

NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB READY FOR USE THIS WEEK

Handsome Building Will Be Formally Opened About Oct. 1st.

Complete in Every Detail and Well Adapted to Purpose.

The new club house of the University club of Syracuse, at No. 497 East Fayette street, facing Fayette park, is ready for informal use this week. It will be formally opened probably October 1st.

As clubhouses go it is quite as distinctive and possesses perhaps more thorough adaptability to its use than any in the city.

The scheme is English-Georgian, inspired by the plans of Piccadilly, the grade of clubs.

Cost Approximately \$100,000.

The total cost will not exceed \$100,000, including land, structure and furnishings. Much forethought was used in designing and finishing the new clubhouse and the members will hardly realize that they constitute the same organization.

Outside the building is in red brick, contrasted with Bedford limestone colonnades and balustrades of the veranda and facings in green and red on the angular bay windows and the semi-circular gables at the roof.

Inside the scheme is in gray, except in the lounge.

The main corridor on the ground floor gives entrance into three rooms, the dining room at the right, the library at the left and the tap room in the rear.

The second floor, reached by stairway from the main corridor is chiefly made up of the lounge, the loggia or veranda, and the card room. The lounge is sixty-four feet wide, the width of the building, and twenty-six feet deep. The loggia is of like width and about ten feet in depth.

The third floor is of residential quarters or dormitories, with fourteen or fifteen rooms for visitors, guests and members.

Billiard Room in Basement.

A billiard room, forty feet square is located in the basement. The kitchen is in the right corner on the main floor. A service stairway and dumb elevator run to all the club floors in a fire tower with fire doors. This fire tower serves as a fire escape for the whole building.

Dawson Brothers had the general contract for construction. G. W. Richardson & Son have charge of the furnishing contract. Alexander Grant's Sons supplied and installed the hardware equipment. Krause & Heil did the electrical work. H. G. Long handled the decorating. The Leavary Heating and Ventilating company put in furnaces, radiators and ventilators. The Tucco company of Syracuse installed the vacuum system. The Syracuse Fire door company equipped the service tower with their doors.

The range and detail of construction and supplies may be deduced from the number of contracts. The finished job on the ground floor of the building will show any visitor.

Library Well Lighted.

The library at the left of the main corridor is not yet carpeted or furnished. It centers round a fireplace opposite the window giving on the main hall. It is naturally lighted by windows at each end.

The dining hall, across the main hall, is walled in gray, with dark green or brown, almost black walls. It is similarly lighted by natural arrangement. Artificial lighting fixtures are pendant electro-candelabra.

Cloak rooms flanking the entrance make up the rest of the front ground floor plan.

Tap Room a Quaint Place.

The tap-room, stretching across the rear of the first floor is a quaint affair. Beer and water taps protrude from the wall in one corner. Floor benches run round the room. Colonial barn lanterns that throw the light against the wall, reflect by day a bit of the sombre-cheerful color of the room by night.

A brown room, the color-effect apparently coming from nothing in particular but everything in general. A distinctive touch is the insertion in the diamond-paned windows of the room of the ornate and wall.

The car-room directly above, a kindred recreational and social institution of the club is already part furnished in green. Pendant lights over each table, and a service door communicating with the kitchen guarantee convenience and comfort for devotees of Saturday night bridge and bridge.

The lounge, probably the most popular room in the club is a masterpiece of its kind. It is colored brown, red and gold. An immense fireplace is set in the wall. French doors in the front wall give view all along on the loggia with its pleasant prospect of Fayette park, the fountain and the traffic of West Onondaga street.

Figured, self-shaded piano lamps, enormous oval center table, chairs to suit Sybarites and a service door, papered with the wall and revealing its presence only by a glass knob, give every evidence the lounge will be a place of comfort.

The veranda with its green chairs and tobacco stands will be a mecca for post-graduate Syracuse summer days to come.

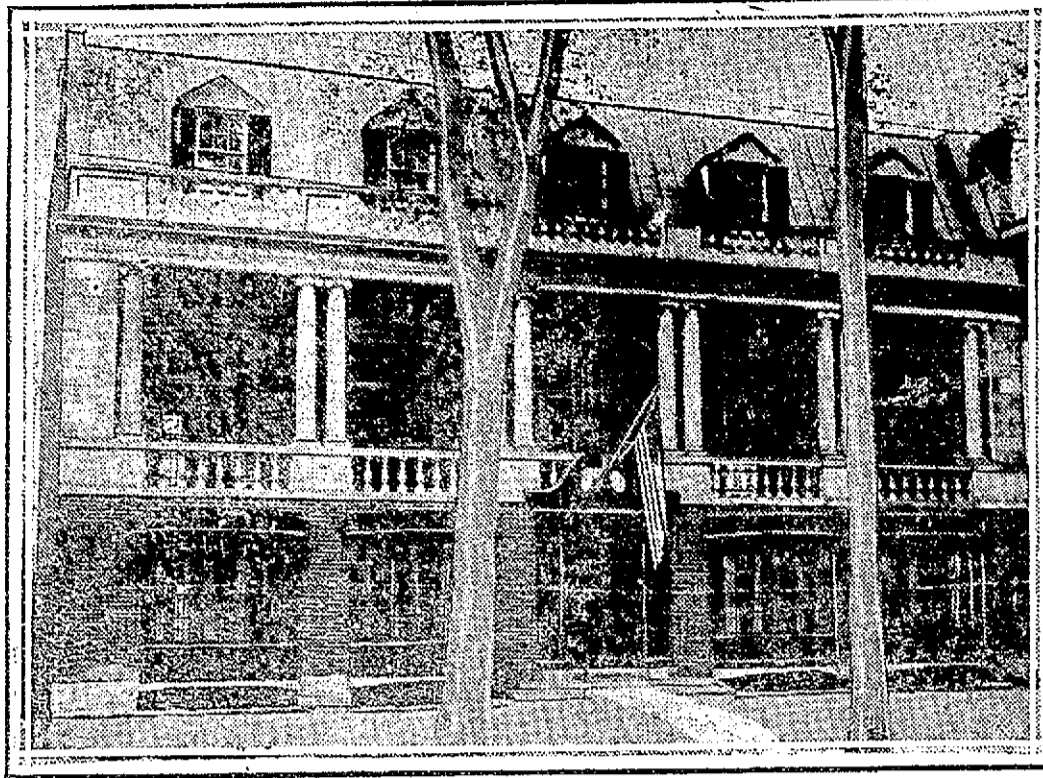
It is a complete club, much unlike the old quarters. In the latter block, some twenty decades ago a few undergraduates began to get together Saturday nights and have kept the habit of gained company through the years.

Ure's Plain Crates.

Present pilferage of merchandise from the club is already being checked by the use of Ure's plain crates. These crates are made of heavy material and are so constructed that they will not be tampered with.

New University Club Ready for Occupancy

Building is of English-Georgian Architecture. Modern in Every Detail and Well Adapted to Its Use. Dining Room, Library and Tap Room in First Floor. Lounge and Loggia on Second, and Sleeping Quarters on Third. Billiard Room is in Basement. Total Cost \$100,000.



KAISER WORRIED OVER LOSS OF HIS RING, IS REPORT

Believes in Legend That Hohenzollern Fate Rests With It.

Frederick the Great Found Ring When He Came to the Throne.

The Brandenburg ring is missing, if reports may be believed. And Kaiser Wilhelm is greatly worried as a result, according to some of those who profess to know. For he is a thorough believer in the legend which connects the fate of the Hohenzollern dynasty with the famed ring. Several times in the past it is reported to have disappeared, but on each occasion misfortune has beset the House of Prussia.

It is said that Frederick the Great found the ring when he came to the throne, hidden in a strongly built case, with a memorandum written by his father, as follows: "This ring was given to me by my father on his deathbed, with the reminder that so long as it was preserved in the House of Brandenburg, this would not only prosper, but would grow and prosper."

Frederick the Great carefully guarded the ring, and although professing to care for it merely as an heirloom, some of his intimates credited him with having full confidence in its occult powers.

The ring, of little value, consisting of a gold band with a dark colored stone mounted in it, was the object of several attempts at theft during Frederick's day. When he came to die the Countess Lichtenau removed it from his hand. Frederick stirred uneasily, and said: "Her den King."

"He is asking for a herring," quickly said the Countess, and those about the monarch's bedside thought that Frederick was nothing more than the victim of a dying man.

The loss of the ring, according to the legend, resulted in the disastrous defeat of Prussia by Napoleon. The Countess, mindful of the old monarch's belief, finally yielded the ring to Frederick Wilhelm in 1813, whereupon the tide of fortune turned.

When Kaiser Wilhelm came to the throne, he inherited the ring along with the jewels, and is said to have become a passionate believer in the old superstition. He has paid heed to many prophecies concerning his reign, and one report affirms that he convinced himself the stone in the ring was the eye of a toad and therefore the sign of unerring fortune.

Whatever the extent of Wilhelm's belief in the Brandenburg ring, German peasants are whispering the word around that it is missing. Until the ring is found again, they say, only disaster can befall Prussian arms. In its disappearance they see cause for all recent reverses.

TO GIVE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Ezra W. Palmer of Denver Will Be Heard at the Empire Theater Next Sunday.

Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. E. of Denver, Colo., will give a free public lecture on Christian Science at 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at the Empire theater. "Christian Science: The Science of Omnipotent Mind," is the title of this lecture, which will be held under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist. These lectures are held to correct wrong impressions gained by the public pertaining to this religious movement, which in fifty years has become known in every civilized nation.

That Christian Science heals the sick as well as the sinning is claimed by the adherents of this religious body, who point to the thousands of men, women and children redeemed from death and sin through its blessings, which come from an understanding of the basic principles that will be explained by Mr. Palmer, who is a member of the board of lecturership of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

How Betsy Ross Came to Make Flag

Believes in Legend That Hohenzollern Fate Rests With It.

Frederick the Great Found Ring When He Came to the Throne.

BETSY ROSS sat sewing in a little upholstery shop at what is now 222 Arch street, Philadelphia. It was in the summer of 1776. She looked up and saw three gentlemen enter. They were George Washington, commander-in-chief of the American army; Robert Morris of the Continental Congress and Col. George Ross of the American forces.

"Can you make a flag, madame?" asked General Washington. Mrs. Ross replied that she never had attempted such work, but was willing to try. One of the three men produced the rough design of a flag having thirteen stripes and thirteen stars in the upper left-hand corner. The stars had six points and were to be set in white upon a blue ground. Mrs. Ross examined the design and remarked that the stars would have been a better proportion if made with five points. Her callers agreed, but suggested that it would be more difficult to make a five-point star.

Henceforth into her work basket, Mrs. Ross brought forth a pair of scissors and found a bit of white cloth. This she folded and cut into a star of five points. Her callers complimented her skill and voted for the new star. A few days later they returned and viewed the result of her handiwork: a flag with thirteen alternate red and white stripes and thirteen stars arranged in a circle. Old glory had been born.

According to some accounts the stars were set in five rows, the first having three stars, the second two and so on through the five rows. But the weight of evidence inclines to the circle, and it is certain that this design was soon in general use. Other early American flags also contained to fly above the growing Revolutionary forces.

The navy inclined to a flag having simply thirteen red and white stripes. In some cases the maritime colors would appear to have been white and yellow or black and yellow. An old print from a magazine of that time shows the famous engagement fought September 23d, 1779, between the British ship Serapis and the American man-of-war Bonhomme Richard, with a flag of thirteen stripes flying from the Richard. Some accounts would make this flag one with the stars and stripes combined.

By degrees the banner of Betsy Ross came to be the universal symbol of liberty in America. On June 14th, 1777, Congress voted the following historic resolution:

"Resolved, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation.

June 14th has been adopted as a national flag day and is now celebrated.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to when the Stars and Stripes first saw actual service. One account places this event at Fort Stanwix on August 28th, 1777, when the new colors are said to have been run up after the British defeat in the battle of Brandywine. It is certain that the flag was carried at Brandywine the eleventh day of September. Thereafter it was unfurled upon many a Revolutionary battlefield and became the rallying point for the forces of liberty. With the ebb and flow of the conflict it displaced all other banners and by the end of the war had gained a place among the standards of the nations.

Beat "Bone Dry" Law. Davenport, Ia., is "bone dry." But its citizens apparently believe in spirituous preparedness, for \$50,000 worth of liquor was rushed into the town, in advance of the alcohol drought.

GO TO IT! Join the Great Crowd of Liberty Loan Subscribers

Join this week. The quicker we get the seven million, the better for Syracuse and civilization. Do your bit! Subscribes!

ECONOMIZE ON LEATHER WARNS FEDERAL BOARD

There Is No Surplus That We Can Afford to Waste Supply.

War Has Raised Demand for Both Shoes and Harness.

War demands leather—leather for soldiers' shoes, leather for harness, leather for equipment of many kinds. In this country there is no such surplus that we can afford to waste any of it; and it is wasting leather not to care for and preserve it properly. In the army and out, we all wear shoes. If we manage them rightly they will last longer, we will not need so many new ones and there will be more left for others. The following suggestions from the Leather and Paper Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture can be utilized by everyone who walks.

To Save Shoes. Shoes should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed thoroughly and then all the dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry cloth. While the shoes are still wet and warm apply the oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel. It is best to have the oil or grease about as warm as the hand can bear and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm. If necessary, the oil can be applied to dry leather, but it penetrates better when the latter is wet. After treatment the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm—not hot.

Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished; for plainer footgear neat's foot, fish oil or olive may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots more waterproof, beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half a pound of tallow to a point of oil. The edge of the sole and the felt should be greased thoroughly. Too much grease cannot be applied to these parts.

A simple method of making the soles more durable, pliable and water

resistant is to swab them occasionally with linseed oil, setting them aside to dry over night.

Many of the common shoe polishes are harmful to leather. All those which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric, or other volatile, penetrating, benzine, or other volatile solvents, have a tendency to harden the leather and make it more liable to crack.

It is poor economy, too, to wear a shoe with the heel badly worn on one side. This causes the shoe out of shape and may soon result in its ruin. It is also likely to cause temporary injury to the foot.

To Preserve Harness. Harness leather, like shoes, can not be neglected without injury that lessens its durability. It should be washed and oiled frequently. The washing should be done in tepid water, with a neutral soap and a sponge or stiff brush. After rinsing in clean tepid water, the harness is hung up to drain a little while before oiling.

For driving harness neat'sfoot or castor oil is best, but for heavy harness there may be some tallow in the oil. The applications should be light for driving and liberal for heavy harness. The oil, warm to the hand, is rubbed thoroughly into the leather while it is still wet from the washing. Excess oil which the leather is unable to take up should be removed with a clean, dry cloth.

MAY BREAKS RECORD AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

47,600 Books Handled Here Last Month, Gain of 34 Per Cent.

All records were broken in May for circulation at the Syracuse library for one month. The total for the main building and its branch and stations was 47,600, a gain of 34 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The reading and reference departments showed an attendance of 11,958.

The soldier's branch of the library is being organized in all points under the direction of Chaplain Jaynes. The branch will be a fixed affair but will be located in the social huts to be provided by various organizations of this city for the use of the men in camp. There will also be provisions made for men of guard duty at various points in the vicinity. The armories in the city will also come under what is to be known as the soldier's branch. The library will publish in a few days a list of the selected books for soldier's reading, and will urge the people of Syracuse to contribute books to be used in this soldier's branch. A number of books have already been contributed for this purpose.

HEATING and VENTILATING IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB BLDG. INSTALLED BY Leavary Heating & Ventilating Co.

Agents for Spencer Steam and Hot Water Boilers Magazine Feed for Buckwheat Coal. Estimates Furnished. Phone Warren 1166 306-308 EAST WATER ST. Syracuse, N. Y.

The cleaning system in the New University Club Building was installed by the TUEC COMPANY of Syracuse 566 East Genesee Street

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Fire Proof Doors Installed in the UNIVERSITY CLUB BUILDING Made in Syracuse by the Syracuse Fire Door Company Users get maximum protection and minimum insurance rates. Write or phone for information. Phone James 2224-J 604 Canal Street

Points Out How Poultry Supply in Country Could Be Doubled in a Year

Washington, May 19.—The statistics made at the recent agricultural conference at St. Louis that the poultry products of the United States could be doubled within a year means that if everybody in a position to help did their part \$600,000,000 worth of food would be added to our supply this year.

This includes both meat for the table and eggs. Very few farmers practice a systematic plan of disposing of their fowls after they have ceased to be productive, although it is well known that Fowls of the heavier breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year, and that this holds true of the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, at the end of their third laying year. Consequently, if efforts were made to dispose of all females when their best laying days were over a large quantity of poultry meat would be placed on the market. All poorly developed chickens should likewise be culled out and used as meat. This way of disposing of unprofitable fowls would allow the farmer to feed his grain to younger and more productive fowls.

Caponizing Increases Size. Caponizing the cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes will not only increase their size, but will place a more desirable poultry

resistant to swab them occasionally with linseed oil, setting them aside to dry over night.

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