

CITY'S NEW TIPPLE

Buttermilk Adopted by Chicagoans as Best Hot Weather Drink.

It is Chasing Mint Julep From Bar and Has Relegated Sundae to Rear of Drug Stores—Dealer Busy.

Chicago Buttermilk—the drink that is making Chicago famous. If you don't live strictly on a buttermilk diet during the hot weather you don't belong, and dairymen, doctors, drugstore keepers, club men, caterers and restaurateurs have as much as agreed upon it.

According to people who devote much of their time to the laudable labor of selling throat quenching beverages, buttermilk has for the last five years steadily increased in popularity as a hot-weather drink until today it is the most sought after of all having surpassed such rivals as the once-favored ice-cream soda, the mint smash or the entrancing julep.

When the thermometer hovers between 88 and 95, buttermilk becomes the cup that cheers and never irritates, no matter how plentifully infused. Drink experts say so. They say that this once more or less dehydrated liquid is now called for more frequently than any other in country clubs, in drug stores, in hotels, in restaurants and in buffets.

It is served in the country clubs instead of highballs and other possibly attractive but certainly less palatable, being put up in long, cool-appearing cylindrical bottles. It is advertised in drug stores, from our own churn, and is outselling the soda and sundae. It is made by private families from "lacto-bacilli" tablets, which are placed in unskimmed milk. At hotels and restaurants it is served ice-cold in bottles made especially for buttermilk.

And why? Because for a long time physicians have been pointing out that it is the best hot-weather drink. They have said that it is the most easily digested, the most cooling, the most healthful. They have declared it even an excellent hot-weather food. And besides that, there are comparatively few people, it is said, who don't take to buttermilk naturally, like a duck to water.

"Buttermilk," quizzed Manager Marsh of the Borden Dairy company. "Why are we selling more buttermilk right now than ever before. It is the Chicago summer drink, and we are in a position to know. It is being sold everywhere—because 'most everyone has a nicked to spare and 'most everyone likes buttermilk. Almost every retail store where they sell soft drinks is calling for buttermilk in large quantities this summer. And then a whole lot of it goes to private homes, too. It's a great drink, is buttermilk—the ideal drink."

"The sales of buttermilk increase every year," said Manager Bowman of the Rowman Dairy company, "and this year there is more of it sold, I believe, than ever before. Of course, there is more sweet milk sold than buttermilk, but sweet milk is used for cooking and buttermilk is purely a drink. Within the last six years there has been a steady increase in the consumption of sweet milk, but buttermilk has certainly kept pace with it."

Out at the Lake Zurich dairies the foregoing statement were agreed with. "Why, it's remarkable the quantity of buttermilk that is being called for," said James Davidson, manager of the dairy. "We are shipping more of it to Chicago this year than ever before. If it isn't the favorite hot weather drink for Chicago, I'd like to know what on earth it is."

Others said that there was only one summer attraction in this city that could compare with the lake breeze and that was—

Buttermilk.

BEEBLE KILLING ELM TREES

Expert Who Examined Roosevelt's Chestnut Reports Other Ravages in Four States.

New York—A great plague of elm tree beetles has swept over this section of the country this summer, according to Director Merrill of the Bronx botanical gardens. Mr. Merrill recently made a trip of investigation through four states and says that he found the condition of the elm trees alarming everywhere.

The beetle, however, is not the only enemy to the trees which is working. Mr. Merrill was called to Sagamore Hill, where he made an examination of the chestnut trees, which are Colonel Roosevelt's pride. When Colonel Roosevelt returned from Africa he sent word to the Bronx botanical gardens that something was wrong with his trees, and asked that an expert be sent to inspect them.

Mr. Merrill discovered that almost every tree on the colonel's estate was dead. The canker, a rapid-growing fungus had started beneath the bark of the trees, and after killing the tree had spread quickly all over them. It traveled with surprising swiftness, and within two months caused thousands of dollars worth of damage.

Troops Will Fight Fire. Washington—President Taft has authorized the use of troops to fight forest fires in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

LITTLE BAT CAUSES A PANIC

Uninvited Guest Flutters Among Big Throng in Chicago Hotel, Creating Much Disorder.

Chicago—Fluttering, gliding and gyrating unaccountably through the Pompeian room, dining rooms and corridors of the Congress hotel the other night, an ordinary little bat created a panic among a record breaking throng of hotel guests, Knights Templar and their ladies.

Glasses and silverware clinked merrily to the tune of a jolly little strain played by the orchestra until a woman caught sight of the uninvited guest, examining, apparently with interest, the decorations near the ceiling. The woman gave a little gasp of alarm and clutched nervously at her skirts. "A mouse on the ceiling," she cried. "It won't do any good to stand on a chair."

Then the bat spread its wings and flapped a few feet nearer the floor. By that time hundreds of women were gazing upward in horror and covering their cofures with napkins.

Knights, at their ladies' behest, fingered their swords with determination and sprang from the tables. There was an exodus of the women. A panic was narrowly averted when the throng, bent on hasty exit, met at the door of the Pompeian room.

Waiters, knights, and others succeeded in starting the bat toward the door to a chorus of screams from the women. Through Peacock alley, through the lobby and into the main lobby flew the bat, with the crowd of pursuers underneath, and women running every which way. Finally the avengers of the disturbed peace struck the bat with a missile and brought it to the floor. Back to the banquet hall went the knights, the ladies and the dinner guests, but there was a marked decline in some appetites.

It was remarked that the extra force of detectives, who assisted in bringing the bat to the floor, in so doing made their first capture.

WEALTHY GERMANS ON TOUR

Begin American Study Trip at Father's Bidding—Another Party Follows Closely.

New York—Twelve sons of German captains of industry, students from the Cologne University of Commerce, now in New York city, began the other day a tour of study of American industrial and commercial organizations. Their program began with the stock exchange and ended with visits to the offices of the large insurance companies.

They next went to Philadelphia, and later will visit the census bureau in Washington, the Pittsburg steel mills, the new town of Gary and the Chicago stock yards. They will take in Milwaukee, Duluth, Seattle, San Francisco and Santa Barbara before returning to New York.

"It is the German notion," says the director of studies, "that sons of captains of industry should be especially trained to carry on the great business built up by their father or grandfather. Because a man is his father's son is not in itself held to be conclusive evidence that he can successfully conduct the business without special training."

Another party of visitors just arrived in New York includes 15 young men in white uniforms and white caps with broad bands of gold lace, who are destined to become officers in the Belgian merchant marine. They are going to San Francisco to practice navigation on the four-masted Belgian bark L'Avantur, now loading barley in the Golden Gate for the United Kingdom.

ATE INK NUTS BY MISTAKE

Long Island Folk Thought They Were Mushrooms—All Seized With Nausea and Delirium.

Hempstead, L. I.—Gathering in Garden City park what looked like mushrooms, but proved to be ink nuts, resulted in serious illness to more than a dozen persons here the other day. Mrs. F. A. Sawyer and her daughter, Mrs. Keith Trask, one of the trio of fasters, with their maid, were all seized with acute nausea and delirium directly after eating the nuts at luncheon.

Dr. Charles D. Cleghorn and R. D. Grimmer were summoned and strong salts were administered with other remedies. Mrs. Sawyer was delirious for six hours and in a critical condition. Mrs. Trask and the maid responded more quickly to the treatment, but it took three days for them to regain their normal condition.

Members of E. D. W. Blecker's and Dr. Joseph O'Connor's families also had a similar experience after eating ink nuts. These nuts have slim stems and straight leaves turning up, all of which are reverse characteristics of the umbrella edible mushrooms, appearing only in the autumn on the Hempstead plains.

Badgers as Woman's Pet.

Spokane, Wash.—A badger has been inaugurated by young women of Othello, Wash., which threatens to cause a rise in the badger market.

The badger is domesticating badgers for pets, and already several of these animals are enduring captivity. It is not an unusual sight to meet a badger in the street of Othello on an afternoon, in tow of its fair mistress.

The animals seem to take kindly to their new sphere and submit peacefully to the fondling of admirers.

TAKE WEEKLY BATHS

Citizens of Aurora Startled by Health Department Orders.

Rule Will Be Strictly Enforced and Violations Will Invite Prosecutions to Full Extent of Law—Can on Fillet Excites.

Aurora, Ill.—Take a bath once a week. Do not spit on the floors, even of your own house.

Sinks, wash bowls, etc., must be kept strictly clean. Keep out the flies.

Sweep the floors thoroughly each day and scrub them at least once each week.

No more than two persons may sleep in a small room and not more than five in a room of moderate size.

All rooms, especially sleeping rooms, must be kept clean and well ventilated.

Windows must be kept open in all bedrooms.

Bed clothing must be thoroughly aired at least once a week.

Yards must be kept free from disease breeding rubbish and refuse.

Place garbage in regulation cans and set them out on day of collection.

Publication of the above rules by Aurora's board of health was accompanied by a notice from Dr. A. R. Reder, health officer, that they would be strictly enforced, and that violations would invite prosecution "to the fullest extent of the law." Moreover, Frank Mitchell, chief of police, signed his name below Dr. Reder's as a warning that seekers for leniency need not look to him.

"Those rules go," said the police chief, grimly. "Every one must take his bath and do the rest of the stunts. And I want to say right now that we are not working in the interest of the bathtub trust, either."

Dr. Reder further announces that he or some other attaché of the health department would visit every residence each week to see that the new rules were being observed.

As soon as the new health laws became known there was trouble in Aurora. Former Senator A. J. Hopkins said he thought the regulations were "same and conservative," but there were others who wondered how Dr. Reder would be able to satisfy himself on his inspection tours, whether the once a week bath had been taken as required.

"That may be a puzzler occasionally," said the doctor, "but if I should hale the wrong man, woman or child into court, wouldn't it be a matter of evidence? The wise ones will have their alibis—I mean they will be able to show that they took their dip or soak or whatever, the variety was proof will lie with members of the family, you know, or receipts at the barber shop."

Every portable bathtub in Aurora was bought up within an hour after Dr. Reder's proclamation was made. Dealers in plumbing supplies all sent in rush orders for bathroom equipment and hot water attachments for kitchen stoves. The towel department of the dry goods stores did a rushing business. Drug stores made record sales of shower apparatus.

Next to the bathing regulations, the ban on flies most excited Auroraites. Although Dr. Reder told inquirers he "did not intend to be unreasonable," he wouldn't say how many flies to the cubic yard would be allowed without a penalty.

However, less blue bottle flies than of the ordinary or garden variety will be permitted. He suggested that parents offer rewards of say five cents a hundred to stimulate the activity of their children with wadded newspapers.

FARMING STUDY IN SCHOOLS

Children of New York Tenements to Be Taught Use of Agricultural Implements.

New York—A new study—that of farming—has been formally added to the public school curriculum in New York City and the board of estimates has granted a generous appropriation for the preparatory work in getting the little farmers ready. Farm implements, seed and other things will be purchased for planting the crops and the children of the east side and other congested parts of the city will be taught to differentiate rutabaga from flax and to know beans in the pod when they see them.

Farming by tenement house children has been tried successfully by several of the city's charitable organizations, but this is the first time it has received formal recognition from the city's board of education.

"Dry" For All Time. Fresno, Cal.—Dry in perpetuity is the restriction placed by the Santa Fe railroad in all deeds to property in the new town of River Bank, which is to be a midvalley division point on that line. District Agent Hobart says it is the first town laid out by a railroad to exclude saloons for all time.

Pellagra Victim. Providence, R. I.—The dreaded disease pellagra has claimed its first victim in this state in the death the other day of William Riley, aged fifty-five, an inmate of the state almshouse.

COW NOW GIVES BLUE MILK

New York Farmer Getting Ten Cents Quart for Animal's Product—Lightning Hit Her.

Tannersville, N. Y.—If Harvey Baker, a farmer, could only get another cow and another bolt of lightning he would have money in the bank. He said on himself in describing an unusual occurrence in which his only cow, Fannie, and a thunderstorm played the principal roles.

For several years Fannie's generosity in the matter of giving milk has been Baker's chief asset. Selling the milk for 5 cents a quart and the fact that Fannie has always been an accommodating cow have made it possible for the farmer to keep his head above water. He has laid in no surplusage of wealth, but after what has happened he is sure that if he had one more cow and if the weather conditions were propitious he would soon be a landed proprietor.

During the thunderstorm Baker discovered that a bolt of lightning had struck his only cow. Was he downhearted? No. Not after he found that as a result of the lightning episode Fannie yields milk of a light blue color, which, because of its novelty, now commands 10 cents a quart, instead of 5 cents, which is all that buyers in this section will pay for white milk. The bolt of lightning has made Fannie a versatile cow, in that in the morning she yields blue milk and at night white. A judicious admixture of the two colors produces a quality of milk which is so good that Frederick C. Boynton, proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, has ordered all he can get of it.

When Baker, after exhaustive experiments, found that Fannie's color scheme bids fair to be a permanent fixture he set out to get another cow. He has made arrangements for the leasing of an animal of which he has heard many kind words. Now all that he needs is another thunderstorm.

MAKES BRIDLE TO BUY BOOKS

Montana Prisoner Serving Long Term Is Eager to Spend Idle Time Profitably.

Douglas, Ariz.—C. C. Allen does not claim to be a master of the lyre, but the Douglas Chamber of Commerce and Mines has just received an appealing letter from him which shows that while he does not hope to get out of the state prison at Deer Lodge, Montana, yet he has employed his one shining talent well in hope of using his time behind the bars so well that when he gains his freedom he will lead a better life. Here is the letter, which explains itself.

"You may be surprised to receive this letter, as I am an inmate of Montana state prison. I am serving quite a long term here, and wish to put in part of my time studying. Having this in view, I have spent several months in tedious work upon a fancy horse hair bridle, in the hope that I should be able to raise enough money out of its disposal to purchase the books that I am in need of.

"It is in regard to this bridle that I take the liberty of addressing you, asking if you will take an interest in disposing of it for me. The bridle is made of thousands of strands of varied colored horse-hair, and it will be found useful and strong as well as a work of art. C. C. Allen, Box 1, Deer Lodge, Montana.

Allen probably sent his letter to Douglas in the hope that some cow-puncher or Mexican Vaquero, who delight in gay saddles and ornamental bridles and horse trappings, might offer a field for purchase.

GIRL ADVERTISES FOR A MAN

Atlantic City Maidens in Deep Quandary Over Scarcity of Stern Sex—Object Lesson.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Summer girls, bewailing the lack of available men, are given a lesson in real hustling for a share of summer joys by an unknown maid who has openly advertised for a man.

Scorning the usual method of making eyes or otherwise attracting the attention of flannel-garbed lords of creation here for the summer, this modern dame has boldly inserted an ad in the Atlantic City Press, reading: "Refined young lady of good appearance, fond of motoring, would appreciate meeting refined, honorable young gentleman owning his automobile; references exchanged."

Anxious young men drawn by the business-like methods of the young woman advertiser spent hours the other day in hope of getting a peep at her when she came for the scores of letters sent to the newspaper office, but were balked when a messenger applied for the letters.

Young Horse Thief. Suffolk, Va.—Ralph Heskiah Hinton, nine years old, possibly the youngest horse thief ever convicted, was found guilty in Justice Deberry's court on the second offense.

Owing to his youth there was no prosecution for the first horse stolen, but when he disappeared with Thomas Smith's horse he was pursued and captured after a four-mile chase by Hurricane Branch and a posse.

Drives Goats Across Continent. Washington.—Having driven a team of Angora goats a distance of more than 4,000 miles as the result of a wager, Captain V. Edwards, a ranch owner of San Diego, Cal., arrived here from San Diego today.

PROTECT THE BIRDS

International Movement Submitted to Our Government.

Fourteen of World Powers Be Arrayed Against Butchery of Feathered Tribe of Globe for Millinery Ornamentation.

New York—To array 14 of the world powers against the butchery of the birds of the globe for millinery ornamentation is the object of an international movement which has been formally called to the attention of the United States government from this city. Recommendations for the prohibition of this feather traffic by non-export and nonimport laws in Great Britain, German, France, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Austria, Bavaria and this country have just been filed with Secretary of State Knox at Washington by William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, who represented the United States at the recent International Ornithological congress in Berlin, where they were framed and unanimously endorsed by delegates from every part of the world.

For the first time in history the ornithological authorities in their international convulse are reported to have been able to unite upon some simple course of action that would best check the economic loss of billions of dollars each year that has been shown to result from the killing of the pest-destroying and plague-preventing wild birds of land and water.

Acting as an "international committee for the protection of birds," a score of ornithological experts selected from the nobility and scientists of 14 of the leading nations are pleading before their governments the proposition of cooperation to break up the destruction of bird life by the world-wide traffic in feathers. Though the people of the country have come to extend reasonable protection to their birds in many states, the destruction of American bird life must go on as long as any foreign country continues to offer a market for the sale of the scalps of the birds of the United States, according to Mr. Dutcher.

"Americans need the help of the great world powers—as every other people need our help—to check the destruction of the birds who work for our common prosperity and health," he says. "Owing to the high prices offered for the plumes of white herons, birds of paradise, humming birds, albatrosses and similar species in the European markets, these birds have been slaughtered almost to the point of extinction. On the other hand, thousands of the valuable insectivorous wild birds and game birds of Europe are shipped here as cage birds and to make choice tidbits in our restaurants. Only by putting a stop to the export and import of birds butchered for commercial purposes can the nations of the earth hope to retain their valuable bird resources. It remains for the American people to take the first step in this very vital movement."

JAPANESE ARE LEAVING U. S.

Figures Show Exodus in Last Two and One-Half Years Exceeds Rate of Immigration.

Chicago—K. Yamasaki, Japanese consul in Chicago, made public the other day a statement prepared by Matsuo Nagai, acting consul general of Japan, in San Francisco, showing that for the last two and a half years, Japanese have been returning from the United States to their own country in greater number than they have been coming.

For 1909 the figures given show 1,913 departures from Japan and 4,538 arrivals in that country from the United States, making an excess of 2,625 returning. For the first six months of 1910, there are shown 1,371 departures from Japan and 1,907 arrivals from the United States, showing an excess of 436 returning. The statement quotes the last annual report of the United States commissioner of Immigration to show that the exclusion of Japanese immigrants is being accomplished under the present laws and regulations.

NO EYE JABBERS IN MOSCOW

Women Cannot Get Aboard Cars If They Have Hatpins With Uncovered Points.

Moscow.—The prefect of this city is suddenly popular with the men. But the women regard him as a meddlesome and ignorant person. For he has issued an order that no woman is to be allowed to use the street cars unless the points of her hatpins are protected.

Several claims for damages were brought before the courts recently by sufferers from hatpin wounds and the frequency of the injuries caused the prefect to take action. One man who claimed damages for an injured eye engaged a smart lawyer, who contended that not only had the defendant wounded a harmless citizen but she had broken the law, Moscow being under martial law, and the carrying of a lethal weapon being illegal, except under a permit from the police. The woman was fined accordingly in addition to being ordered to recompense the sufferer.

RIDES A BUCKING PORPOISE

Too Big to Land by Hook and Line, Sea Denizen Gives Fisherman Startling Experience.

New York—Captain Charles Penny, of Flinders, I. I., is probably the first man who has successfully ridden a bucking porpoise.

The porpoise was a big bull, head of a herd of twenty, which had interfered with the fishing of Penny and his associates. They decided to shoot him and did wound him. Then they found they had no boathook to land their prize.

"Wait a minute, boys, I'm going to have that fellow," said Penny. Without removing shoes, clothes or hat, he leaped overboard, landed astride of the broad back of the fish, twisted his feet around his body and his arms around the neck and hung on.

The fish found a new spark of life when this unlooked for enemy landed on his upper deck. He gave a snort and dived for the bottom of Peconic bay.

This did not frighten Penny, for he is about as much at home in the water as the porpoise, and, as to speed, he had attempted some of that on land in running an automobile. He knew, too, that the fish would have to come to the surface very quickly to blow, for he was three-quarters dead before the excursion started. So he held on.

When the porpoise did come up, a minute or so later, Penny was a long way from his boat, but still astride the porpoise. So he reached around the porpoise's head with one arm and rammed a big fish hook into its nose. The fish made another feeble effort to get away, but it was no use.

"How you fellows! Come over here and get your fish!" shouted Penny to his fellow fishermen.

The combined strength of the men could not lift the fish to the boat, so Mr. Penny was towed to Riverhead, where it took seven men to pull him out on the dock.

The fish measured 2 1/2 feet and weighed more than five hundred pounds. His body is nearly as large as a four barrel.

PAY \$500 FOR RARE PRINT

"Bloody Massacre in King Street, Boston," Is Sold at Auction in New York.

New York—The rare Paul Revere print, "The Bloody Massacre in King Street, Boston, on March 5, 1770, by a party of the Twenty-ninth Regiment," brought \$500, the highest price at the Edwin Babcock Holden sale in the American art galleries.

An even rarer print, the contemporary piracy of the Revere engraving, published at Newbury Port, sold for \$150; a collection of portraits by St. Meemin and others, made by St. Meemin's son and bound in a queer volume, \$210; "Battle of Bunker Hill" and "Death of Montgomery," indorsed by Colonel John Trumbull, \$160, two original colored copies of the battle between the British ship Shannon and the United States frigate Chesapeake, \$182; the victory of the United States frigate Constitution over the British frigate Guerriere, \$160; explosion of the British frigate Guerriere, \$131.

The capture of the British frigate Java by the Constitution brought \$114; battle between the British frigate Endymion and the United States ship President, \$170; capture of the British sloop of war Procyon by the United States sloop of war Wasop, \$128; the American ketch Intrepid, commanded by Decatur, boarding and burning the Tripolitan frigate (late the Philadelphia) in the harbor of Tripoli, \$117; a meszotint of Lord Cornwallis, \$115; and meszotints of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, \$48.

NEW YORKER ASKS NEW COIN

Banker Declares Nation Needs Two and One-Half Cent Piece for Small Change.

New York—The coinage of a two and one-half cent piece by the United States government is urged in a statement given out here by William H. Short, a New York banker, who declares that the use of such a coin would mean a saving of \$39,000,000 yearly to consumers.

"The absence of such coinage," he says, "has resulted in the universal custom of the sellers taking the half cent whenever a transaction does not result in even money. I suppose it would be a safe estimate to say that each family loses the half cent on an average of ten times a week, resulting in their paying \$2.60 a year above the price of articles purchased."

"There are about 15,000,000 families in the United States, exclusive of the merchants, and figuring on the basis mentioned, they are losers yearly from this cause the approximate sum of \$39,000,000."

Urges More Child Spanking. Greeley, Col.—American children are not sufficiently spanked, declared Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university, Worcester, Mass., in an address here the other day.

"I do not believe in too much spanking, but it should not be abolished," he asserted. "Americans protect their children too much, and it makes them precocious and disrespectful. A little slapping now and then reinforces the moral purpose of the child."

War Machine Trade. Berlin.—German gun factories are girls swamped with orders, according to the military expert of the Taegliche Rundschau.