

# GREATEST BATTLE IS FOUGHT AGAIN

Veterans of the Blue and the Gray Met at Gettysburg.

40,000 SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

President Wilson Orator on July 4. General Sickles Only Division Commander Present, Death Having Mustered Out All Others on Both Sides.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Again, after fifty years, the men who fought under the stars and stripes and those who followed the stars and bars into the din of battle have met on the battlefield at Gettysburg—this time not to fight for the cause that both sides believed to be right, but to celebrate the semicentennial anniversary of the greatest battle ever fought on American soil and, with one exception, the greatest battle ever fought in the history of the world. About 40,000 veterans met and fought the battle over again this time, reposing in comfortable chairs and telling the younger generation of the trials and hardships of fifty years ago.

The quiet little Pennsylvania town stepped back fifty years and looked upon the army of blue and the army of gray meeting again on her doorstep and thereby showed to the world that the scars of battle are not as deep as the feeling of American brotherhood. From the first day of the celebration until the last from early morning until long after the sun had gone down the veterans trooped around the little town which had so peacefully slept among its hills since Lee and Meade turned their legions southward and met for the fierce three days' battle so many years ago. When the soldiers arrived at Gettysburg they found the stars and stripes fluttering from every window of every house in the town. The stars and bars were much in evidence.

During the celebration train after again arrived in Gettysburg, each crowded with old men from all parts of the country. The average age of the Confederate civil war veteran today is seventy-two years.

The veterans lost no time in leaving their trains and establishing themselves in camp. Five thousand tents,



Photo by American Press Association.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY AT GETTYSBURG.

each accommodating comfortably eight soldiers, had been erected on the scene of this battle. The tents fell westward with the slope of the ground from the Emmissary road to the point on Seminary ridge where the charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight. They covered the "Peach Orchard" and the "Wheat Field," where thousands of men were lost, and part of the ground over which Pickett charged, but they did not reach the "Bloody Angle" or the base of Cemetery ridge, from whose height Meade's artillery cast to pieces the legions of Pickett.

The formal exercises were held in a tent near the Emmitsburg road, but they lasted but two hours each day. The veterans spent the remainder of the time as they pleased, renewing acquaintances and greeting comrades whom they had not seen or heard of for the intervening fifty years.

Never in the time of peace had the old town witnessed anything that excited in grandeur the parades of the feeble veterans that passed along the main street of Gettysburg day after day. The white haired soldiers, many stooped from old age, marched in line, either with the rebels or the Yankees, each day of the celebration.

The arrangements for feeding the old soldiers were excellent. Good meals, differing greatly from those that they obtained in the stirring days of 1863, were served the old soldiers and in true camp fashion. The veterans in the happiest humor waited in line to get their rations.

Of the Union leaders only one corps commander was there—General Daniel E. Sickles—death having mustered out all the other generals—Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum, Reynolds, Hunt and Webb, while on the Confederate side have gone Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell, Alexander and Pickett, whose names will ever be linked with Gettysburg because of the memorable charge that his division made against the Union center, a charge that will live in history as long as valor is commemorated.

On July 4 President Wilson was one of the speakers. Many other men notable throughout the nation attended the celebration and reunion.

Some Children in Fourteen Months. The wife of Herr Ottmann, a well-to-do manufacturer at Schomann, Bavaria, has given birth to seven children within fourteen months. In April, 1914, four girls were born at the same time. She recently gave birth to triplets, all boys.

## 72; HAS NOT LOST A TOOTH.

Woman Has Three Small Fillings, These as a Precaution.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A woman seventy-two years old with all her own teeth and only three tiny fillings is the discovery made at an institution here.

The woman is Miss Helen Simons, a Lansing school teacher.

A physician made the discovery a few days ago when he was lecturing. He took occasion to state that few people over fifty had all their own teeth. He then asked all in the audience who were over fifty and retained all their own teeth to raise their right hands.

Miss Simons was the only one.

The incident was so unusual that she was examined by a number of dentists. They pronounced her teeth unusually good.

The three small fillings in her teeth were put in more as a preventive than because her teeth were decayed. She says they were slightly discolored and, although there was no sign of decay, she took the dentist's advice and had them filled.

Miss Simons is the daughter of Anson Simons, one of the pioneer settlers of Lansing. She is also a sister of the late B. F. Simons of that city.

## ATTACKED BY SNAKES.

Virginia Man Saves Self by Rolling into Fire, Then Stream.

Piedmont, W. Va.—While trout fishing in a mountain stream near Mountaineer George Enser, a well known business man of this city, was attacked by snakes, and before he could beat them off the reptiles had entwined themselves about him, binding his arms, hands and feet. The snakes, over a dozen in number, measured from four to six feet in length.

Enser had the presence of mind to roll down the hill into a fire that he had built to warm his breakfast. His clothing caught fire, and the snakes, scorched and stazing, untwined from his body and escaped.

Enser, though badly burned, ran to the trout stream and threw himself into the water, extinguishing his burning clothing.

His body, arms and face were severely burned.

## FLYING BOAT USED IN PRACTICAL WAY

Chicago Man Plans to Fly to and From His Office.

Chicago.—A striking indication of the part that aviation is destined to take in practical problems of transportation is given by a recent tendency, just beginning to manifest itself in America, to use the flying boat in a practical way for ordinary business purposes. For daily travel between Chicago and his home in Lake Forest, a suburb twenty-five miles north of the business center of the city, Harold F. McCormick is planning to use a Curtiss flying boat. This flying boat is adapted for use as an aeroplane, but is said to be a staunch and seaworthy boat as well. In ordinary practice it will be run in such a way as to skim the surface of the water or to fly a short distance above it, thus eliminating many of the dangers both of flying and of high speed boating. The propeller is located at the bow of the boat and pulls the machine along instead of driving it. In this position the propeller drives the air blast through the radiator, making it possible to keep the engines cool for hours when the boat is running at slow speed on the water. The hull differs from that of the standard type in having a V shaped bottom, a feature designed to make it a smooth riding craft in choppy seas. Seats will be provided in the cockpit for four passengers, while the front seat will give room for the driver and one passenger, an arrangement similar to that of the four passenger automobile. As a matter of safety the control is arranged so that either of the occupants of the front seat can handle the machine.

Power is supplied by a Curtiss eight cylinder motor of the latest type. This motor, which is designed for operation at moderately high speeds, is rated at from 90 to 100 horsepower and shows 106 brake horsepower at 1,800 revolutions per minute. The weight of the motor, exclusive of radiator, is 310 pounds. During recent trials this machine was run at the rate of a mile a minute flying in the air and at the rate of fifty miles an hour when operated as a hydroaeroplane.

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## CHOKES ON HIS OWN TONGUE.

It Sticks in Youth's Throat, and He Dies in Epileptic Fit.

Philadelphia.—Charles Arioro, twenty years old, choked to death in bed on his own tongue.

Arioro had been suffering from epilepsy for some time and was having a fit when his sister, Mrs. Anna Mario, returned home. She summoned a doctor, but he did not arrive until after Arioro had died. His tongue had stuck in his throat.

Bear Bottle Chokes Fellow.

Newport Beach, Cal.—A large gray pelican was picked up here dead with a bear bottle tightly wedged in its throat. The bird from its manner of flight evidently was in distress. It was seen to plunge into the surf, and when it did not rise again E. J. Shafer, a fisherman, waded in and brought the dead bird ashore.

## FANCY SHAPED PANAMAS ARE FAVORITES FOR SUMMER WEAR



SUMMER OUTING HATS.

PANAMA hats retain their popularity for outing wear, and, although their initial cost is greater, they are really cheaper than ordinary straws since they require none or very little trimming. Two of the season's most popular shapes are illustrated here. A novelty in one case is the trimming on the front of the headgear, a band of satin ribbon and a fancy feather taking the place of the usual scarf.

## WHEN BEING PHOTOGRAPHED.

Follow This Advice and Your Portrait Will Be Fine.

If you want to look your best when you have your photograph taken these hints may be of use:

Don't wear a dress which is very fussy or fashionable. The trimmings, which look so pretty in real life, won't show up in a photograph, while anything very fashionable quickly goes out of date and make the picture seem ridiculous. The best things to choose are:

For an outdoor girl, a plain shirt and a skirt which matches it in color. For a more artistic girl, a chiffon scarf draped softly round the shoulders. For a child, a plain white frock with white shoes and stockings.

Never be photographed in a hat, veil or glasses. Don't do your hair in a great many elaborate puffs and waves or it will come out looking as stiff as a wig.

Don't try to hold the pose too long or you will get a fixed, unnatural expression. Let the photographer put you in the place where he wishes you to sit or stand, but don't try to keep your face still before he says "Now!"

If you feel uncomfortable in the place where he has put you say so and ask leave to move. If you are taken when you feel at all uneasy the picture can never be a success.

As a rule, the subject of a photograph looks better in a low necked blouse than in a high necked one, for the line around the throat made by a high, tight collar is not at all artistic.

Don't take any one else's opinion on the choice of a photograph. When the proofs come home one person will prefer this and another that. Let them say what they like, but take no notice unless you happen to agree with them. You know best how you want to look, and a picture chosen by yourself will have individuality, which is better than all the prettiness in the world.

## SOME GOOD HABITS.

- The habit of work.
- The habit of honesty.
- The habit of attention.
- The habit of politeness.
- The habit of happiness.
- The habit of usefulness.
- The habit of cleanliness.
- The habit of promptness.
- The habit of appreciation.
- The habit of thoroughness.
- The habit of thoughtfulness.
- The habit of accomplishment.
- The habit of correct speaking.
- The habit of neatness in work.
- The habit of enjoyment of work.
- The habit of telling the exact truth.

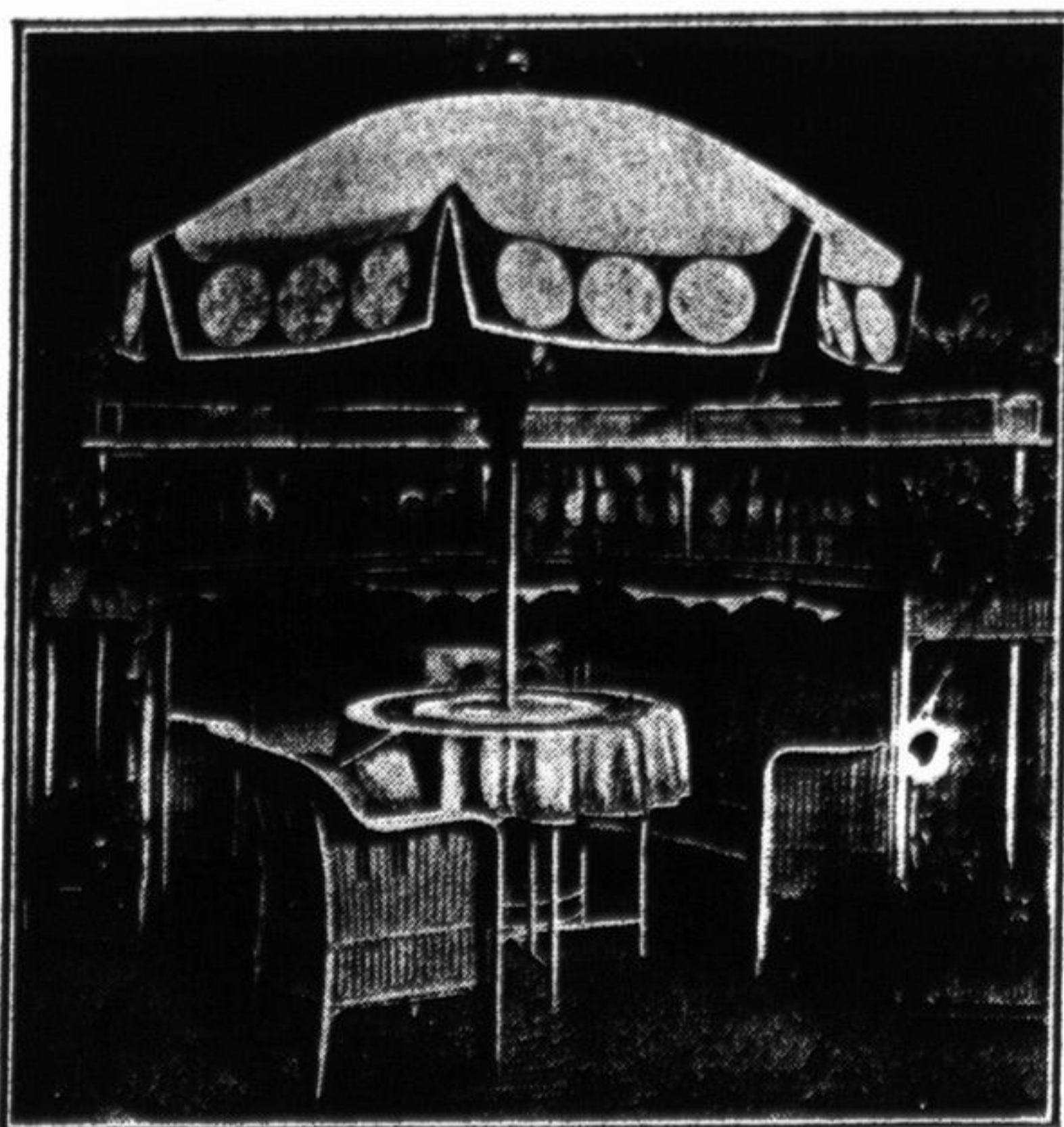
## Gay Handkerchiefs.

Colored handkerchiefs are being widely sold to use with the tinted goods of lawn and linen for summer. One of white ground, with a narrow hem, has four or five scattered violets in the corner embroidered in mauve. Another has a thin line of green or pink running through it, giving a three row effect, and in each corner there are white dots embroidered on each line. This has a narrow green or pink hem. Others have more color in the ground-work and less white. This kind, though popular with many, is unquestionably not as dainty as that in which the color is merely indicated.

## Metering Outfit.

A delightful automobile and camping outfit looks like a suit case when it is closed—a black suit case of only medium size. The case when open reveals four hidden legs, which make an oblong table of it. Before it can be opened into a table, however, its contents must be removed. In the case there is a capacious metal box for sandwiches, strapped recesses for thermos bottles and plenty of room for other supplies of both food and china.

## DAINTY SUMMER GOZY CORNER FOR THE LAWN OR VERANDA



SUMMER FURNITURE.

A GOZY corner on the lawn or open veranda is illustrated here. The large umbrella, with its gay border, takes the place of an awning. The picture shows a novelty in which the umbrella and little table are all in one, but a socket might be put into an ordinary table for the accommodation of a separate umbrella. Seats of wicker are protected by substantial screens, with stamped linen hangings, and at each end are wicker sewer cabinets. An arrangement of this sort makes a charming setting for a dainty garden tea, to which one's intimates may be asked informally.

## IN PRESERVING FRESH FRUITS

Timely Hints For Housewife Who Prefer the Work of Their Own Hands to the Sweets Sold in the Shops.

ALTHOUGH excellent jams, jellies and preserves may be purchased nowadays, the thrifty and fastidious housewife very often prepares her own. If you have a place where you can grow a little fruit this is no doubt an economy, or if you are near large city markets where fruit in quantities can often be purchased cheaply it is most commendable.

If the fruit is home grown have it gathered on a fine, dry day, early in the morning. It should not on any account be overripe, as once it is ripe the substance in the fruit called pectose, which is what jellies when boiled and cooled, begins to lessen in quality and quantity. If you use overripe fruit do not expect the jam to set well.

The amount of pectose in fruit varies with different seasons, and this is why it is sometimes almost impossible to get jam as firm as it really ought to be. There isn't enough pectose in the fruit to make it jelly, and so it won't get firm.

If you have to buy your fruit always pick out that which is dry, ripe and sound. Damp or overripe fruit will cause jam to ferment or turn moldy.

Some fruits never jelly really well. Peaches, grapes and pears, instead of forming a good jelly, become gummy. Add to such fruits some strained juice from unpeeled and uncored apples, cut up and stewed till soft in a very little water. Use this juice instead of the water ordered or add it if no water is supposed to be used.

If jam is to set properly and keep well it must be allowed to boil until a little will set in a jelly when poured on a plate and left to cool.

To merely simmer jam is not boiling it. The surface must be bubbling all over if it is to really boil, and it must be kept boiling till it is cooked.

It is hard to say how long any jam should boil, as the time varies according to the amount of pectose in the fruit. Some years there is more, some less.

With jams like raspberry, in which one wants the fruit to remain whole, it is a good plan to boil sugar and water first, then add the fruit, or, if no water is to be used, put the sugar and fruit in the pan and let them stand by the side of the fire till the sugar is dissolved before beginning to boil.

Fruits with hard skins, such as plums, should always be cooked with the water first. If fruit and sugar are boiled together, at first the skins are hard and tough. When the skins have softened add the sugar, but do not let it actually boil again till the sugar has dissolved.

Always crack some of the stones from plums, etc., and add the kernels to the jam.

Have the vessel not more than three parts full, so that you may be able to boil the jam fast without its boiling over.

Boil steadily, skim and stir well, and in order to lessen the risk of burning it is a good plan with an open fire to raise the pan a little, so that the bottom of it does not actually come in contact with the flame.

If two kinds of fruits are to be used cook the hardest variety before adding the other. For instance, when combining blackberries and apples cook the apples first.

When the preserve looks thick, turns clear looking and is reduced in quantity pour a little of it on to a saucer, cool it and note if, when cold, it will wrinkle up into a jelly.

Meantime keep the pan off the fire for a little while, for fear the remainder should become overboiled while the specimen is cooling.

## Dainty Brassieres.

With the present models in corsets brassieres are a necessity, and heavy linen ones cannot be worn with evening attire. But one that may be appropriately worn with the daintiest apparel is fashioned of deep cream net. Running around it are four large tucks, with a space between each set of two. This successfully thickens the material without making it coarse. In a wavy line two inches below the top is a garland of pink chiffon rosebuds with silver leaves. The shoulder straps are formed of a fold of the net about an inch and a quarter wide.

## Keeping Vegetables.

To keep vegetables fresh and crisp dip a muslin bag or cloth flour sack (after it is cleaned) in cold water, wring it lightly, put in the vegetables and hang where the air can strike it.

## THE ICEBOX.

When buying an icebox the best is the cheapest. All cooked food should be partly cooled before putting it in the icebox.

Butter will not absorb other food odors in the icebox if it is put in a tightly covered glass jar or bowl.

Never put canned things in the icebox without removing them from the cans first. Ptomaine poisoning has resulted from carelessness in this regard.

## CHARMING NEW ART JEWELRY

Inexpensive Ornaments of Artistic Character Sold in the Shops to Supplement Prettily the Low Cut Summer Costume.

OWING to the popularity of the surplus neck bodices and the brevity of summer sleeves, necklaces and bracelets are popular. They give a finish to shapely neck and arms that is most attractive, and where the contour is not all it should be they serve the kindly office of hiding defects.

Much of the new art jewelry which is deservedly popular is inexpensive. Modern skill can achieve such excellent imitations of costly stones that often those who can afford the real ones do not choose to wear them.

Many of the novelties shown in the shops are likely to be as transient in style as the fashions they supplement, and to buy expensive specimens would be a needless extravagance.

Some of the daintiest imported necklaces are Bulgarian styles in handsome beads. Necklaces of beads are also made up in Indian and other barbaric designs. These imitate the ornaments worn by the peasants in the eastern countries. All of the necklaces have more or less elaborate pendants.

Neckbands are again worn, and handsome jeweled slides are made to ornament them. A white neck never looks so white as when in contrast with a band of black velvet.

Very attractive are the new jeweled bands with pendants which are worn as corsage ornaments. A handsome ornament of this kind consists of a band of plated gold with pear shaped pendants of green jade.

Bracelets of jade in green, red, blue or white may be obtained. Imitation jade of a composition that closely resembles it are also sold. Massive bracelets in gold or silver imitating old fashioned patterns are shown. Happy is the woman who has heirlooms of this sort.

Lorgnette chains and la vallieres are dainty and attractive. They also are



NEW ART ORNAMENTS.

Bulgarian in suggestion, some of them of metal with gay colored stones as ornaments.

Fancy buckles of all kinds, brooches, etc., are carried out in pretty new art designs. These buckles are for the decoration of shoes, belts, corsages, etc.

It is a promising sign of the improvement in public taste that these artistic creations are appreciated for themselves and not for the intrinsic value of the materials used. In the orient lapidaries combine the most ordinary metals and the most inexpensive stones in making their jewelry.

Big buckles are to the fore this season. They are worn upon all manner of hats save those intended for really ceremonious occasions, as a fastening for evening wraps and as clasps for girdles and collars. The smartest of the buckles are of square, oblong or oval shape in chased or jewel set silver or gold, in Russian enamel, in cloisonne on metal, in hand painted china and in jade. Some of the handsomest buckles are of a fabric like cloth of gold or silver heavily embroidered, of old French tapestry threaded with metallic strands and of hand embroidered velvet or satin.

If you cannot afford to buy a handsome big buckle and haven't the courage to try to fashion one of a fabric search among the trunks in the attic for an odd shoe buckle. One of these in metal may be polished and run through with a strip of black velvet ribbon, and there is always the chance that the search may be rewarded by the finding of a shoe buckle in English paste.

Amber is becoming more the mode each day. Bracelets may now be had of strong beads, which resemble the necklaces. They are of cut clear amber and are worn in pairs. Cut amber daisies are also used for brooches. In brooches garnets are also much shown. One may recognize a genuine garnet from the imitation by its luster, which should be metallic, and if of any size by its weight, for real garnets are heavier than glass.

Artistic in the extreme are the designs for jewelry illustrated here. They are imported novelties. The necklace is of gold plate adorned with artificial pearls. A belt buckle in a new art design with interlaced lines is fashioned of silver and set with a single topaz. A brooch Egyptian in its suggestion is of silver set with carnelian.