

CUT DOWN THE COST OF FLOUR BY TRYING SOME OF THESE RECIPES

In view of the recommendation of the Board of Trade Thursday that New Orleans housewives mix bran with their flour, the following bunch of recipes for bread made of various mixed flours from the Department of Agriculture will be found timely. People who try these recipes may have full confidence that they are well tested and practicable.

The use of flours which contain more or less bran is sometimes advisable both for the sake of the variety which they give to the diet and because of the mineral substances and growth-regulating substances these flours contain. Farmers' Bulletin 807 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bread and Bread Making, includes, in addition to white bread recipes, a number for home-made bread from whole wheat or graham flour, from home-ground flour, from rye, rolled oats, etc. These are as follows:

Whole-Wheat or Graham Bread.—One and one-half cups lukewarm milk, 3 tablespoons brown sugar, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 3 cups whole-wheat or graham flour, 1-2 yeast cake.

Scald the milk, together with the sugar and salt. When lukewarm, add the yeast, mixing it first with a little of the milk. Add the flour, beat well, and let it double its volume. Beat it thoroughly, put into a pan, and let it rise. In a pan of standard size it should come nearly to the top.

The above recipe may be used in preparing bread from home-ground meal. There are many homes, particularly in the country, where the housewife can obtain unground wheat at moderate cost. If ground in the ordinary coffee mill, such wheat makes a coarse bread, not very light in texture, but of such good flavor that it may well be used occasionally to give variety to the diet. It is useful, too, in places where good bran cannot be obtained easily and where coarse breads are desired as a means of preventing constipation. In making such bread with a view to economy the housekeeper should compute what it will cost her per loaf, including labor and fuel, as compared with other breads she makes. Skim milk instead of whole milk can be used; home-made yeast, either liquid or dry cakes, is a possibility; and some might like the bread with less sugar or unsweetened. Another recipe which has been worked out follows:

Home-Ground Wheat Bread.—One and one-quarter cups water or skim milk, 1-4 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, 3 cups home-ground wheat flour, 1-2 cake dry yeast, or 1 gill liquid yeast.

Set a sponge at night, using half of the flour. In the morning add the rest of the flour, beat well, put into a greased pan, allow to rise until it doubles its bulk, and bake.

Corn-Meal and Wheat Bread.—One and one-half cups milk, water or a mixture of the two; 1-2 cake compressed yeast or 1-4 cups milk, water or a mixture of the two; 1-4 cup liquid yeast, 1-2 teaspoons salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, butter (if used) 1 tablespoon, 1 cup corn meal, 2 cups wheat flour.

Pour 1-4 cupfuls of the water over the corn meal, salt, sugar and fat (if used), and heat the mixture

gradually to the boiling point or nearly to it and cook 20 minutes. This cooking can best be done in a double boiler. The water is sufficient only to soften the meal a little. Allow the meal to cool to about the temperature of the room and add the yeast, mixed with the rest of the water (1-4 cupful), or the 1-4 cupful of liquid yeast. Mold thoroughly, let rise until it doubles its bulk, make into a loaf, place in a pan of standard size, allow to rise until it nearly fills the pan, and bake 45 to 50 minutes.

Rice Bread.—One cup lukewarm water, milk or a mixture of the two; 1 cup uncooked rice; 1-4 (teaspoons salt), 1 tablespoon sugar, butter (if used) 1 tablespoon or less, 1-2 cake compressed yeast, 2 cups wheat flour.

Steam the rice with one-half of the liquid until it is soft. This is done better in a steamer than in a double boiler, for the liquid is so small in amount that the rice does not become soft readily and the presence of the steam helps. Put the sugar, salt and fat (if used) into the mixing bowl and pour over them the remaining liquid (1-2 cupful). When the mixture has become lukewarm add the yeast and 1-2 cupful of flour. Allow this sponge to rise until very light. Add the boiled rice, which should have been cooled until lukewarm, and the rest of the flour. This dough is so thick that some pressure is required to work in the last portions of the flour. Allow the dough to rise until it has doubled its bulk, form into a loaf, place in a pan of standard size, allow it to rise until it nearly reaches the top of the pan, and bake.

Rye Bread.—One quart milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 4 teaspoons salt, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 cake compressed yeast, 3 cups flour (1 cup being wheat and the remainder rye).

Follow the directions for making wheat bread according to the short process until after the bread has been molded the second time. At this point the dough should be placed in a six-quart bowl lined with a cloth into which flour has been rubbed. When the dough has risen to the top of the bowl turn out on a hot sheet iron (a dripping pan inverted will do), over which 1 tablespoonful of flour has been sprinkled, and put it immediately into a very hot oven. After ten minutes lower the temperature somewhat and bake for one hour. This recipe is a modification of an old German household method of making rye bread.

Roll-Oats Bread.—Two cups boiling water, 1-2 cup brown sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 yeast cake, 1-4 cup lukewarm water, 1-2 cups rolled oats, 5 cups flour.

Dissolve the yeast cake in the lukewarm water. Pour the boiling water over the rolled oats, salt and sugar, and let stand until lukewarm; add the dissolved yeast and flour. Let rise until very light, beat thoroughly, and turn into two buttered bread pans. When the loaves have doubled their volume bake them an hour in a moderate oven.

NO TIN CAN FAMINE, SAYS COMMISSIONER WILSON
Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson has announced that there will be no shortage in procuring tin cans for the canning of gardening products of war gardens. For some time a shortage in the tin can market was threatened, but Commissioner Wilson now announces that this has been overcome and arrangements have been made to get all of the tin cans necessary without any increase in the present price.

He got this information from Dr. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture. In sending this message to all parish superintendents, Commissioner Wilson requested that they notify him how many cans would be needed for their respective parishes.

LAST WORD IN CREPE FROCKS



Nothing prettier in crepe frocks has been shown than that pictured here, and there are innumerable others for comparison. Georgette is a great favorite for dresses as for blouses. It is the delight of those who design gowns for afternoon and evening wear, because so much fascination belongs to its exquisite texture.

The frock pictured has a plain tucked skirt and a simple bodice. Telling touches of style appear in the deep, beaded collar and in the simulated pockets with pendant balls. The girl is managed in a novel manner.

INDUCEMENTS TO A NAVAL CAREER

Join the navy, serve your country for a period of thirty years, spend half of your salary earned during this time and retire with a bank account of \$28,788.70, is the advice contained in a naval circular showing the opportunities which the government offers the men who serve it.

The circular shows that this is a conservative estimate of what a man can do by the time he is fifty years old if he should join the navy at the age of twenty-four. An estimate is made of what a man can save even allowing him to spend half of his salaries after passing through the various ranks which he would obtain if he stayed in the service. If the enlisted man stays with the service until he is sixty years old, he is allowed to retire with three-quarters of the pay of a commissioned officer.

Interest is paid on money deposited with the government bank. Practically every cent that a person gets in the navy is clear profit, the circular points out. A man does not have to pay anything for his room, board, clothes or medical attention during the thirty years with the colors.

OFF FOR FT. LOGAN H. ROOTS

Another Detachment of New Orleans Left Yesterday Noon
The third contingent of candidates for the officers training camp at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, numbering forty-eight men left New Orleans yesterday. The fourth and last contingent numbering ninety-five men will leave Saturday at noon.

Among those making the trip yesterday were: J. Ballenger, N. H. McLean, I. W. Buchanan, Jr., E. P. Ivory, P. E. Edgington, B. H. Grehan, G. S. Michinard, Ovid Lacour, Charles Koch, John Howard, R. A. Campbell, Cecil Huey, Philip Altman, W. K. Terry, M. Whitehead, W. L. Ferrell, H. M. Roberts, S. T. Morris, William L. Ferguson, Charles Karst, Jr., C. S. Mayer, George Price, C. A. Bright, William Mason, H. Laboussie, A. G. Reese, J. E. Hodson, Arthur Nicoll, H. G. Waldo, A. C. Duval, J. M. Rochet, John R. Wilson, H. M. Roberts, H. Simmons, S. T. Levy, C. M. Tilkie, W. F. Pittard, G. W. Billups, H. E. Ralston, John Dextin, A. D. Baines, W. D. Dunbar, H. N. Dyer, A. A. Lejeune, R. M. Walmesley, Wolfe and Leslie Cabinnass George.

ANNUAL ALUMNAE BANQUET AT TULANE TO BE HELD JUNE 6

The annual banquet of the Alumnae association of Tulane University will be held Wednesday evening, June 6, according to an announcement made by T. S. Walmesley. Between two and three hundred graduates of the university are expected to attend the banquet, which is an annual event of importance in university circles. Officers of the association are Michel Provosty, president; Dr. J. Phares O'Kelley, vice-president; Henry W. Robinson, treasurer; Edward S. Bros, secretary; R. K. Bruff, assistant secretary.

VISITING NURSE WAS NOT WANTED

FEW BABIES DIED, SAID UNDERTAKER ON TOWN BOARD

HAD NO REGARD FOR BUSINESS

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Can Be Carried on for as Little as \$25 a Year

By International News Service.
Cincinnati, May 11.—Some unusually frank reasons given by members of a town board for voting against further support of a visiting nurse were related here today by Miss Fanny F. Clements of Washington, D. C., superintendent of the Town and Country Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The town was a mining community in a Western state. A nurse who had worked in the town with great success for eighteen months, suddenly found her financial support discontinued by a vote of the town board. Of the three board members who cast the majority vote, one, an undertaker, frankly said he was opposed to her because there had been so few baby funerals since her arrival.

The second owned an insanitary barn next to the schoolhouse which had been ordered torn down on complaint of the nurse. The third owned property not connected by sewerage, as the law required, and the nurse had started a campaign against such landlords.

This incident was used by Miss Clements to illustrate some of the problems attacked by wide awake rural nurses to-day and some of the public prejudices they have to meet.

How an anti-tuberculosis campaign can be carried on for as little as \$25 a year was shown by Arthur J. Stinson, executive secretary of the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Here is his program for a \$25 annual budget:

(a) An illustrated lecture at a mass meeting.

(b) An exhibit, borrowed of state or national association, board of health or American Medical Association.

(c) Literature procured free, of tuberculosis societies, boards of health, insurance companies.

(d) Tuberculosis Day, observed in pulpits and schools.

(e) A relief case or two brought to the attention of some benevolent individual will show that a problem exists on account of tuberculosis.

E. A. Moore of New York, who handles the publicity of the association, said a press agent should advise the use of display advertising for the purpose of getting before the public important information that is not news.

NO GIRL BABIES FOR NINE YEARS

By International News Service.
Kansas City, May 9.—The Lynn and learned authorities of Gray county, school district No. 43, four miles north of Emporia, have appealed for more girl babies. "That is to say, the school authorities crave advice—scientific or any other kind—having to do with such a situation as that which now confronts the district, where, for nine years, there have been no girl babies born.

The families within the boundaries of district 43 have supplied the birth records of the county with twenty-two entries within the nine years. But there are no feminine names on the list.

Some persons, who admit they read certain literature upon New England witchcraft when they were very young, are of the opinion that a certain spinster has cast a spell upon the community for revenge. Cupid's slight of her, and that until she is wed no other girls will be added to the neighborhood.

These directors favored the appointment of an elderly bachelor to sacrifice himself for the benefit of the district, which proposition was voted down.

Some one has submitted an argument to the effect that the scarcity of girl babies was merely in line with the trend of the times toward scarcity of all valuable crops, for instance, potatoes.

However, the district as a whole requires instructions from authoritative sources as to what proceedings are necessary to more evenly divide the birth rate. Girls, they

LOVELY MIDSUMMER HATS



The designer of these hats must have been dreaming of midsummer, for they are as beautiful as flowers. The broad-brimmed model at the top has a crown made of rows of baby ribbon, in pink velvet, set close together, and the brim is of Swiss hair braid in the same color. A facing of embroidered chiffon, in pink also, is so placed that the scalloped edge falls from the brim.

Below is a rich hat of purple straw and purple velvet. Small bunches of velvet grapes, on natural stems with tendrils, make a wonderful trimming. This is an exquisite piece of millinery art, and its wearer can afford a smile of triumph behind the short "bal masque" bounce of chantly lace.

LINDER VICTIM OF WAR IN JURY

Max Linder, French comedian well might be called the Beau Brummel of screen comedy—that and something intangibly, but distinctly more. For Linder's comedy, from the infancy of motion pictures to his latest Essanay productions, has been slapstick comedy without the slapstick; straight, obvious "laugh stuff" without a touch of "gaucherie."

And now Linder, perhaps the first screen comedian to achieve great popularity in America as well as on the Continent, has had to renounce a quarter-million-dollar yearly contract after making three of a series of twelve comedies for Essanay, because of tuberculosis consequent upon wounds received two years ago in the French army. He has left California for Arizona and it is doubted whether he ever will be able to return to the pictures. One of the Essanay officials said a few days ago that physicians held out no hope of Linder's recovery.

M. Linder was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1883. He first appeared on the stage when he was 19 years old, playing in Moliere's dramas and in "Cyrano de Bergerac" and other Rostand plays. He soon took up motion picture acting as a "side line" with Pathé, and when 27 years old he quit the stage altogether for pictures. He owns the Cinema Max Linder in Paris.

He entered the French army as a volunteer when the war broke out and for some time was a motor car scout. He was injured by a bomb and afterward entered the artillery service. At the Battle of the Aisne he was shot through the left lung. He recovered and entered the aerial service, but could not stand the air at great heights and was honorably discharged.

Linder's three Essanay productions were "Max Comes Across," "Max Wants a Divorce," and "Max in a Taxi." He wrote his own plays and directed them.

SAD OUTLOOK FOR TOBACCO DEVOTES

July will be the fateful month, which will mean the return to the pipe and the giving up of cigars, for then tobacco prices will advance and the amount of tobacco sold at the usual prices will be materially reduced. This information became known to tobacco smokers yesterday. Cigarettes which now come twenty in a package will be reduced to sixteen; packages of ten will drop to packages of eight. Seven cent cigars will sell three for twenty-five cents; five cent cigars will bring six cents; ten cent cigars will become two for a quarter. Tobacco now bought in one and one-half ounce packages will be reduced a quarter of an ounce.

declare, are the main support of all Kansas school districts. In support of this statement they point out the dilemma of the father of Mary Riley, who celebrated the ninth anniversary of her birthday recently, and who is the last girl born in the district. Mary's father, they say, has reservations for Mary's hand and heart on file from the parents of every boy baby born within the last nine years.

WHY UNITED STATES AND BRITISH EMPIRE SHOULD BE CLOSELY ALLIED

Professor Amos S. Hershey of Indiana University, a recognized authority on international law, believes the destiny of America may be accomplished best through an alliance with Great Britain. In the following article, prepared at the request of the International News Service, Professor Hershey discusses this proposal:

By Professor Amos S. Hershey.
An alliance with Great Britain would make much easier the preservation of our liberties and vital interests and the development of our national policies in America as well in Europe and the Far East.

The British Empire is largely a confederacy of free peoples with sentiments and institutions similar to our own, and, except in certain matters of trade, our mutual interests are not seriously antagonistic. Where such interests do conflict, as perhaps in Latin America, they are readily capable of compromise or adjustment.

The fundamental mutual interests of both the British Empire and the United States are those usually denominated in our presidential campaigns as "peace and prosperity."

In the main, both peoples are materialistic and utilitarian. In both countries no slogan appeals with more force than those of the "full dinner pail" and national security with a view to the enjoyment of "all the comforts of home."

War is generally regarded by the Anglo-Saxon world not merely as a useless survival of a barbaric past, but as a rule an unwelcome disturbance of business, of games, and of all the other peaceful vocations and avocations in which our citizens as well as British subjects delight.

Another mutual and perhaps sentimental (though no less vital) interest is that described by such terms or phrases as democracy, the right of self-government, western liberalism, the political and economic freedom of the individual (including the emancipation of women), etc.

If we desire the triumph of such ideals over Prussian militarism, autocracy and organization, the best way would seem to be to form an alliance with the British Empire and act in conjunction with the newly awakened democracies of Russia and China, as well as with the older democracies of France and Italy.

Likewise, we all take a deep interest in the preservation of the smaller national democracies, such as Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, etc.

Our fundamental national policy is the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and the development of our special interests in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea—the American Mediterranean—interests which have attained a vast importance for us, especially since the construction of the Panama Canal.

For the defense of these interests we have, hitherto consciously or unconsciously, hitherto relied mainly upon the implied protection of the British fleet. Unless we prefer to run the risk of war with Great Britain by entering into a rivalry with her in naval construction, we shall continue to rely a certain extent upon the sea power for this defense.

But such protection involves a considerable degree of responsibility, and a frank open arrangement, based upon a clear, mutual understanding, would be more consonant with our national honor and self-respect than the present vague, unavowed relationship.

Besides, we cannot ignore the fact that England is an important American power, nor overlook the vast significance of our past, present and future relations with Canada.

Finally, we should not fail to consider our mutual interests in the Far East, particularly in China. In common with Great Britain, we have an enormous stake, commercial and

otherwise, in the future development of the Chinese Empire.

The famous twenty-five Japanese demands made upon China in May, 1915, indicated an intention on the part of Japan to take the opportunity afforded by the great European war to press her position of temporary advantage to the utmost. While the more excessive of these demands were soon withdrawn (though reserved for a possible future revival), Japan clearly showed her cards to all the world. Whether she will play them will depend upon the course of future events.

Japan has shown that, under her present clan-bureaucratic-militaristic government, she cannot be fully trusted as an ally. Her subsequent entente with the Russian autocracy made the danger to China seem still more ominous. It is too soon to predict the effect upon the future destiny of China of the Russian revolution or the entry of China into the European war as a belligerent. But it is likely that these colossal events will sensibly relieve the situation in the Far East. A democratic Russia can probably be trusted to deal more justly with China than an autocratic Russia or an oligarchic Japan.

However this may be, the best guarantee for the maintenance of the independence of China and the preservation and development of our interests in the Far East would unquestionably be an alliance between the British Empire and the United States.

EXPERIMENT ON BARLEY AS WHEAT SUBSTITUTE

Madison, Wis., May 11.—Barley muffins, barley bread, barley breakfast food and barley cakes may become as common on our tables as white bread, graham muffins and oatmeal, according to the results of experiments now being carried on by the war research committee of the home economics department of the University of Wisconsin.

In seeking cereals to relieve the wheat shortage the department found that the food and commercial value of barley made it advisable to begin research along lines that would conserve the barley industry of Wisconsin, while at the same time bringing about economical results for the housewife.

Wisconsin, according to recent statistics produces one-eighth of the barley crop in the United States.

200 HOOSIER MINISTERS APPLY AS CHAPLAINS

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11.—Two hundred Indiana preachers want to go to war as chaplains. This number of applications has been received by Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith. The Indiana National Guard has only four chaplains, one for each regiment. Many of the ministers will ask to become chaplains in the "first army of 500,000."

WOMAN SURGEON MAY JOIN ROOSEVELT FORCE

Goshen, Ind., May 11.—Dr. Anna G. Kauffman, a practicing physician for thirty years, has offered her services to Secretary of War Baker and says she would like nothing better than to the front with Roosevelt. She is fifty-eight years old and wealthy.

FISH MUST TAKE BACK SEAT

No longer can fish be exposed to view for sale on the sidewalk along-side of the markets. This is the order issued by Dr. W. H. Robin, of the City Board of Health. It is part of the city's campaign against the fly and the order has been promulgated in order to protect the health of the community.

WOMEN FIND ACCOUNT BOOK HURTS WORSE

Chicago, May 11.—The budget system for the household is a rank failure, if the experience of members of the Evanston Woman's Club count for anything.

After deciding to try the budget system to keep down expenses, a meeting, when the women would report their success, was called off because there was only rank failure to report.

"I KNOW HOW TO SPEND MY MONEY ECONOMICALLY, BUT I JUST CAN'T MAKE MY BOOKS BALANCE"

"I spent so much time trying to make them come out right that I neglected my work."

"They say two and two make four," said another, "and perhaps it does on an adding machine, but I can't do my work and keep books, too. It takes too long to get a balance."

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