented two years to design the most efficient combination of fan, motor and dust collector for portable vacuum cleaners and this set is the result—it draws through an inch tube *nearly 100,000 cubic inches of air per minute*,—a force that withdraws dust and dirt with a thoroughness that gives to our cleaner a unique sanitary value.

Many of the cleaners of our design and manufacture have been disposed of by a selling company (not under our name) and have given perfect satisfaction. We would not offer a cleaner under our own name until it had been proved worthy of the fullest Sturtevant guarantee.



As easy to move from room to room as a baby carriage

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Vacuum Cleaner

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EVENNESS: A vital advantage of fan-made suction over that of a pump cleaner is the *continuous* instead of an intermittent flow of air. This avoids jerking the threads of fine fabrics or leaving streaks when the cleaning-tool is moving rapidly.

DURABILITY: A revolving fan has little wear and tear and cannot leak, while a pump is wrenched and ground by every plunge and must soon lose efficiency on account of leakage. The Sturtevant fans installed over thirty years in the hardest kind of service and still doing good work testify to their durability.

EFFICIENCY: This fan looks very simple but every inch of it—in curvature, in weight of metal, in breadth and taper of blade—is the result of exhaustive tests. *Fan suction is ideal for vacuum cleaning and this is the first perfect application of that principle.*

ADAPTABILITY: The Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner keeps rooms *clean*, to a degree that sweeping, dusting and scrubbing never can, and it does all this with practically no labor whatever. It meets the requirements of large or small homes, and also gives perfect satisfaction in hotels, theatres, and public institutions; in fact, it is the only small compact machine which will run continually without getting out of order, and do the same satisfactory work as the larger system machines. It reaches any spot within thirty-two feet of an electric fixture.

There is nothing about the machine to get out of order. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and so soundly made that it will last for years. There is practically nothing about it to break or wear out. The dust receptacle will hold the gatherings of months and yet is easily emptied.

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DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

The Cleaner consists of the machine, 12-foot high-grade, wire-reinforced suction hose, 12-foot high-grade, wire-reinforced blowing hose, various tools for cleaning, 20-foot electric lamp cord and plug, and is operated from an incandescent electric light socket.

The motor is the same high grade used in all Sturtevant work, absolutely guaranteed. The fan is one piece of aluminum, which because of strength and lightness is better than any other material.

By using one-inch hose (most cleaners use ¾-in. hose) greater volume and air velocity are secured at the tool, enabling it to pick up larger particles, and clean at greater distances from the tool than is possible with a smaller volume of air.

The cleaning tool covers all needs: 1—The regular floor or carpet tool, with swivel joint, makes perfect contact with the floor at any angle the handle is held, making it easy to clean thoroughly under furniture. 2—Hardwood floor attachment, felt mounted to prevent marring polished surfaces, to slide over the regular tool. 3—A stair tool, narrower than the floor tool, without flange, to reach corners. 4—A long flat library tool for tops of books on shelves, also pigeon holes, radiators, etc. 5—Two lengths of aluminum tube handle. 6—Wall brush, soft bristles. 7—Clothes brush. 8—Special seven-inch tool for heavy rugs and carpets.

The Cleaner is on rubber-tired wheels and can be moved about with more ease than a baby carriage and can be readily taken up or down stairs.

Very handsome, finished in aluminum, occupies less than two feet square. Weight 65 lbs.