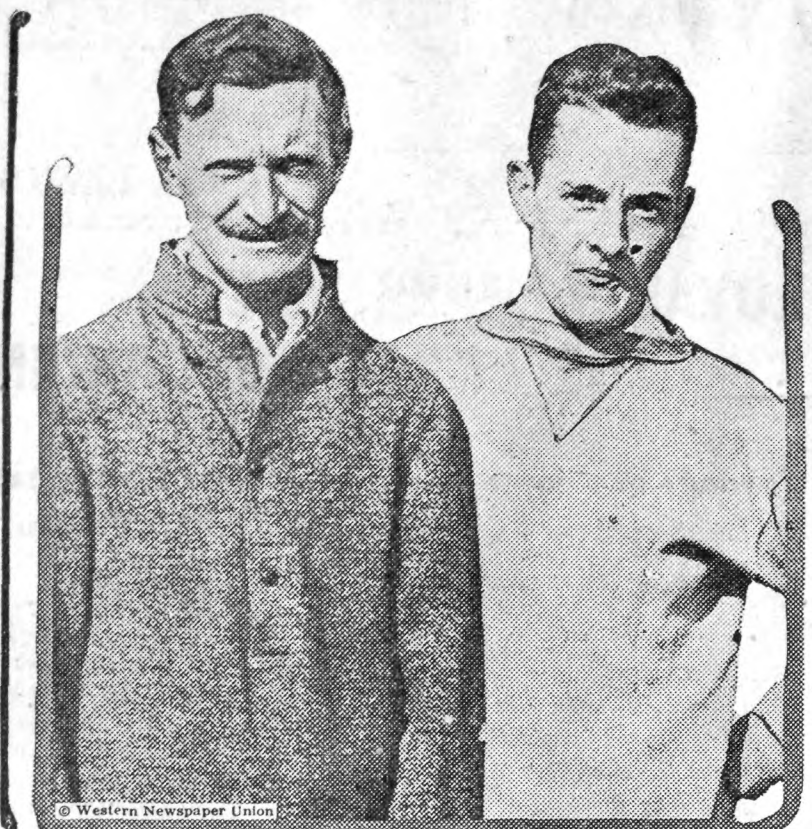






## WINNERS OF TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM



The famous veteran of Davis cup matches and national champion in the lawn tennis doubles, Frederick B. Alexander, has joined Uncle Sam's naval service, while the young champion of the Oriental matches, Harold Throckmorton, has gone in for heavy coast artillery, and has been assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth. Alexander and Throckmorton won the national patriotic doubles at Boston last season.

Photo shows, left to right: Alexander and Throckmorton.

## RARITY OF TRIPLE PLAY IN BASEBALL CONTESTS

An idea of the rarity of the triple play in baseball may be gained from the experience of Miller Huggins. It was about twenty years ago that Huggins began his baseball career and this is his fifteenth season in the major league. After the Yankees reeled off a triple play a few days ago in a game against the White Sox Huggins remarked that it was the second such play he had seen since he put on his first baseball uniform. The other occurred when he was a member of the Cincinnati Reds and Huggins played a hand in this performance. When it is recalled that Huggins has been player or manager in close to 2,500 major games it becomes evident that the triple play is indeed a rarity.

Baird reached and touched third base, but thinking the ball had been caught, started back toward second. After going back about twenty feet he was wised up by the coaches and cut across the diamond to the home plate and scored. Umpire Rigler ruled that after a player had once touched third base he was not compelled to retouch it. Olson protested the decision and was fired out of the game. The game was won by St. Louis 15 to 12.

## ANDY KYLE IS HEADED RIGHT

Being a Canadian, He Didn't Think It Was Necessary to Register— Then He Enlists.

Andy Kyle, well-known minor leaguer, has gone into the army of Uncle Sam and thus satisfied the demands of two nations. Kyle is of draft age, but being a Canadian, thought he did not have to register in the States. He found out differently and was hauled up and told where to head in. He headed by enlisting.

## JOHNNY EVERS WILL TEACH "OVER THERE"



Johnny Evers, former second baseman of the old Chicago Cubs, is imbued with patriotic fervor. He has volunteered for service in France and will have charge of the baseball activities of the American troops. Christy Mathewson had been offered the place, but considered it his duty to boost the game and keep it alive at home as a feeder for the army "over there." For more than a decade Evers has been recognized as one of the brainiest players in baseball. He always has given the game his best effort and his fighting qualities have led him into many mixups. Evers' health is much improved and he hopes to be the means of spreading the national game of the United States among the soldiers of other countries.

## PECULIAR PLAY AT ST. LOUIS

Decision of Umpire Rigler in Game Between Dodgers and Cardinals Leads to Protest.

A peculiar play in the St. Louis-Brooklyn game led to a protest by Ivan Olson of the Dodgers. In the sixth inning with Baird on second Cruise hit a liner to center which Hickman stopped but failed to hold.

## Dolly Gray With Marines

"Dolly" Gray, catcher with the Minneapolis club of the American association, expects to leave the club within the next few weeks to join the marine corps. Gray is in the next draft call, but probably would not have to go until August. He played football and baseball at Notre Dame and made a splendid record in the Texas league last season.

## Ed Ruelbach Busy Man

Ed Ruelbach, the famous old pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, now has one of the biggest jobs in an immense ship-building plant at Newark, N. J. He is the busiest man in the plant and has charge of employment of thousands, and also finds time to attend to the management of the ball clubs of the shippyard.

## Connie Mack Chides Writer

Connie Mack gently chided a writer who has been "playing up" prospects of Athletics being drafted. Connie said: "Please give us a chance and wait until they are really drafted before discouraging the fans."

## CIRCUIT CLOUT RECORD CHALLENGED BY DONLIS

Mike Donlis was up in the press box at the Polo grounds, New York city, recently, and during a fastest said: "I see where the boys claim Babe Ruth established a record by making four home runs in four successive days. Well, Babe only tied the record. "Bill Bradley, the old third baseman of the Cleveland team, playing against the Phillies in Philadelphia, back in 1901, did the same stunt. Four days running he slammed out a circuit clout."

## BASEBALL PLAYED BY MANY SOLDIER BOYS

League Has Been Organized Among Pershing's Men.

National Sport Also in Full Swing in Training Camps on This Side of Atlantic—Number of Athletic Fields Increased.

While the soldiers of Uncle Sam are handing a solar plexus to the Germans, the men in khaki back of the front and the thousands in training in camps on this side of the Atlantic are enjoying the national sport to the limit. A baseball league has been organized among Pershing's men, and at each cantonment in the United States, the great sport so popular in America is in full swing. Because of the marked interest in the game among the American soldiers, the commission on training camp activities of the war department, has decided to increase the number of athletic fields.

Camp Lewis, Wash., probably heads the list for baseball fans. The soldiers in this large western cantonment have 16 diamonds and are clearing ground for more fields. Exhibition games have been staged, with the cooperation of the major leagues, which have brought in large gate receipts. More than 70,000 baseballs and 3,000 bats have been sent to the American camps. Large quantities of gloves, masks and chest protectors have been given to the sport-loving soldiers. The government is determined to keep the fighters fit for war. The primary purpose in keeping the men systematically engaged in athletic activity in the training camps, is to educate the soldiers to be better fighters. Incidentally, of course, there is a recreational value to athletics.

Men just out of the mud-soaked trenches of France, after nerve-racking days amid flying bullets and bursting shells, instinctively turn to athletics for much-needed diversion. It is a big task to organize the vast army of Uncle Sam, but the problem is being solved, and at the rest periods between strenuous days of fighting "over there" and between training "over here," the Sammies have an opportunity to participate in all kinds of sports.

## ADMIRAL TAKES ACTIVE PART IN BASEBALL GAME



The opening match of the Anglo-American Baseball league at the Arsenal baseball ground, Highbury, between teams from the United States navy and United States army, was distinguished by the active part taken by Admiral Sims.

The admiral threw the first ball like an old hand at it, which was greatly enjoyed by the players.

## NO-HIT GAME FOR LEONARD

Victory Over Detroit Tigers Was His Second in American League—Nearly Perfect Game.

Dutch Leonard's no-hit game against the Detroit Tigers the other day was his second in the American league. He twirled the other one against the St. Louis Browns on August 30, 1916. A base on balls to Veach in the game at Detroit was the only thing that stood between Leonard and a perfect game.

## Claude Thomas Is Drafted

Pitcher Claude Thomas of the Minneapolis American Association club has been drafted. He will report next week at Camp Travis, in Texas. Thomas was turned over to Minneapolis by Clark Griffith, who took him to Augusta for a trout in the spring of last year.

## Steal Nine Bases

The Pittsburgh Pirates set the season's record for pilfering by filching nine sacks on the Cardinals a few days since.

## EXPERT GOLF PLAYERS DONATE THEIR SERVICES TO AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



An enthusiastic crowd witnessed a golf match Saturday at Garden City, in which the competitors were experts who donated their services to the American Red Cross organization. Gratifying profits were the reward of the golfers whose services were given with such a generous and ready spirit. Photo shows Ouimet, Anderson, Travers and Kirkby at the match.

## SLOW ONE HARD FOR TURNER

Pitcher George Mullin Was Willing to Let Opposing Player Make Perfect Average.

Terry Turner cannot just remember the date, but it must have been several years ago, as George Mullin was pitching for Detroit. During his first five times up, Terry made four singles and a triple off the Tiger pitcher.

Up for the sixth time Mullin said: "Terry, I want you to make it six straight in a row, as you fellows have me beat anyway."

With that he lobbed up to Terry. The latter swung with all his might, but instead of hitting for another extra base, as he anticipated, he lifted a fly that came close to breaking the altitude record.

## FORMER BASEBALL PLAYER WINS COMMISSION IN NAVY



Jack Leary, formerly of the St. Louis American league ball team, has won his commission as ensign in the navy. Leary enlisted as ordinary seaman and won an appointment to the Harvard Naval Training school. He was one of the class who recently received their commissions from Admiral Woods. He will be put on active duty.

## SCOUTS IN FOR TOUGH YEAR

Ivory Hunters in for Most Strenuous Season, Says Jack McAllister of Indians.

The baseball scout who gets through this season without nervous prostration or something worse will be lucky. That's the opinion of Jack McAllister, scout of the Cleveland Indians, who predicts this will be the most strenuous year the ivory hunters have ever had.

"Every ball club will have to keep plugging up holes during the season," McAllister said. "Men will be lost in the army draft right along and the wise manager and scout must anticipate these losses and get men who may fill in as soon as the regulars are called."

"What is even more difficult from our standpoint is that we cannot go into the minors and take men in the draft age, as it wouldn't be long until their places would have to be filled. It resolves itself into a proposition of getting men either over or under the draft age, and players of this class are either apt to be too inexperienced for big league play or, too old to be of much service.

"Another difficulty is that the minors are hit as hard as the majors and are not willing to let loose of players as readily as in normal years."

## HOOPER GOOD FIELD LEADER

Since His Appointment as Captain of Red Sox He Has Been Playing Exceptionally Well.

If Harry Hooper is an example, it might pay a manager to fire a captain occasionally and appoint a new one. Since his appointment as field leader of the Red Sox, the Boston right fielder has played stellar ball in fielding, batting, base-running and heaving to the plate.

## Isbell Has "Useful" Plan

Frank Isbell, president of the Wichita club, has a scheme to utilize ball players in a "useful" occupation. He suggests that the players be turned loose in the harvest fields when the crops are ripe and be allowed to go back to baseball after completing the task.

## Larry Doyle a Valuable Man

Larry Doyle not only led the Giants in hitting but in drives for extra bases when forced out of the game. He had made four doubles, three triples and two home runs.

## JOINS THE ARTILLERY AND CLEANS UP MULES

A former ball player entered the army and was placed in the artillery. Several weeks later he met a couple of men from his old team, and told some of his experiences.

"One of the things I had to do was clean up a mule," he said. "Now, some of those mules are rather stubborn. The one they assigned to me was a corker.

"The sergeant told me I was to finish cleaning the animal in 22 minutes, and you bet I spent 21 minutes cleaning his neck."

## WALLACE NOW DADDY OF MAJOR LEAGUERS

Turner Another Veteran Who Defies Ravages of Pop Time.

Both Are Well Past Age at Which Average Player is Passed Into Discard—Two Exceptionally Valuable Ball Tossers.

Bobby Wallace and Terry Turner are still defying old Pop Time.

Both are hardened veterans, well past the age at which the average player is passed into the discard, but they are basking in the warm sunshine as usual this spring. They are hanging on.

Wallace, at the age of forty-three, with 24 years of professional baseball behind him, is still considered valuable enough to draw a salary from the St. Louis Cardinals. He may not get into many games as a regular player, but he is a valuable man to have on a ball club, and no one appreciates this better than Branch Rickey, who was the means of bringing him back to the National league after an absence of 15 years.

Turner, now going on thirty-seven years of age, celebrated his twentieth year in professional baseball with the opening of the present season, and his name is still on the roster of the Cleveland club—the only major league club with which he has ever been listed as a regular.

## BASEBALL STORIES

Bill Hinchman still packs away a healthy punch in that war club of his.

Manager Barrow of the Red Sox continues in his hunt for reserve material. The Red Sox are very weak in this regard.

San Francisco to the Coast league is what New York is to the National and a tallent team there is disturbing to the magnates.

Lee Magee continues to hit the ball for Matty's Reds, and he has played no small part in the recent successes of the Redland team.

Bill Klem is the only umpire in the league who announces in a loud clarion tone, and literally right off the bat, when a batter is out on an infield fly.

Looks like John McGraw really had helped the Cincinnati Reds when he let Matty have George Smith. Win or lose, this collegian is pitching good ball.

Roy Lanahan, the young twirler who joined the Pirates from Providence, has been sent back. Bezdek found he wasn't ripe enough for the big top.

Fleider Jones' departure from sport will remove a man baseball could ill afford to lose.

Wonder if Johnny Evers will get into trouble with the umpires when he arrives in Flanders?

Harry Gasper, former Cincinnati pitcher, has just retired from baseball after 16 years of service.

Ping Bodie is still right there in the major leagues and he still carries a wallop in his trusty bat.

Hollocher, the new idol of Cubs' fans, is a great little ball player and is making good in sensational style.

The Cardinals are 50 per cent stronger with Hornsby in the lineup than they are with the Texan on the bench.

The Yankees flashed the first triple of the season in the Johnson circuit. It was at the expense of the White Sox.

"Red" Ormsby, the Chicago semipro hurler, who is with the marines, has won a position as first-string pitcher for the team at Quantico.

Joe Boehling, erstwhile southpaw of the Senators and Indians, has been ordered to report at Camp Lee.

Once upon a time there was a ball player who quit the game while in his prime. He ducked to a shipyard.

Uncle Sam has settled all questions as to whether Bill James will come back with the Boston Braves. Uncle Sam says no, for Bill has been called in the draft.

Eddie Collins is accused of trying to help Mike Murphy in his garden work on the White Sox. One can't blame one of the old A's for attempting to help another.

At a recent meeting of the Pacific Coast league magnates it was voted to complete the season unless some new and drastic measure puts a stop to baseball altogether.

American league pitchers frequently are heard to hum a new tune as they wind their way to the refreshing showers: "I was going great when Along Came Ruth."

## FAMOUS ATHLETE AT PHILADELPHIA MEET



The annual intercollegiate meet at Franklin field, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was witnessed by Lieut. John Paul Jones, world champion mile runner, and hero athlete of Cornell university.

## GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

Freshmen were met at all incoming trains by scouts in Ann Arbor and given proper direction.

The odd jobs and the difficult tasks in a town naturally fall to the scouts. In Grand Rapids, Mich., the scouts carried sewing machines to the different homes where Red Cross meetings were being held.

Scouts in Johnstown, Pa., built a mailbox wheel for the convenience of the local mailman. It had about ten boxes on it.

In Fort Wayne, Ind., the scouts made it their business to keep a space around all fire plugs in the city clear of snow, while scouts in Warsaw, Ind., cleaned leaves from the catch basins during a heavy rain.

Scouts at Carabrook, Pa., while out camping took prompt charge of the situation when a can of kerosene exploded with which a young woman was starting a fire. The scouts administered first aid, called a doctor, notified the girl's father, who was working several miles from home, and extinguished the fire, which was threatening the farm buildings.

Young Allen Joins Colors.

Robert G. Allen, Jr., son of the veteran owner of the Little Rock club, has joined the officers' training school at Camp Pike. He has been acting as secretary of his father's club and has made himself popular by the way he has handled its business affairs.

Baltimore Club Doing Better.

Jack Dunn's Baltimore club appears strong enough to cause a lot of trouble in the International league pennant race, even though the club did not start as well as some of the other pennant chasers.

Object to Camouflaging Players.

The magnates don't mind having their players called in the draft, but they seriously object to the tactics of agents of war industrial plants who induce ball tossers to jump their contracts.

Filling in a Live Prospect.

Dana Fillingim's work against the Western clubs would indicate that the Braves picked up a lively prospect when they added this spitballer to the club.

# BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

## SCOUTS PILING UP W. S. S.

The third Liberty loan is a thing of the past with a credit to the Boy Scouts of America, according to incomplete returns now on file at national headquarters, of 416,139 subscriptions amounting to \$52,222,450.

As gleaners after the reapers this is a record every member of the organization should be proud of, and the government is proud of the achievement, for while the amount of money will not be so large as in the second campaign, the number of individual subscriptions compared with the money value is very much greater, and that is exactly the result the government desired.

Gardening activities are again in full swing, and members of the Boy Scouts of America are lending substantial aid under the slogan "Every Scout to Feed a Soldier." Their untiring energy and patriotic service in this regard are a big factor in helping Uncle Sam and his allies to win the war. What the results will be from this season's activities are of course yet to be determined, but the indications are that the contributions from scouts to food production and conservation will be enormous.

The secretary of the treasury, because of the efficiency of the scouts in the Liberty loan campaign, authorized the issuance of 15,000,000 special Boy Scouts of America red post cards, so that the scouts could make an effective all-year canvass through the co-operation of postmasters and mail carriers all over the country without the risk and responsibility of handling money. The results already produced are marvelous, and are growing in volume every day.

## INJURED SOLDIER A SCOUT

This letter has come to St. Louis boy scout headquarters from a former scoutmaster, George Farrand Taylor, now an American chaplain in the General hospital, France:

"There is in the hospital here an English soldier of the name of Tom Bradshaw, a remarkably handsome boy who has just celebrated his twenty-first birthday here in the hospital. If you could see him as he lies under the sheets, you would think he was having the time of his life.

"He has the most radiant smile I think I have ever seen, but if you pull back the clothes, your first discovery would be that he had lost a thumb and the fourth finger. If you were to pull them back further yet, you would discover that his right leg was gone, and if you went still further you would find his left foot shot through the instep to the other side and swollen abnormally. To wear a smile under these circumstances is something heroic, is it not?"

"At the entrance to the operating room his girl was waiting to see what was going to happen to him. I said to him: 'Tom, keep up that spirit, and it is going to win out for you.' He replied: 'Chaplain, do you know where I got this disposition? It was when I was a boy scout. Our rule was always to keep smiling and to whistle. I had that training, sir, when I was a boy, and it stuck by me, and I know it always will.'

"If that scout rule can make a character which caused the admiration of our doctors here, and the nurses, why I am sure that it is perhaps one of the most important, when interpreted by Tom Bradshaw, that there can be."

## SCOUTS TAB CANNON BALLS.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of old cannon balls, which have been used for decorative purposes at the Presidio in San Francisco for many years, are to be utilized by the government in the manufacture of new ordnance.

Seventy boy scouts made an inventory of the cannon balls, which adorn the edges of the lawns and roadways in the military reservation.

After two hours' work, under the supervision of regular army officers, the boy scouts counted 5,800 of the old cannon balls.

The cannon balls will bring \$50 a ton as scrap iron. It is believed the government can find use for the old ammunition which will make its value still higher.

San Francisco boy scouts are now being utilized for many different war activities by the government. The boys have cheerfully responded to every demand made on their time and labors, and are clamoring for more work to "down the Big Pirate."



# 'Made in U. S. A.' Label in Gowns

New York.—There is no getting away from the Paris situation in its cause and effect upon clothes, asserts a prominent authority.

The nation, like others, has leaned upon that one city of the universe for its inspiration, guidance and material and artistic help in the making, selling and exploiting of women's apparel.

To have the bond weakened that connects us with Paris is to have the feeling that a child has when its mother turns it loose and tells it to walk alone to the nearest chair. There is in the minds of the buyers, we imagine, something of the panic that must come to the young brain when it knows that it must depend upon nothing but its own legs for support in a wide oasis of space.

We did not get this feeling when the war broke, because two or three thousand gowns were assembled in public under the sound of the cannon near Compiegne. Even the submarine menace did not break the bond for the succeeding two summers, but

In every way they will fulfill their mission to the best of their ability.

Now we, like France and England, are to be restricted. It seems a pity to many that women buyers who are willing to go to Paris to bring back clothes are to be forbidden that privilege. A few men buyers will be allowed to go after the government has thoroughly searched their reasons for the attempt and given them permission that is hedged about with as many restrictions as though it were signed by a military governor.

Under the pressure of these conditions the American buyers think they will not go to Paris this year, and the rumor persists that only a very few of the French houses will show gowns.

### Hundreds of New Fashions.

It may be that under the present conditions created by our government and seconded by the French, the newspapers and the fashion illustrators will become, in the new military term, liaison officers. They will be able to interpret from one general to another speaking different languages.

In the meantime we are all quite eager about the new American output. The first touch of its sanity is shown in the fact that materials suitable for our climate have been chosen for the summer gowns.

Organdie is too well known to be more than barely mentioned, but the fact that it has appeared for evening gowns is a comfort to many who did not know what to wear when asked to dinner on a hot summer night.

Another sane thing that the designers over here have done which was of necessity is to launch gowns in the materials, whether thin or not, and in the colors, whether vivid or dull, that can be easily purchased in any part of this country.

Each season the yardage in Paris has grown less. Each season the transportation has become more difficult and uncertain. If the American public accepted gowns of a different material and color from the original, then the dressmakers over here would realize a profit on their initial expense, but the French do not always make gowns that can be copied in other fabrics and colors.

### Materials We Will Wear.

As we have taffeta, America is introducing gowns of it in slate gray, in black, in dark blue covered with tulle, in pale blue touched, Watteau-like, with a box plait at the back and a group of pink roses at the waist.

Georgette crepe and chiffon are also plentiful, and both fabrics are used in a large number of interesting gowns.

Satin holds its own. Tulle and silk net remain in the best possible taste. Japanese and Chinese crepes, brocades, pongees and silks, which seem to be easily obtainable from the East these days, have been worked up by American designers into frocks that exactly suit our temperature.

Sport coats of shantung and the thick, fine weaves of Chinese pongee, have been quickly offered by our designers to substitute sweaters, satin sleeveless jackets and velvet, pocketed coats. These are lined with oblique crepe sometimes and are worn over plain or striped skirts.

### Silk Bloomers.

The vogue for glove-silk bloomers is great. The colors worn match the dress with which they are to be worn, as khaki when milady dons her motor togs, and navy blue when she wears a suit of blue. Pink lisle envelope chemises are in the market, sometimes made with a camisole top of glove silk and lace, or again entirely of self-material.

For immediate use, because a silk stocking that has lain folded in the drawer for any length of time is bound to rot, and when one puts it on the foot the threads give way.

I am passing this little bit of knowledge along to you, for we are all doing everything possible these days to avoid waste, and if the result is half what the saleswoman said it would be the small amount of labor entailed is well worth the effort.

The three favorite styles in hose this year are the perfectly plain clocked stockings and the striped effects, either in dropped stitch or in two-tone effect. There are shown today two designs of clocking, one drop stitched, one check, one fancy boot top and one pair of black silk with black lace butterflies.

### For School Girls.

For the high school girl are cool calico dresses in dark blue. They have dark collars and cuffs and some of them have a small white figure in the material. Sixteen-year-olds will like them because they have such a grownup air about them.

### Buttons and Buckles.

Tortoise buttons, buckles and bag handles are very smart just now. Pearl buttons of the dark and smoked colorings are liked on high-grade coats, but Women's Wear says that they will be scarce on account of the difficulty of getting shells from which they are made.

### Cleaning Furniture Covers.

When furniture covering of chintz, cretonne, or tapestry, needs cleaning and cannot be removed from the furniture the safest way is to use dry bran rubbed well into the surface with a flannel.

### Summer Hats.

Since fashion insists on being patriotic and conserving material this year, and since women are being just as patriotic and practicing every economy possible, the only things left which make for novelty in the cos-

## Late Summer Silk Suits



Those who design suits showed us just how adroit they could be when they managed their early spring offerings of wool. They had to be made of the shortest allowance of goods, but the designers made a virtue of necessity and the conservation of wool worked to the advantage of styles. Later they turned to several new and heavy weaves in silk as a substitute for wool and for midsummer they were able to forget all about saving materials and design suits of taffeta and satin according to their own fancy. These make the last of their offerings; for now they must begin their work for fall.

No one could ask for more than they have done this season in giving us variety in styles. In the pretty suit at the left of the picture there returns once more the banished plaited skirt, with four double box plaits, to commend it to the possessor of a slender figure. The short coat boasts side plaits below the waistline, the designer apparently determining to make the most of the privilege of using plaits again. The coat opens over a narrow white vest, the straight pieces at each side of the front having the effect of scarf ends finished with pendent, silk-covered balls.

The suit at the right is of black

taffeta with a plain, moderately full skirt. Coats pointed at the bottom have proved so graceful that this feature of spring styles is retained in this model. The collar, cut in points that are embroidered, is new. The grille at the high waistline is extended into points at each side of the back, and these are embroidered also. The sleeves are gathered into flaring cuffs, ornamented with a row of rather large silk-covered buttons.

### Children's Clothes.

There are many serviceable frocks of linen of heavy weave. For some reason, some of the smart children's outfitters have put out an unusual number of linen frocks in yellow and lavender; perhaps because these colors are off the beaten track of children's equipment. We must all have grown a little weary of the incessant pink and blue conventionally selected for little girls a few years and more ago, observes a Paris fashion correspondent. It does seem a little odd to put lavender on a two-year-old, doesn't it? And yet one of the most charming frocks recently shown by a children's dressmaker of note was of white voile, with collars and cuffs of violet organdie finished with loose, coarse buttonholing.

## Inexpensive Hats for Little Girls



Three little inexpensive hats for the small girl, in the picture above, demonstrate that headwear need not be fine in order to be tasteful. These shapes are well blocked and very simply trimmed with velvet or silk ribbon in narrow widths and good quality. The braids are of the cheaper kind, but they are substantial enough for the short-lived millinery of the little miss who is apt to put their staying qualities to the test.

At the left of the group the most popular of shapes for little girls is shown, made of a heavy tuscan braid rather closely woven. It is the natural straw color. Narrow blue satin ribbon is handed about it and finished with a knot at the front, and the hat is lined with blue silk.

Very much the same shape is shown at the right, of white milan hemp. Narrow satin ribbon, gathered along one edge, is used to make a band and medallions on the crown. There are three small medallions, one at each side and one at the back, and a larger one at the front. A little blossom is posed, with a bow of the ribbon, at the base of each medallion. In this particular hat the ribbon is light blue satin and the blossom a pink wild rose.

The odd hat of fancy braid (in the natural straw color) at the center of the picture is a Chinese inspiration. The curious peak in the crown distinguishes it from other shapes and is reminiscent of coolie hats and turbans with distinguishing buttons at the top. Narrow brown velvet ribbon makes a band with ends crossing at the front, where clusters of little buds are

tacked over the ribbon. It wouldn't be possible to place trimming more simply, and that is what gives childish hats their character.

*Julia Bottomley*

### Washable Walls.

Why should children prefer to write on immaculate walls rather than on writing paper? Because, first, their mothers caution them not to do it, and second, because the walls are whiter and the writing looks better on them than it does on paper. But the time has come when the mother need fear for the white nursery walls no longer. They can indeed, be changed from a source of irritation to educational purposes by means of a finish which makes them washable. In other words all pencil, crayon, and pen marks may be washed away. Consequently, the wall surface is as good a place for drawing pictures or making examples as a blackboard. Although the finish is intended primarily for the walls of the nursery, it may be used in the kitchen, living room or other part of the house where children are wont to try out artistic ability on the walls. The finish may be in any one of a number of different shades.

### For Bargain Blouses.

Lawn and voiles in checks and stripes and flowery designs have been thrown on the remnant counters and are selling for almost nothing. For from 25 cents to \$1 enough material for a blouse may be picked up.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

Be it the tongue that speaks no ill,  
Whose words are always true,  
That keeps the law of kindness still  
Whatever others do.

Be it the hands that toil to aid  
The great world's ceaseless need—  
The hands that never are afraid  
To do a kindly deed.

### IN CHERRY TIME.

The cherry pie is considered the sine qua non of pie excellence; and who could refuse a wedge of juicy lusciousness? Cherries, like many of our fruits, cannot be enjoyed to the full until one may pick and eat from the trees when the fruit is in its prime. Fine varieties are the wonderful Bing and Royal Ann which grow in perfection in southern Idaho where the trees are as large as an ordinary shade tree, carrying tons of the luscious fruit. An experience never to be forgotten is to ride under those trees, picking the great meaty cherries, so solid that there is no danger of staining the gown, with all the lap can hold.



Spiced Cherries.—Cherries are spiced as any other fruit. Take seven pounds of the cherries to five pounds of sugar, three tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon and cloves tied in a cloth and cooked in a pint of vinegar. Cook all together an hour and a half very slowly. Remove the bag of spices, if desired, before putting away.

Cherry Olives.—Get the rich, dark, well-flavored cherries. To a pint of the cherries left with the stems on add a cup each of water and vinegar; add a teaspoonful of salt and seal. They will be ready as an appetizer in two weeks.

Pickled Cherries.—Put the desired quantity of cherries and cover over night with a good vinegar; in the morning drain and add an equal weight of sugar. Stir occasionally through the day, then set away in a cool cellar, covered with a cloth and plate. The vinegar may be sweetened and bottled for a summer drink.

Cherries canned fresh are delicious. Add equal measures of pitted cherries and sugar, stir until the sugar is dissolved, can in sterile jars, seal and keep in a cold place. If you have room in the ice chest a few pints may be used most acceptably all through the hot weather, as a garnish for pudding and ices.

'Tis everybody's business  
To root up all the weeds he finds  
And make room for the flowers,  
So that every little garden  
No matter where it lies,  
May look like that which God once made,  
And called it Paradise.

### SUMMER DISHES.

When cooking peas wash the pods and boil them first, reserving the liquor to cook the peas. This is a French method of conservation and gives the peas a much finer flavor. Add a teaspoonful of sugar to the water when cooking the peas and, sometime, for a change of flavor, drop in a bunch of mint.

Lettuce is so commonly served fresh and crisp or with a dressing of bacon fat that we must remind ourselves that it is both tasty and wholesome cooked as one does any vegetable. When lettuce gets a little old is the best time to turn it into greens. Dress it with butter, pork fat, or in any way to give it a good seasoning. It may be cooked until tender, then served with thin cream or milk, with seasonings as one does tender cabbage.

Cucumbers are another vegetable so commonly served uncooked that we forget how good they are cooked until tender and served with a butter sauce, seasoning with onion juice, salt and pepper.

Swiss chard is a vegetable which should find its way into every garden. When very young it may be used as a crisp salad, with French dressing, and when well grown as greens. Spinach is another most wholesome green which, when eaten freely in the spring and summer, will supply all the iron needed in most diets. In this season of the year when there is such a wealth of fruit and vegetables we should see that they are served every day upon our tables. For those who accuse the salad of giving them indigestion, let them look into the whole meal and especially the salad dressing. Mustard when used in even small quantities will cause stomach trouble. When using mustard the merest suggestion is sufficient. French dressing is easy to make and on the whole is the most wholesome of salad dressings. If your family do not like olive oil, teach them to like it, for it is quite worth while.

To eat as many potatoes as possible and save the wheat let us have potato salad often and always put a cupful of mashed potato into any of the yeast breads as well as in baking powder biscuit.

Nut Potato Salad.—Mix a cupful of pecan meats, broken in bits with two cupfuls of rice potato. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add onion juice and marinate with French dressing. Serve on watercress with a boiled dressing.

*Nellie Maxwell*

### War.

The young officer was very cocky in his new uniform, so much so that he failed to see the chair in his path. His wife came running to find him nursing a bruised shin.

"Oh, George," she cried, "That's just too bad. Does it hurt terribly?" "Go away, woman," he insisted grandly. "What do you know of war?" —Milestone.

### Eggs-actly.

Hens lay eggs and cold storage delays them.—Boston Transcript.

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**THE NEWS**



# "OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey  
Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

Copyright 1917, by Arthur Guy Empey

## EMPEY WRITES AND STAGES A PLAY BEHIND THE LINES WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Synopsis.—Fired by the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of American lives, Arthur Guy Empey, an American living in Jersey City, goes to England and enlists as a private in the British army. After a short experience as a recruiting officer in London, he is sent to training quarters in France, where he first hears the sound of big guns and makes the acquaintance of "cooties." After a brief period of training Empey's company is sent into the front-line trenches, where he takes his first turn on the fire step while the bullets whiz overhead. Empey learns, as comrade falls, that death lurks always in the trenches. Chaplain distinguishes himself by rescuing wounded men under hot fire. With pick and shovel Empey has experience as a trench digger in No Man's Land. After exciting experiences on listening post detail and observation post duty, Empey is picked for patrol duty in No Man's Land and has narrow escape from death.

### CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

While they are talking, an old Jew named Ikey Cohenstein comes along, and Abe engages him for cashier. After engaging Ikey they meet an old Southern negro called Sambo, and upon the suggestion of Ikey he is engaged as porter. Then the three of them, arm in arm, leave to take possession of this wonderful palace which Abe has just paid \$6,000 for. (Current.)

In the second act the curtain rises on the interior of the Diamond Palace saloon, and the audience gets its first shock. The saloon looks like a pigpen, two tramps lying drunk on the floor, and the bartender in a dirty shirt with his sleeves rolled up, asleep with his head on the bar.

Enter Abe, Sambo and Ikey, and the fun commences.

One of the characters in the second act was named Broadway Kate, and I had an awful job to break in one of the Tommies to act and talk like a woman.

Another character was Alkali Ike, an Arizona cowboy, who just before the close of the play comes into the saloon and wrecks it with his revolver.

We had eleven three-hour rehearsals before I thought it advisable to present the sketch to the public.

The whole brigade was crazy to witness the first performance. This performance was scheduled for Friday night and everyone was full of anticipation; when bang! orders came through that the brigade would move at two that afternoon. Cursing and blinding was the order of things upon the receipt of this order, but we moved.

A rival company was already established in the village. They called themselves "The Bow Bells," and put on a sketch entitled, "Blighty—What Hopes?" They were the divisional concert party.

We hoped they all would be soon in Blighty to give us a chance. This company charged an admission of a franc per head, and that night our company went en masse to see their performance. It really was good.

I had a sinking sensation when I thought of running my sketch in opposition to it.

In one of their scenes they had a soubrette called Flossie. The soldier that took this part was clever and made a fine-appearing and chic girl. We immediately fell in love with her until two days after, while we were on a march, we passed Flossie with "her" sleeves rolled up and the sweat pouring from "her" face unloading shells from a motor lorry.

As our section passed her I yelled out: "Hello, Flossie; Blighty—What Hopes?" Her reply made our love die out instantly.

"Ah, go to h—!" This brought quite a laugh from the marching column directed at me, and I instantly made up my mind that our sketch should immediately run in opposition to "Blighty—What Hopes?"

When we returned to our billet from the march, Curley Wallace, my theatrical partner, came running over to me and said he had found a swanky place in which to produce our show.

After taking off my equipment, and followed by the rest of the section, I went over to the building he had picked out. It was a monstrous barn with a platform at one end which would make an ideal stage. The section got right on the job, and before night had that place rigged out in apple-pie order.

The next day was Sunday and after



Preparing the "Chow."

church parade we put all our time on a dress rehearsal, and it went fine.

I made four or five large signs announcing that our company would open up that evening at the King George the Fifth theater, on the corner of Amno street and Sandbag terrace. General admission was one-half franc. First ten rows in orchestra one franc, and boxes two francs. By this time our printed programs had returned from London, and I further announced that on the night of the first performance a program would be given free of charge to men holding tickets costing a franc or over.

We had an orchestra of seven men and seven different instruments. This orchestra was excellent, while they were not playing.

The performance was scheduled to start at 6 p. m.

At 5:15 there was a mob in front of our one entrance and it looked like a big night. We had two boxes each accommodating four people, and these we immediately sold out. Then a brilliant idea came to Ikey Cohenstein. Why not use the rafters overhead, call them boxes, and charge two francs for a seat on them? The only difficulty was how were the men to reach these boxes, but to Ikey this was a mere detail.

He got long ropes and tied one end around each rafter and then tied a lot of knots in the ropes. These ropes would take the place of stairways. We figured out that the rafters would seat about forty men and sold that number of tickets accordingly.

When the ticketholders for the boxes got a glimpse of the rafters and were informed that they had to use the rope stairway, there was a howl of indignation, but we had their money and told them that if they did not like it they could write to the management later and their money would be refunded; but under these conditions they would not be allowed to witness the performance that night.

After a little grousing they accepted the situation with the promise that if the show was rotten they certainly would let us know about it during the performance.

Everything went lovely and it was a howling success, until Alkali Ike appeared on the scene with his revolver loaded with blank cartridges. Behind the bar on a shelf was a long line of bottles. Alkali Ike was supposed to start on the left of this line and break six of the bottles by firing at them with his revolver. Behind these bottles a piece of painted canvas was supposed to represent the back of the bar, at each shot from Alkali's pistol a man behind the scenes would hit one of the bottles with his entrenching tool handle and smash it, to give the impression that Alkali was a good shot.

Alkali Ike started in and aimed at the right of the line of bottles instead of the left, and the poor boob behind the scenes started breaking the bottles on the left, and then the boxholders turned loose; but outside of this little fiasco the performance was a huge success, and we decided to run it for a week.

New troops were constantly coming through, and for six performances we had the "S. R. O." sign suspended outside.

### CHAPTER XIX.

On His Own.

Of course Tommy cannot always be producing plays under fire but while in rest billets he has numerous other ways of amusing himself. He is a great gambler, but never plays for large stakes. Generally, in each company, you will find a regular Canfield. This man banks nearly all the games of chance and is an undisputed authority on the rules of gambling. Whenever there is an argument among the Tommies about some uncertain point

as to whether Houghton is entitled to Watkins' sixpence, the matter is taken to the recognized authority and his decision is final.

The two most popular games are "Crown and Anchor" and "House." The paraphernalia used in "Crown and Anchor" consists of a piece of canvas two feet by three feet. This is divided into six equal squares. In these squares are painted a club, diamond, heart, spade, crown, and an anchor, one device to a square. There are three dice used, each die marked the same as the canvas. The banker sets up his gambling outfit in the corner of a billet and starts bally-hooing until a crowd of Tommies gathers around; then the game starts.

The Tommies place bets on the squares, the crown or anchor being played the most. The banker then rolls his three dice and collects or pays out as the case may be. If you play the crown and one shows up on the dice, you get even money, if two show up, you receive two to one, and if three, three to one. If the crown does not appear and you have bet on it, you lose, and so on. The percentage for the banker is large if every square is played, but if the crowd is partial to, say two squares, he has to trust to luck. The banker generally wins.

The game of "House" is very popular also. It takes two men to run it. This game consists of numerous squares of cardboard containing three rows of numbers, five numbers to a row. The numbers run from one to ninety. Each card has a different combination.

The French "estaminets" in the villages are open from eleven in the morning until one in the afternoon in accordance with army orders.

After dinner the Tommies congregate at these places to drink French beer at a penny a glass and play "House."

As soon as the estaminet is sufficiently crowded the proprietors of the "House" game get busy and, as they term it, "form a school." This consists of going around and selling cards at a franc each. If they have ten in the school, the backers of the game deduct two francs for their trouble and the winner gets eight francs.

Then the game starts. Each buyer places his card before him on the table, first breaking up matches into fifteen pieces.

One of the backers of the game has a small cloth bag in which are ninety cardboard squares, each with a number printed thereon, from one to ninety. He raps on the table and cries out: "Eyes down, my lucky lads."

All noise ceases and every one is attention.

The croupier places his hand in the bag and draws forth a numbered square and immediately calls out the number. The man who owns the card with that particular number on it, covers the square with a match. The one who covers the fifteen numbers on his card first shouts "House." The other backer immediately comes over to him and verifies the card by calling out the numbers thereon to the man with the bag. As each number is called he picks it out of the ones picked from the bag and says, "Right." If the count is right he shouts, "House correct, pay the lucky gentleman, and sell him a card for the next school." The "lucky gentleman" generally buys one unless he has a miser trace in his veins.

Then another collection is made, a school formed, and they carry on with the game.

The caller-out has many nicknames for the numbers such as "Kelly's Eye" for one, "Leg's Eleven" for eleven, "Clickety-click" for sixty-six, or "Top of the house" meaning ninety.

Empey tells in the next installment how the war is crumbling the British wall of caste, which once was insurmountable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### GREAT BIRDS OF OTHER DAYS

Bones Discovered Prove That in the Miocene Period They Were Truly of Enormous Size.

In so far as birds are concerned, some of the oldest fossils, in the matter of time (Miocene), which have fallen into the hands of science, are those representing the great, flightless, fossil avian giants of Patagonia in South America. They belong to the phororhacids, R. W. Shufeldt writes in the Scientific American.

Judging from such parts of their fossil bones as have been found, they were evidently great terrestrial birds of prey. Some of the species were small, but this is made up for by the others; and in the case of one of them (Orontornis) it had a thigh bone considerably larger and longer than that of an ox.

Of all the remarkable flightless birds of this group, however, was the giant phororhacos. It must have been over eight feet in height, with a skull bigger than that of a full grown horse, and much deeper from above downward. We know little or nothing of these birds or what led to their extinction. With its great hooked beak and powerful claws of great size, phororhacos must have been a terror to the animals upon which it preyed. Skulls and some other bones of this bird have been discovered.

Don't Be Like Her.

There are any number of pitfalls waiting the girl who is always setting her mother right, and who bemoans the fact that her parents are "so old-fashioned." And there is no better safeguard against the world's evils than confidence in a girl's heart that mother knows best.—Exchange.

## Women As Farm Helpers

May Ably Assist in Solving the Farm-Labor Problem—Many Ways to Render Service

While women can do much in the solution of the complex and rather pressing farm-labor problem, it should be understood that the man power of the country is not yet exhausted and that, except for certain lighter tasks, men are better adapted than women for farm labor.

On account of the demands for labor in necessary industries, and because for many years past the cities with their attractions of high wages and amusements have drawn many men from the farms, there is not now enough labor seeking employment to supply the demand of the farms for extra help, especially during the periods of seasonal strain for cultivating and harvesting.

While much is being done by the departments of agriculture and labor to mobilize man power for farming operations, much yet remains to be done if we are to make sure the saving of the crops which have been planted.

The primary responsibility must be assumed by the regions and communities most vitally affected, because no agency of government can create labor or compel men to pursue any particular vocation. In all towns and cities adjacent to agricultural regions there are many men of farm experience who can be spared for a day at a time or a week at a time, as the case may be, to help the farmers with their most pressing tasks. In many such towns and cities last year men were spared from ordinary business and industry, from offices and shops, and crops were cultivated and harvested which otherwise might have suffered serious loss. Such adjustments must be made this year and undoubtedly will be made when the communities affected come into a full realization of the necessities of the case.

In releasing the men of farm experience in the cities for farm labor, many women can be utilized to take their places for a few days at a time or for a whole season. Generally speaking, it will become more and more necessary for women to take the places of men in all occupations.

In addition to relieving men in towns and cities, women can actually perform many farm tasks such as dairying, vegetable cultivation, fruit gathering, etc. The precise method of utilizing women for farm labor cannot be prescribed in any uniform plan, but it will depend upon conditions in the community and upon the farms. Of course steps must be taken to see that women laborers are properly housed and otherwise are safeguarded from unnecessary hardships. Women who are not physically able to perform labor may be of great service to farmers by ascertaining their needs for labor and endeavoring to supply such needs. Organized groups of women eager to render public service might well undertake by personal visitation to make surveys of the farm-labor situation in their neighborhood. More helpful even than that in many places would be for some of the women of the towns and cities to take the places of their country sisters during the periods of labor stress and actually do the housework in order that the women of the farms may help their husbands. Some of the finest of our American women are cooking and washing dishes in the hospitals of France. The women of France are between the plow handles. No good woman would hesitate to keep house for her sick friends for a week. It would be beautiful service if city women would keep house for country women for a little while. Of course this is not as attractive or as romantic as binding up the wounds of soldiers, but it is one of the things that must be done if the soldiers are to be fed.

It does not seem to be possible to work out any uniform plan of mobilizing farm labor or of directing the employment of women on farms. The important thing is to get the problem fairly before the American people and specially before the community groups. When a group of Americans, whether of men or women, understand a problem or realize a necessity, they may be depended upon to solve the problem and to meet the necessity in the best possible way.

## Fish a Valuable Food

By the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Fish, which have always been reckoned as a valuable food, have been shown by a series of digestive experiments conducted by the department of agriculture to deserve a more important place in every diet. The tests show that fish are completely utilized in the body.

In the experiments Boston mackerel, butterfish, salmon and grayfish—a variety not generally used in this country—were made into "fish loaves" and served as a basis of a simple mixed diet to young men of healthy appetites.

Both the protein and the fat of the fish were well utilized. Following are the percentages of protein digested: Boston mackerel, 93.1 per cent; butterfish, 91.9 per cent; grayfish, 92.8 per cent, and salmon, 93.2 per cent. The percentages of fat digested were found to be: Boston mackerel, 95.2 per cent; butterfish, 86.4 per cent; grayfish, 94.3 per cent; salmon, 93.7 per cent.

In addition to the fish loaf the diet included potatoes, crackers, fruit, sugar and tea or coffee. On the average the subjects each day ate 440 grams of Boston mackerel, 471 grams of butterfish, 440 grams of grayfish, or 355 grams of salmon, indicating that in every case the fish was eaten with relish.

### Drafted Men Entitled to Pensions, Law Prescribes

Drafted men have the same rights to pensions as volunteers. Section 112 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, says: "When any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States in time of war is disabled by reason of wounds or disability received or incurred while in the active service of the United States in time of war, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the active service of the United States in time of war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any other time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such active service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws."

### Hay for Explosives.

The statement has been made by a representative of the government that 5,000,000 tons of coarse and grassy hay will be required within the year in the production of a filler in the manufacture of high explosives. This hay is thoroughly macerated, and 20 per cent of the bulk of explosives is said to be made of the resultant fiber, replacing the cotton formerly used. There are many places where such coarse, mixed hay can be grown, but where hay suitable for feed is difficult to produce.—Scientific American.

### Whirlpool Bath.

A whirlpool bath is the novel treatment applied at a hospital in Manchester, England, for cases of rheumatism, heart disease, shell shock and debility following typhoid and dysentery. The tank, large enough for 12 men, contains four feet of water and is provided with seats on which the bathers are immersed to their necks. The temperature is kept at 93 degrees Fahrenheit, just below that of the body.

## Whales and Porpoises Are Often Taken for Submarine By the Watchful Gun Crews.

There is peril in being a whale or a porpoise in the north Atlantic these days, according to Nelson Collins in the Century. If you are a whale, particularly a spouting whale, you are apt to be mistaken for a submarine; and if you are a porpoise, you are apt to be taken for a torpedo. There is many a shattered carcass and abashed gun crew. In the phosphorescence of even winter nights a porpoise just under the surface can make an experienced lookout have a moment's suspense. The line of white is a little narrow and a little high for a torpedo, but in the first moment a lookout isn't given to exact measurements. The white at bow and stern on a phosphorescent night is conspicuous evidence of a ship, though it is a question how plain it would be through a periscope at about its own level. From the decks of the ship itself or from the deck of an emerged submarine it flashes plain. If it could only be camouflaged along with the smoke. And on such a night in the zone there is the eerie sense of more than one submarine that has worked her way along in the white wake of a slow ship, keeping tab so through the night and waiting for dawn to sheer off and strike. That is why, as dark comes on, a destroyer is apt to drop back from the side of the ship and lurk along the wake, seeking its prey also. I remember one velvet black night. Suddenly a great white trail shot across our bow from port to starboard and just a few yards ahead. If a porpoise is too narrow to make a torpedo trail, this seemed too broad, but deep enough. It was the wake of a destroyer that had cut across in a hurry.

### Facts Worth Knowing.

An asbestos suit has been made for workers around furnaces. Stainless steel cutlery contains about 13 per cent chromium. The use of this ingredient in the manufacture of steel for this purpose has been temporarily stopped. "Colbaltrom" is a steel made by a newly-discovered process which permits of castings being made which will act like parts heretofore turned into shape. Iron alloyed with gold has been introduced as a substitute for tin in the making of cans.

## War Develops There Are Many Illiterates in U. S.

The war has, as Secretary Lane puts it in his letter to President Wilson and the chairman of the congress committees on education, "brought facts to our attention that are almost unbelievable" with respect to the prevalence of illiteracy in this country, observes the New York World.

Nearly 700,000 men of draft age cannot read or write in any language. There are over 4,600,000 illiterates above twenty years old or more. Illiterates above ten years of age—the common basis of reckoning—number 5,516,163.

Of an army so vast that, marching in pairs 25 miles a day, it would be two months passing the White House, as Mr. Lane figures, over 58 per cent are white and 1,500,000 are native-born whites. Immigration is by no means the sole factor in a condition that saps the economic as well as the mental resources of the country.

"An uninformed democracy is not a democracy," Secretary Lane asks the attention of congress for a bill forming a bureau of education for the eradication of adult illiteracy.

### Talking to One's Self Sign of Weak or Strong Intellect

Talking to one's self is generally considered a sign of a weak brain, said a doctor recently, but nothing could be a greater mistake. It is a sign of an extremely active brain. It may be a strong or a weak intellect, but the activity must be there to cause this peculiarity. If you will observe you will be astonished how many people you will meet on the street who are thinking aloud. The talking is done unconsciously. Often the people addicted to the habit, if you called their attention to it, would aver that they never were guilty of such a thing. Some of the brightest men I have ever known do their thinking aloud without knowing it, and, on the other hand, some of the weakest individuals mentally, whom I have met in my practice, keep up a continuous conversation with themselves. So it would seem that a man who talks to himself must be one of two extremes—a wise man or a fool.—Exchange.

The woman hodcarrier has made her appearance in New York city.

### A Rational Conclusion.

"The Binkses must buy everything on the installment plan."  
"What makes you think so?"  
"I heard Jimmy Binkses ask his father whether the new baby would be taken away if they couldn't keep up the payments."  
Easy.  
Wife—Your Aunt Maria is coming to visit us, but, really, I don't see how I can find time to entertain her.  
Hub—Invite your Aunt Eliza and they will entertain each other telling about their diseases.  
High Standard.  
"I hope I can support her in the style she is accustomed to."  
"Get wise to that style, though, before you marry her. I never knew my wife's people, but to hear her talk you'd think she was raised in a palace."



Hal Chase.

must be close to thirty-three years of age, yet to look at him in action one would never suspect that the Californian has seen nearly ten years of service in the major leagues.

He has not been troublesome at the bat thus far in the series, but he is all over his side of the field, and the base-runners never take more than a passing chance with his arm.

Apparently Chase has forsaken his desire to create trouble for the management or ownership, too. Hal seems to be one of the most satisfied members of the Reds, and he works like a Trojan for Matty. Like a good many other star pastimers, Hal possessed the disposition of a prima donna when in the American league, but his service in the Federal and since with Cincinnati has wrought a big change in the clever first baseman.

A corporation in Denmark makes a business of cleaning and disinfecting telephones.

### A FEW SMILES

Preferred Richard.  
It was the first time that Richard's father had seen "her," and they were talking things over.  
"So my son has proposed to you," he said, "and you have accepted him? I think you might have seen me first."  
She blushed sweetly as she replied: "I did, but I think I prefer Richard."  
No Danger.  
"I understand, Mrs. Grumpy, there was a great deal of vacillation in your family."  
"Yes, but none of it ever took."

# HOME TOWN HELPS

## IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

Thorough Planning Before Construction Is Begun Means Satisfaction When Home Is Completed.

Few persons in planning the location of a house take into consideration the necessity of having the rooms so placed as to make them as comfortable as possible. Little heed is paid as to which way the lot should face and on which side of the house certain rooms should be placed. Careful attention to what are considered for the most part as immaterial points in building location and design is very important and results in satisfaction after the house is built.

The lot should face either the south or west and whatever else is done the house must suit the grounds on which it is built. The dining room is a great factor, worthy of consideration, and it should be so planned as to leave south or east exposure. If so located it will be warmed by the morning sun and at other times will be sheltered from the hot sun. The living room or library should have south or west exposures. The hall in many instances may be made into a combination reception room and front hallway. In this way the living room or library is given more privacy.

Kitchens should be well lighted and ventilated, while bedrooms are much more comfortable when they are of ample size and have windows of sufficient size to provide light and air. Bathrooms should be featured by their cleanliness and lack of ornate trimmings. Open-work plumbing, thus exposing to view the pipes and giving an opportunity to clean them, should be a feature of these rooms.

Cellars are factors also needing attention. One with a cement floor in a house with a good foundation and guarded against waters from heavy storms should be sought, and this can be obtained by careful planning as to details.

## THREE THINGS TO CONSIDER

Vital Points Must Be Studied Before Work of Remodeling House Is Put Under Way.

In the problem of remodeling a country house three elements are vital in determining the plans: the site, the surroundings and the amount of money to be expended. The extent of the plot of ground, if restricted to a small area with little likelihood of future increase by accession, will be an important factor in deciding the general changes of the house, as some types of building require more space, further distance from the road and other essentials to bring out their best lines.

A country house should harmonize with its surroundings in design, color and materials. A house standing out boldly on the top of a hill and visible for miles should differ essentially in appearance from one nestling in among the trees at the edge of the woods, from a house on the banks of a lake or from a villa set back from the village street. Every natural advantage from the standpoint of health, view, light and convenience should be utilized; every disadvantage neutralized. The amount of money to be expended is a factor determining the extent and manner in which the other two vital elements may be best met and mastered.

### Home Beautifying.

The principles of proper planting are not hard to master. The shrubs should be massed into corners and borders, and a selection made differing in height so that all of them can be seen and intermingle in effect, with their bloom coming at different seasons, so that they are always interesting. You can easily choose this graduation from the lists referred to. One often sees an elegant house that lacks the final touch to change it into a "home." Landscape planting is the frame of the picture; the artistic setting; that final touch that changes your house to a home. As a background or frame to the picture which is to be created shrubs or trees are indispensable, the idea being to have the surroundings harmonize so that the impression will be comfortable and homelike.

### Consider Needs of Trees.

Two strong points must be urged in the planting of trees in either street or garden, but more especially in street trees. One of these is the matter of improving methods of watering. In all plantings on streets a tile, pipe or box should be placed so that water may be applied not less than three feet below the surface. A more important matter is that of adequate width in parkways. In some soils drainage is also necessary or good results will not be had.

### Paris Sets Good Example.

Paris contains 85,000 street trees and these constitute the city's chief claim to beauty. In spite of this being their most glorious possession the trees are maintained at considerable expense, for the soil of Paris is very poor. Yet how lamely do we plant and control, where the best trees nearly care for themselves throughout the year.

### His Compliment.

She—How is your youngest daughter getting on with her music?  
He—Splendidly! Her teacher says she plays Mozart in a way that Mozart himself would never dream of.—Boston Transcript.

### Work for All.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work with, for those who will; and blessed are the horny-handed sons of toil.—James Russell Lowell.



# Comfort and Entertainment for Soldiers

Theaters, Libraries, Hostess Houses and Club Rooms Meet Need of Men in Camp



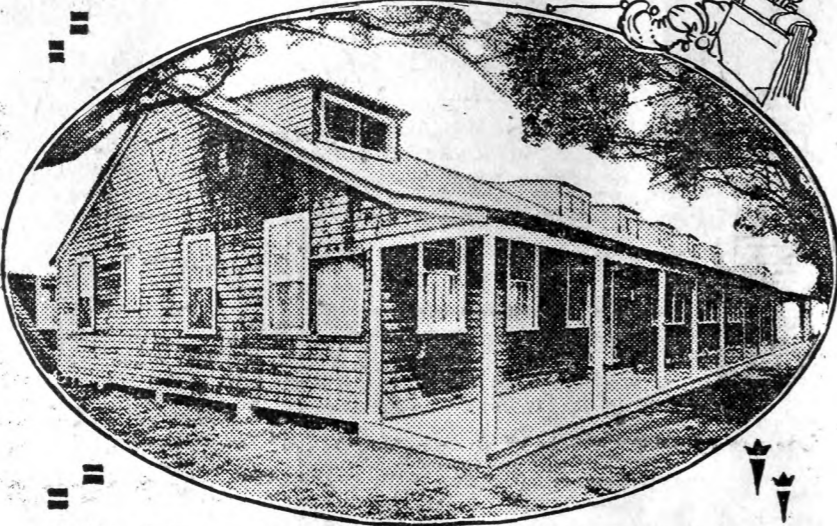
LIBERTY THEATER, CAMP TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE, KY.



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY AT CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, ILL.



INTERIOR OF HOSTESS HOUSE, CAMP LEWIS, WASHINGTON



NAVY Y.M.C.A. BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA

The war and navy departments' commissions on training camp activities were created at the beginning of the war to supply our young men everywhere in training with the normalities of life. Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of these twin commissions, wished to accomplish this by creating as little new machinery as possible. Therefore, the Young Men's Christian association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare board, the American Library association and all such already existing organizations were called upon to lend their cooperation. The Young Women's Christian association came into the camps later with that unique institution, the Hostess House. This house was designed primarily to take care of women visitors to the camps and furnish a place of meeting between them and the men.

The commissions were determined to cover the whole ground in furnishing amusement, recreation and educational facilities for the soldiers and sailors. Wherever there seemed to be a gap that no existing agency was particularly prepared to fill the commission supplied the need direct, meeting the problem of a place to go to and be entertained in the evenings. The post exchange, or soldier's co-operative stores, were similarly started in the 16 National army camps, and furnish a place where the men may spend their money. Everything is on sale there from a shoe shine to a pink valentine and from an ice cream soda to a song book of the kind that the men use when they gather together by the thousands for mass singing.

Club life in the camps is furnished through the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C., and in a few camps the Jewish Welfare buildings. Men may read, write, loaf and smoke, listen to music and write letters home in these buildings. Also, in the auditorium of each building, entertainments of all sorts or held. Camp talent musicals, athletic stunts, and imported entertainment programs all take place here, in addition to those given in the larger Y. M. C. A. auditorium in each camp, and in the Liberty theaters. The Hostess House furnishes the home life of the camp and has come to be popular with the men in the evenings all during the week. With the library to furnish him with plenty of good reading matter, and a quiet place to read in; with the post exchange playing the role of country store or corner drug store not only in supplying his needs, but in furnishing a place to meet his friends and swap stories—the men's needs are pretty thoroughly taken care of.

Thirty-six library buildings have already been completed in the military camps of the country, and others are under way. These buildings are made possible by a special grant from the Carnegie corporation of \$320,000, and other funds. The type of building chosen is new in the library world. They are wooden structures of rather plain design, similar to the usual type of buildings found in modern camps. Most of the buildings in the cantonments are 120 by 40 feet, while those in smaller camps are 93 by 40 feet. Special attention has been given to adequate facilities for heating, ventilation and light, and many features are now being added to make these quiet, restful buildings more attractive and inviting than would be expected in the usual camp equipment. Some of the buildings have spacious open fireplaces built into inviting nooks. Others have closed porches, and all are equipped with fire extinguishers, drinking fountains and running water.

The interior is one large reading room, with two bedrooms located at one end for housing the library staff. Trained librarians are in charge of each building. All of the shelves are open for inspection and contain from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes. Each building has a comfortable seating capacity for about 200 readers. In the library building is housed the main supply of books for the camp, and from it branches are maintained in the barracks, the mess halls, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings.

Each of the sixteen National army camps has been provided by the commissions on training camp activities with a Liberty theater building, having seating capacity of 3,000 and a stage accommodating the scenery for "Broadway" productions. These buildings are furnished with real fireplaces, dressing rooms and scenery for any ordinary production. There is also an orchestra pit where regimental bands play at every performance.

Nine theaters of a smaller type have been completed in the National Guard camps and others are in course of construction. The entire sixteen

## "White Flour in Paris"

Luncheon is an important meal in a French family, and too often the absence of the father at war has resulted in the absence of the mother at work—the children get luncheon at a school canteen, writes Mary Ross in Collier's Weekly. Beans, flour, meat, jam, sugar and cocoa are on the list of supplies that go regularly to many of these canteens to supplement the fare that the city can give. In one ward

of Paris there had been, before the war, the beneficent institution of an afternoon "souper"—a roll and chocolate which helped bridge the hungry gap between luncheon and dinner. It has been restored—a bakery over which floats a brand-new American flag busy baking nothing but trays and trays of Red Cross buns, compounded of white American flour, sugar and milk, according to a formula as delicious as it is scientific. Perhaps you dollar made one tray of 108. What the baker thinks of it is shown by his

demand for the American flag and a Red Cross sign. "Otherwise they might arrest me," he said. "But think of it—white flour in Paris!"

### What's in the Jackie's Kit.

It may be of interest to enumerate the various articles provided each soldier by the government for his personal equipment. The following items are issued to the recruits as the articles are needed: One pair of arctic, bathing trunks, two woolen blankets, whisk broom, scrub brush, shoe brush, assort-

ed buttons, needles and thread, clothes stops for tying each garment in a compact roll, knitted cap called a "watch cap," cloth "pancake" cap, cap ribbon, comb, two sets of heavy underwear, woolen gloves, a dozen handkerchiefs, two white hats, jack knife, blue-knit jersey, two white jumpers and trousers, pair of leggings, silk neckerchief, heavy blue overcoat, blue over-shirt and trousers, two towels, six pairs of woolen socks and a pair of high shoes. All this is provided without cost to the recruit.

# UNCLE SAM'S BIG WORK IN FRANCE

Gigantic Things Being Accomplished by Men From United States.

## SPEED ASTONISHES FRENCH

Immense Structures Spring Like Magic From Ground—Troops Slated for Three Months' Training Go Into Service.

With the American Army in France, —Americans in France who are familiar with the gigantic things Uncle Sam is doing here sometimes wonder if the people who are subscribing for Liberty loans and giving their full moral support to the national government fully realize what their money and their support are making possible over here in France, writes Don Martin in the New York Herald.

The rule of the army is that Americans must not boast. In simpler, backwoods language, Americans must say wood and let the other fellow do the talking. Consequently the folks back home get only fragmentary pictures of what Uncle Sam, three thousand miles away, is accomplishing.

Forests in places have been cleared away to make room for sidings. Immense structures have come almost like magic out of the ground. Railway tracks have been laid so swiftly that one could almost see them extend themselves. To see a thousand hardy, eager young Americans working in an isolated part of France is a sight to be encountered many times any day. And the work has just begun!

### Building Lines of Communication.

Only a few weeks ago while driving along a well-known highway of eastern France I saw young engineers surveying along a distance of perhaps twenty miles. They were young college men. A few days later they were thirty miles further along the road, and they had been digging holes and unloading coils of wire from trucks. Next day tamarac poles were scattered along the route. What I saw along this 50-mile strip was merely a duplication of what was going on in every 50-mile sector all the way from the coast to the front line. Now there is a fully-equipped American telephone line.

This is just an incident in the enormous program of organization and preparation which the United States is carrying out. If we lack perhaps in the long military experience of some of the other nations, no one can accuse Americans of lacking in quick organization and achievement in construction work. France is marveling at the speed with which our engineers and their bands of men have progressed with their mammoth tasks. She knows now, although she really never doubted, that the United States is in the war to a finish and is determined to prosecute it with the same vigor she has every other conflict she has ever engaged in.

American soldiers, as Secretary Baker predicted, have been pouring into France for several weeks. They are distributed in villages where until now no American was ever seen. One has but to see the gigantic barracks being erected here and there along the line of communications, to realize that stupendous things are in the immediate future. At one point thirty one-story frame buildings, each 100 feet in length, were built in two weeks. Now they are filled with soldiers going through intensive training for service at the front.

So, as the Americans are gradually coming to realize that somewhere back home there has been wonderful speed and efficiency in getting men across the Atlantic, the people of France are beginning to understand that Uncle Sam has a vast army here already. How

much of it will participate in the great battle which is still going on, no one can foretell. It is known only that American troops have been moving about recently and that many troops which were slated for three months' additional training behind the battle lines were found to be in a state of such perfection that they were ready to meet any emergency.

### French Rejoice; Americans in Line.

Americans were sent to the big front not long after the battle began. Official announcement to that effect was made. Publication of the fact caused a feeling of exultation to sweep over France. Everywhere one could hear the French saying:

### "America is now in the line!"

Americans had been in the front line before that, but not in the front line of the biggest battle of the war. The French newspapers commented widely on the matter and later gave great prominence to the statement of General Pershing that anything America has is at the disposal of France, for what use she wishes to make of it.

This was regarded by France as the most generous and patriotic offer ever made by one nation to another. The people of France are overjoyed. They never feared the result of the big battle now going on. Possibly they worried sometimes about the capacity of a nation bled as France has been bled to continue indefinitely if years were required to give the Germans the licking they deserve. But now they are flushed with optimism and confidence, and they are swelled with pride and a new love for America.



A. J. "Dad" Babcock, a ninety-seven-year-old ship worker, is spinning oakum in the Seaborn yards, at Tacoma, Wash. Babcock has been in the shipbuilding industry for 80 years and was the founder of the first shipyard at Tacoma.

# U.S. NEGRO'S IDEA BEATS THE TEUTS

Conceived in Georgia Village It Bears Fruit in No Man's Land.

## DEAD FOX AIDS AND ABETS

Now Abraham Lincoln Davis Goes Hungry to Feed Bunch of German Messenger Dogs Lured Into Trench.

With the American Army in France. —Of the two threads out of which this yarn is spun one started in a little village situated about 16 miles inland from Savannah, Ga., and the other started in the office of the German high command in Berlin. In the Georgia village—I don't recall the name of it now—a pickaninny developed the idea that the best kind of a dog to chase a rabbit was a long-legged dog. Likewise in the office of the German high command there developed the idea that a dog, having considerable intelligence, would make a better messenger than a German soldier on the battlefield, and also that if a dog had long legs he would be a faster messenger dog than a messenger dog with short legs.

### Threads Come Together.

So the threads of the story started far apart and stretched a long way to the French front, where the erstwhile pickaninny is a first-class private in the army of his Uncle Samuel, and where a short way off the German military dogs carry messages back and forth to the Boche pillboxes and advanced posts. Abraham (Lincoln) Davis—his pals all call him Ike—has dodged a lot of German bullets and gas grenades.

Ike hadn't been in the trenches long before he began to hear about the German messenger dogs. Every now and then, through a peephole in the top of

his trench, he caught sight of one of the messengers, although they generally did their work at night. He developed a respect and an admiration for these dogs, and he could scarcely choke down a fight when a sniper picked off one of the animals. When one of the dogs was brought in after a German raid, Ike made up his mind that he had to have one of those dogs to chase rabbits down in Georgia. I don't believe he realized that he was to have a kennel of them.

It was an evening in early spring when Ike was seated by the edge of a deep French well on the outskirts of a dilapidated little village, where he was billeted during a rest period. He saw something leaping along the top of a hill a mile away. A second sight told him it was a fox, and then he forgot about it. The next night and the day after Ike saw the fox, and then there flashed through his mind the remembrance that a dog that chased a rabbit chased a fox when he got a chance. To make this part of the story short, when he went back to the trenches a few days later Ike had the fox, dead.

On the next two or three nights Ike volunteered regularly for patrol duty in No Man's Land. The third night he got permission and took the dead fox with him.

### Gets Results at Last.

On the third night after he started patrolling with his dead fox, he got results. But let the next part of the story be told by Ike's commanding officer. I wish I could mention his name but the censorship rules forbid.

"It was along about 4 o'clock in the morning," this officer said, "just after one of our patrols had come in. I remember it was raining slightly. The patrol reported it had encountered no Germans and that things seemed rather quiet. I was about to go away when there was a scrambling underneath our wire and a German messenger dog popped over the edge of the trench and right into the arms of one of our big buck privates, named Davis. The dog had a message around his neck directed to one of the pill boxes, telling the gunners there that American patrols were out. I took the message and started to lead the dog away to have my orderly take care of it when Ike begged for it so earnestly that I told him to watch it while I got some sleep.

"I forgot all about the dog and was thinking of home and mother some hours later when one of the lieutenants reported that during the night six other German dogs had come into our trench at about the same place and that Ike had been near enough to grab each one of them. I went to look for Davis and that darkey had those seven dogs corralled in a ready-made dugout as neat as you please and was feeding them his own chow and all that he could beg, borrow or steal. I'm darned if I can explain it, but I know that if the gunners had got the instructions those dogs carried all our patrols wouldn't have come back.

### "Come on, I'll show you the circus."

He took me 200 yards away and as we mounted a little knoll I saw a big negro hastily completing the job of covering up something he had buried in a hole. He dropped the spade and saluted as his officer came up.

### "Private Davis," said the officer, "show the gentleman those dogs."

"Here they is, sub," he answered, and lifted a heavy board. Down through the opening were seven lanky dogs, with powerful legs and long noses.

### "Pug" Fined for Loafing.

Macon, Ga.—Pugilism is not a business and therefore anyone following that calling as a means of livelihood is a common loiterer, according to Recorder Maynard of the Macon police court. And because of that decision Pete Shaughnessy, claiming to be a pugilist, paid a fine of \$25 for loitering and \$10.75 more for being intoxicated.

## FRENCH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, IN HELMETS



Civilians in and near the fighting front have become accustomed to wearing the steel helmets worn by the fighters. Railroad station employees especially must be careful, for enemy air raiders find great pleasure in blowing up transportation centers.

## MENDING MOTHERS BIG HELP

Boys in Camp Look Forward to Their Coming with Real Cheer.

San Diego, Cal.—Camp Kearny, the great military training camp of southern California, is receiving almost daily attacks from an organization known as "The Mending Mothers."

Armed with needles and thread, patches and buttons, surprise attacks are made upon the various units and

clothing of all descriptions is mended, patched and repaired in tip-top shape, such as mothers only can do. Each soldier's "army trousseau" is thoroughly renovated and a note left for the soldier by the thimble squadrons telling the day or week the organization will again visit the regiment.

While the mending mothers sew away a regimental band furnishes music to the time of the needles and then over to the mess hall goes the entire organization for luncheon. "This organization is a real help to



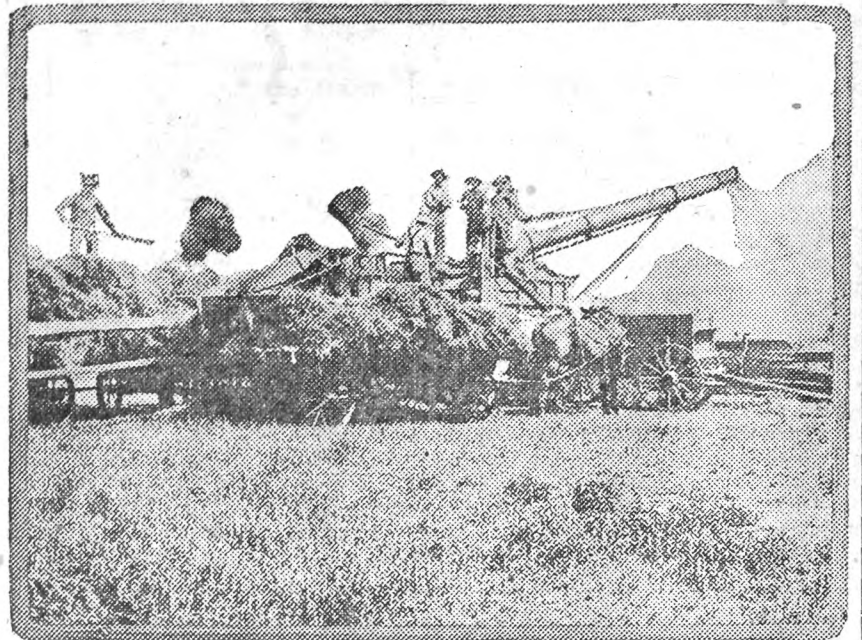
## Bureau to Save Grain in Threshing

How \$50,000,000 Worth of Wheat Alone May Be Conserved This Year By More Careful Methods

By ROBERT H. MOULTON.

The United States food administration grain corporation of New York estimates that approximately three bushels of grain are lost in every 100 bushels threshed, because of careless methods, and believes that this amount can be saved if every farmer in the country will follow certain simple rules which have been outlined. If this is done, and figuring on a basis of 800,000,000 bushels of wheat for this year's crop, which government reports indicate is exceedingly probable, it means that the staggering total of 24,000,000 bushels, worth, at \$2.20 a bushel, the huge sum of \$52,800,000 will be saved to this country. And this applies to wheat alone. The saving on oats and other small grains will be in proportion.

In order to impress upon the farmers the necessity of employing more careful methods in threshing, the food administration has just created a grain-threshing division, under the direction of Capt. Kenneth D. Hequem-bourg, an active wheat producer of Oklahoma, and has entered upon a campaign which it is hoped will bring about the desired result. It is proposed to carry on educational work among farmers through the medium of thresh-



Threshing Scene in the Great Wheat Belt.

ing committees which will be established in each county. These committees will be composed of the county food administrator, county agricultural agent and a retired thresherman representing the local council of defense.

Agriculturists, threshing machine men and others with an intimate knowledge of threshing-machine operations, readily admit that there is a big waste in threshing operations, but ask how much of this waste can be saved, and in what manner it can be accomplished. In answer to this, the food administration grain corporation states that it believes 1½ bushels in every 100 threshed can be saved by having all machines go into harvest in excellent repair, with ample power, and by seeing that during harvest they are sufficiently adjusted to meet varying conditions, so that a minimum of grain is blown into the straw pile; that one bushel in every 100 threshed can be saved by having all machines in such repair that very little grain leaks under and around them on to the ground, and if what does leak out in this manner, and is otherwise scattered about the machine, is cleaned and threshed before the machine leaves the field; that ¾ bushel in every 100 threshed can be saved by careful handling of bundles from the shock to the machine or stack, and by arranging the bundle wagons so that all grain which scatters therein shall be caught and saved.

The percentage of wheat which has been lost in the past by being distributed upon the ground or into straw piles to be fed later to the animals on the farm is a very considerable one, and farmers as a rule have overlooked these leakages with the excuse that the stock would get the benefit when they were turned in. The food administration is particularly anxious to discourage this practice during the present year, when no wheat at all should be fed to animals. Many reports have already come in of straw piles appearing green with sprouted grain. In some sections of Kansas threshing outfits made it profitable practice last year to follow other threshing outfits, purchase the straw pile and rethresh. Instances of from 3 to 7 per cent saving of wheat by this rethreshing process have been common.

The importance of having all machinery in perfect shape for threshing cannot be overestimated. This includes keeping the thresher cylinder up to speed; keeping all teeth straight and sharp; seeing that the pulleys and belts are capable of delivering sufficient power, with a safe margin of excess, to keep the separator up to the required speed, under average operating conditions; making proper adjustment of concaves and other parts of the separator, and arranging that extra supplies and repair parts are on hand.

## Infertile Eggs Keep Best

The greatest loss in preserved eggs comes from the fact that fertile eggs are preserved, according to C. S. Anderson of the Colorado Agricultural college. Fertile eggs will keep equally as well as infertile eggs, providing at no time they have been brought to a degree of heat where the germ starts to develop. In holding fertile eggs for preserving, they should not be allowed to get above 50 degrees Fahrenheit. During the early spring months this is easily done, but in warmer weather poultrymen should take the precaution and produce infertile eggs. Fertilization is not an incentive to egg production among domestic fowls, and the number of eggs produced will be in no way diminished.

The fertile eggs contain no germ to be developed, withstand more heat, are slow to decay, and can be preserved with the minimum amount of loss.

## Raise Mint and Parsley.

Start a little mint in an out-of-the-way corner. It is very handy and will live on for year after year. You will find it a welcome addition to cocktails, to lemonade and to iced tea. Added to lemon ice, it furnishes color and flavors it. It also will furnish material for mint sauce to serve with lamb and mutton. Parsley, too, should be planted. You will find use for it every day for garnishing and also for flavoring soups and cottage cheese.

## Mother's Cook Book

A bar of soap may become a murderous weapon. A poor cooking stove has sometimes been the slow fire on which the wife has been roasted.

### Good Wartime Dishes.

A most tasty combination which was discovered quite by accident is the following: In preparing a potato salad for a small family the addition of two guests made the stretching of the salad imperative, so a cupful of nicely seasoned cottage cheese, which had been left over, was added to the potato salad, making such a tasty one that hereafter we will use cottage cheese with our potato salad. A pimento had been used to season the cheese, which added to the appetizing flavor.

### Spiced Oatmeal Cakes.

Take one and a half cupfuls of wheat flour and oatmeal, one-fourth of a cupful each of sugar and raisins, one-

## Expert Explains How Coal Should Be Selected to Get Best Results From Furnace

Some valuable suggestions for selecting, storing and using coal in householding are offered by William H. Reid, chief smoke inspector of the city of Chicago. According to a ruling of the United States fuel administration domestic consumers who burned hard coal last winter may order two-thirds as much coal of this grade as they used last year. A one-third deficit must be made up of bituminous or soft coal from the mines of Illinois, Indiana and a small part of Kentucky.

"Anthracite coal, on account of requiring less attention, has always been considered the ideal coal for householding purposes," said Mr. Reid. "A round fire pot can be filled and left alone for from 12 to 15 hours. This is so because the anthracite coal is necessarily a slow-burning fuel and delivers its heat very slowly. It also contains more heat units per pound than the average bituminous coal, and for that reason more bituminous coal than anthracite is required to do the same amount of heating."

"The householder in buying soft coal for his bins should select a coal of the same size as the hard coal used. The size should not exceed three-inch lumps. Soft coal is a freer burning fuel on account of the gas it contains. For this reason the two exhibit different characteristics when burning and should not be fired in the same way. "Bituminous coal should be fired by placing the fresh charge on one side of the grate only, leaving part of the sur-

fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, a half teaspoonful of baking powder, three tablespoonfuls of fat, one-fourth of a cupful of molasses and a half teaspoonful of cinnamon. Heat the fat and molasses to the boiling point, mix and bake in muffin pans for 30 minutes.

### Virginia Spoon Bread.

Add a half cupful of hominy to a quart of water and cook for 25 minutes, then add two teaspoonfuls of salt, three beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of shortening; add a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of cornmeal and one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix and beat thoroughly, then bake in a well greased dish 45 minutes. Serve with a spoon from the dish.

### Oat Crackers.

Take two cupfuls of rolled oats ground through the meat chopper, add one-fourth of a cupful of milk, one-fourth of a cupful of molasses, one and a half tablespoonfuls of fat, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda and

face of the fuel bed uncovered. The volatile matter arising from the freshly fired coal is ignited by the red-hot coal of the uncovered part of the fire and a large part of it burns in this way. If the entire surface of the fuel bed is covered with a heavy charge the volatile matter from the fired coal does not ignite for a considerable length of time after firing and passes away unburned as tarry, greenish yellow smoke.

"The furnace and flues become filled with smoke and when the fire finally works its way through the fresh layer of coal the smoke and gas may ignite with an explosion violent enough to cause damage. These explosions are more likely to happen with finer grades of coal.

"The first mentioned method of firing reduces the amount of soot deposited in the flues so that less frequent cleaning is necessary; it also economizes the coal by reducing the heat losses from incomplete combustion and allows the heat to be transferred to the boiler direct. To attempt to burn anthracite coal from the side only does not work out successfully; it is necessary to spread this coal completely over the bed of live fire underneath. Anthracite fires should be disturbed as little as possible."

## THE NEW MINUTEMAN

He was working just as peaceful as he used to work at home— That's anywhere you care to name from Galveston to Nome— He was oiling up an engine, or was trying with a spade, When the Teutons took a notion that they'd like to start a raid.

Well, the worker saw them coming—like the spawn spilled out of hell— And he cocked his Yankee eye at them and said: "Oh, very well, If my job is interrupted I'll find something else to do."

Then he halted a wounded Tommy and he said "See here, my son, I would thank you mighty kindly if you'd let me have your gun. For those chaps have stopped my working and I feel chock-full of spite, So I guess I'll dig a shelter hole and settle down to fight."

He hadn't soldier training and he didn't need command, But he knew the proper place was "front," and there he took his stand. Like a soldier of the soldiers, like a peer among his peers, For the credit and the honor of the Yankee Engineers.

And he may be dead or living, but wherever he is found He will sure be facing forward and holding hard his ground; And he holds his proper station in the hearts of those at home— That's everywhere that you can name from Galveston to Nome! —C. C. A. Child, in "The Fighting Engineer."

## Men Having Gray Eyes Have Proved to Be Best Marksmen

Gray-eyed men, says a Fort Worth correspondent, are the best marksmen. This has been proved after eight months' experience at the rifle range of Camp Bowie, and besides old army experts will tell you the same thing.

When Capt. E. R. Breese was here giving his instruction in the use of the new rifle he said that proficiency in marksmanship usually ran according to the color of the eyes, men having gray being the best shots, gray-blue coming next, blue third, hazel fourth, brown fifth, and black sixth.

Records show that soldiers whose eyes are light brown to black cannot shoot with accuracy at a distance greater than 500 yards and at 800 yards miss the target altogether. Even with different nations the color of the eyes has determined shooting ability. Nearly every Mexican has brown or black eyes and they—well, they are the poorest shots in the world.

## Timely Thoughts.

When passion is king, reason is dethroned.

Any man who speaks nothing but the truth is never garrulous. If Ananias were living today he would not be considered so much.

Usually the more money a man has the more selfish his children are.

A woman may talk until things get serious and then give the man a chance.

Every man knows how mean his acquaintances are, but he is never absolutely sure about himself.

## Interesting Discovery.

The Roman occupation of England was recalled by a discovery made a few days ago at Stalbridge, Dorset. Working in his garden, a man dug up a skeleton. Examining it he found it to be in a perfect state of preservation, the teeth being quite sound. In the mouth was a coin bearing the inscription of Caesar Augustus.

three teaspoonful of salt. Mix and roll thin, cut in squares and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. This recipe makes three dozen cookies.

## Oatmeal Pudding.

Take two cupfuls of oatmeal, two cupfuls of chopped rhubarb and half a cupful of raisins with half a cupful of sugar and a grating of nutmeg. Mix the fruit and sugar and put it with the oatmeal in layers in a buttered baking dish and bake until the fruit is well cooked. Serve with cream and sugar.

## Gingerbread.

Beat one egg, add a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of ginger, two cupfuls of flour, a half cupful of melted fat, one cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt and lastly a cupful of boiling water in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

Neelie Maxwell

# Y. M. C. A. PUT IS THEIR HANGOUT

Yanks Travel Many Miles to Spend Evening in the Club.

## SOMEBODY ALWAYS ON JOB

"Y" Guy Can Be Depended Upon to Get Move On in Emergency—Men Made to Feel Perfectly Free and Unrestrained.

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KEL- LAND.

Paris.—Thirty sailors off an American war vessel hired a motor truck and drove nine miles to get to the Y. M. C. A. club in a famous French city. I asked them why.

"Because it's a regular hangout," one of them said, and another added, "Because you get white bread with butter on it, and eggs fried on both sides and coffee with piano accompaniment."

As soon as I broke into the place I found why men would ride nine miles on a truck to loaf there from eight until eleven.

It wasn't the sort of place folks in the United States imagine a Y. M. C. A. to be. It was a swelteringly hot night, and the broad front steps were lined from end to end with men in khaki and men in navy blue. They were gassing and smoking until the place looked as if the captain had ordered a smoke screen to help him through the submarine zone.

From the street you could hear a piano doing business and a lot more men in uniform howling, "Joan of Arc." If the mothers of these boys could have heard that racket their hearts would have dropped off a pound of weight and increased their beat by ten to the second. They sang as if they were glad to be alive.

Right on the job. And then somebody busted up the game. A sailorman came in and made the announcement that the driver of their truck refused to take them back to quarters again, and it was a walk of nine miles on a hot night, or a stretch in the brig for them. Gloom descended. Then somebody turned around and belted, "Where's one of them 'Y' guys?"

A "Y" guy happened to be on the spot and in a second he was surrounded, not by a crowd of men who were angry or in a mood to demand something, but by fellows who were mighty courteous in an unpleasant situation. That was something worth remarking, and it made you sort of glad to be around.

They put the thing up to the "Y" guy and one fellow said sort of bashful-like, "We don't want to act like we was puttin' this up to you. 'Tain't your fault, but—"

It was apparent they had gotten the idea somehow that you could depend on a "Y" guy to get a move on him, and the "Y" guy allowed as much.

"Sure, it's up to us," he said, "that's why we're here." Inside of twenty minutes he was back with a big truck with a red triangle on the side of it. He tucked the thirty sailormen into it and off they went to keep their appointment with their boss.

That, quite likely, is one reason why they rode nine miles to spend an evening in the Y. M. C. A., because they knew somebody was on the job.

Like You Owned the Place. Another reason is that you don't have to knock, show a ticket, wiggle your first finger or roll over and play dead to get in. You just walk in like you were there to foreclose a first mortgage on the place.

When you walk through the front

door you don't run into a lecture hall, though there is one upstairs, and the odor that comes to your nose isn't the odor of sanctity. It's the smell of fried eggs. The cafeteria is the first thing you meet, and if you are wise you get acquainted with it and stay acquainted while you are in this locality, for it is the best and cheapest place to eat in town. I know because I tried several.

The most impressive thing about it is the complete absence of an ostentatious welcome. You just help yourself and nobody says a word. You wander in and eat and wipe your mouth on your sleeve and hike upstairs to mess around on a piano or write a letter or play billiards, or to do as you doggone please. You are free. To be able to make a huge number of men feel perfectly free and unrestrained and at home is quite some little accomplishment. I haven't had time to find out how it is done, but the next time I have a party at my house I'm going to try it on. It's the real thing in hospitality.

## PLAY-GIRL OF WESTERN FRONT

Wonderful Part Played by Elsie Janis in Keeping Up Morale of Troops.

## SINGS TO BOYS OVER THERE

Many a Company Has Marched to First Night in Trenches With More Gallant Swing Because Elsie Cheered Them on Way.

By ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Paris.—The theater was no theater at all. It was just the great train shed which serves as the workshop and headquarters for a small army of American engineers who are lending the P. R. R. touch to the astonished landscape of France. Though retreat had sounded an hour or so before, it was packed to suffocation with Yanks, for all that day rickish posters, turned out in the company painter's best style, had intrigued the eye with the modest announcement:

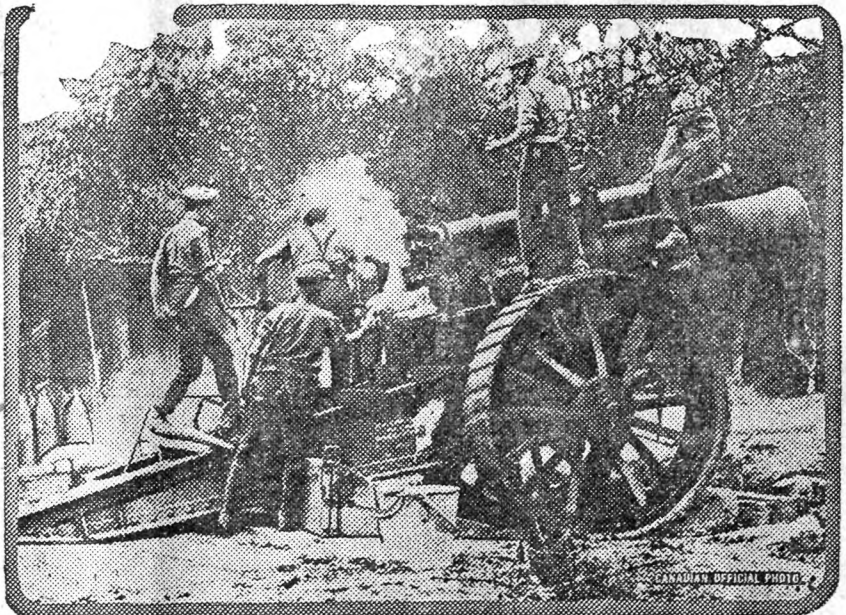
ELSIE JANIS—AMERICA'S GREAT- EST ACTRESS—FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

And at last, with warning toots from a distant whistle and a great wave of laughter as the order was passed along to clear the track, a locomotive trundled in out of the night, in its cab a pair of proud and grinning engineers, on its coveatcher Elsie Janis. A moment later and the engine was near enough to the stage for her to clear the space at a single jump and there she was, with her black velvet tam pushed back on her tossing hair, with her eyes alight and her hands uplifted, her whole voice thrown into the question which is the beginning and the end of morale, which is the most important question in the army:

"Are we downhearted?"

The Thunderous Response. You can only faintly imagine the thunderous "No" with which the train shed echoed. And it is the whole point of Elsie Janis—as well as the whole point of all the mummies now being booked to play for the A. E. F.—that whatever the spirit of the boys before her coming, they really meant that "No" with all there was in them, that any who might have been just a little downhearted before, felt better about

## HEAVY CANADIAN HOWITZER IN ACTION



Canadian gunners are kept busy feeding this heavy Canadian howitzer that is here shown in action.

## CUT TIME ON SHIPS

New Record for Rapid Construction Is Set.

Baltimore Shipbuilding Company Reduces the Present Average by Half.

Washington.—In its effort to set a new record for rapid ship construction, the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company has cut in half the present average time for construction of contract steel ships. This average for the 12 contract steel ships built to date is 130-5-6 days.

In previous days a year was regarded as fast time for building a steel vessel of or above 6,000 tons.

The ten fastest built vessels for the shipping board have averaged 99-9-10 days between keel laying and delivery. The 5,500-ton collier Tuckahoe, record holder in this or any other year, was

built in 37 days. On the list of the ten fastest built ships the slowest time was 119 days. Here is the list:

- Tuckahoe, 5,500 tons, New York Shipbuilding company, 37 days.
- West Llanga, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 78 days.
- West Aleck, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 92 days.
- Ossineke, 8,571 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 108 days.
- West Durfee, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 111 days.
- Canoga, 8,548 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 112 days.
- Westgrove, 8,800 tons, Columbia River S. B. Co., Seattle, 112 days.
- Western Queen, 8,800 tons, Skinner & Eddy corporation, Seattle, 113 days.
- Lake Huron, 3,100 tons, American S. B. Co., Chicago, 117 days.
- Lake Forest, 3,100 tons, American S. B. Co., Chicago, 119 days.

On the Pacific coast the five vessels built in the fastest time have averaged 100-1-5 days between keel laying and delivery; on the Great Lakes, 124-2-5 days; on the Atlantic coast, 209-1-5 days.

## PLAN BOYCOTT ON GERMAN MADE GOODS

Seattle, Wash.—A nation-wide boycott of German-made goods for a generation after the war will be enforced by the women of America if the Huns inflict cruelty on any American prisoners or fail to treat them according to the recognized usages of war. This is the plan originated by Mrs. E. A. Strout of this city, who is enlisting the aid of every woman in the city and state to help her carry the propaganda to all American women.

it after seeing and hearing her. For, like the rare officer who can inspire his men to very prodigies of valor, so the flashing Elsie is compact of that priceless thing which, for lack of a less pedantic phrase, we must call positive magnetism. More than one company has marched off to its first night in the trenches with brighter eyes, squarer shoulders and a more gallant swing because, at the very threshold of safety, this lanky and lovely lady from Columbus, Ohio, waved and sang and cheered them on their way.

That is why, when the history of this great expedition comes to be written, there should be a chapter devoted to the play-girl of the western front, the star of the A. E. F., the forerunner of those players who are now being booked in the greatest circuit of them all, the Y. M. C. A. huts of France.

For her, and for her like, there is always room. And work aplenty to do. There are troops to be fired—as by martial music—on the edge of the advance.

Elsie Janis (and mother) are having the time of their lives, and she meant every word of it when she called back to all her brothers and sisters of the stage to come or they would never know what they had missed.

Barn-Storming With Vengeance.

For Elsie it has been barn-storming with a vengeance, a tour of tank towns in more senses than one. It has meant traveling without a maid for once in a way, playing a whole season with a one-dress wardrobe, bivouacking in strange and uninviting hotels.

It has meant warbling as a cabaret singer among tables of some officers' mess or mounting a bench to sing through the windows of some cantonment barracks where the isolated doughboys had been tearing their infected hair with disappointment because they had heard she was in the post and knew they could not get out to see her.

It has meant lingering for an extra performance at some hut because a whole new audience was coming through the starlit heavens from the aviation camp down the lines.

In all her years on the stage she has known no such tumultuous, heart-warming welcomes as are her nightly portions in the biggest time a booking office can offer to a player in the year 1918.

The boys swarm up on the stage and slap her on the back and vow there never was such a girl since the world began. They cheer her until they are hoarse, and she is dizzy with pride.

## SURPRISE FOR CHURCH FOLKS

Called an Hour Earlier for Prayer Meeting and Set to Digging Dandelions.

Denver, Colo.—Every member of City Park Baptist church was urgently requested to attend a special mid-week prayer meeting and to be on hand an hour earlier than usual. When the "worshippers" arrived the pastor produced an old case knife for each member, pointed to a church lawn badly cluttered by dandelions and told men and women alike to get busy. At the end of an hour of digging the lawn was clear of weeds.

## ICED DRINKS UNDER BAN

State Food Administration of Arkansas Rules Out Cooling Beverages.

Little Rock, Ark.—The girls may continue to wear \$90 gowns, \$25 boots and hose that cost more than a pair of shoes did a generation ago, but in this town they will not flirt among the round tables in the soda joints, sipping soft drinks at the expense of soldier boys or loving swains. The state food administration has knocked these good times on the head. The girls must learn that the country is at war. No more, according to the order of the food administration, shall soft drink stands serve iced tea, sherbet and water ices. An order has also been issued denying manufacturers of soft drinks who have used their 1918 sugar allotment more sugar for the remainder of the year.

A large flour mill in Argentina burns much of its bran for fuel and finds that 100 tons of it has about the same heating value as 60 tons of coal.

## TAKES DAUGHTER TO CAMP

Virginia Draffee, Sole Support of Child, Carries Her With Him to Cantonment.

Camp Lee, Va.—A. W. Carpenter, a Virginia draffee, arrived at the camp with his three-and-a-half-year-old daughter. He claimed he was the sole support of the child and had brought her to camp, hoping to keep her with him. The nurses at the base hospital will "adopt" the child if the father gives his legal consent.

## Eagle Attacks Woman.

Franklin, W. Va.—A bald eagle that has made frequent excursions into this part of the country made a vicious attack on Mrs. Anna Simmons while she was walking to her home near this city. Three deep wounds were made in her face where the eagle's talons had gouged into the flesh. Will Halterman, who ran to her assistance, was also attacked and forced to seek shelter.

It is right to resist oppression.

## FACING FACTS

By KATHERINE HOPSON.

Ever since Arthur Denby and Lucille Bard had taken away the stigma of "unlucky thirteen" from their class by becoming one, they had planned to hold a class reunion at their home; and one summer, five years after bringing it about, they were all there, the original thirteen, together with the wives and husbands of the six married ones.

On the outskirts of the merry group sat Ethel Claxton. Somehow she was usually the odd girl in every gathering. She felt herself so now, although there was an even number of men and girls at the Denbys' house party. She knew that on the present occasion their hostess had paired her off with Ted Foster. Nevertheless both he and Brian Hedrick vied with each other in their attentions to pretty, frivolous Sibyl Landon.

The same state of affairs continued next day when the entire party, packed in various conveyances, started to Rainbow falls for a beefsteak fry.

"It's really tragic," she thought. "This will-o'-the-wisp, end-less-chain business"—my caring for Ted and his infatuation for Sibyl, who doesn't care a straw for him.

The day dragged and after the picnic dinner, while the others were grouped about the camp fire, Ethel stole away unobserved.

It was not until a couple of hours later, when Mrs. Denby was rounding up her party preparatory to going home, that they actually missed her. Then the cry went up: "Where's Ethel?"

"We must look for her," declared Arthur Denby. "She may have wandered much farther than she realized and lost her way."

They separated, little groups going in different directions. All felt a sense of guilt for neglect toward the girl whom they had known so long, yet none knew well.

"I counted on you, Ted, to help make things pleasant for Ethel," reproved Mrs. Denby in an aside.

"I'm afraid I've been a bit remiss," Foster answered contritely. And in that mood started off alone, determined to find her. It seemed to him that the green, rushing water of the rapid mountain stream mocked him. When he reached a point that commanded a view of the falls he suddenly caught sight of her quietly sitting on an overhanging rock watching the changing play of waters.

"Hello," he called, patent relief in his voice. "You've given us the scare of our lives."

"Why, what's the matter?" "We've been hunting you for the last hour. Thought you were lost sure enough."

"Is it late?" she asked. "Yes—you know darkness comes in a hurry up here in the mountains. We'd better hurry back—the others are ready to start home." Now that she was found and was safe, he was ready to relegate her to the background once more.

For a moment she was silent, then said: "I'm not ready to go yet." She spoke quietly, but there was a strange gleam in her gray eyes.

"Not ready? Why, they're all waiting," he returned in surprise. "Let them wait! I must have a few minutes—you know when anything first comes out of its shell it's a bit wabbling—and—needs a little time to recover itself."

"What do you mean?" In sheer surprise he dropped down on the rock beside her.

"She laughed. "Just what I've said. I've done a lot of thinking in the two hours I've been sitting here. I've been facing facts, in other words, and am determined to be a different sort of person than the one you've known before."

He still stared half-comprehendingly, and she hurried on: "I see that the neglect and indifference I've always met with have been largely my own fault. I didn't impress others. I've decided to throw overboard everything I've cared for before and start life on a different basis—in lighter vein as it were."

"What do you mean by things you've cared for before?"

"Well—you, for instance. I admit I used to care tremendously. But you—you never paid any more attention to me than I'd been a figure in the wallpaper. But that's all over and done with now. I'm born anew



# "BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.



## WHEN HE WAXED ELOQUENT

Photograph Record of Just What Mr. Smith Said Might Have Been Interesting.

Speaking at a dinner, Representative Joseph J. Russell of Missouri referred to the glory of feminine fashions and fittingly related a little story along that line.

Recently Smith and Jones met in a restaurant, and while daintily manipulating the abbreviated bits, their talk turned to a comparison of domestic expenses. First it was beef, next it was butter and finally millinery came up for a few sibilant remarks.

"You should have seen the peach of a hat my wife toted home a few days ago," said Smith. "It was all plumes and other embellishing things, and after telling me that it was standing against my account at \$50 she sweetly asked me what I thought of it."

"I see," was the smiling response of Jones. "Of course you told her."

"Oh, yes," answered Smith, with a grim expression. "I simply raved over that hat for an hour."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

**A Pathetic Figure.**

When a woman who married a man to reform him lives to be sixty years old without becoming a widow, she is about as pathetic a picture of animated weariness as one ever sees.

Love is sometimes blind and sometimes only a blind.

## CASUALTIES IN INDUSTRIAL WORK

Figures From Pennsylvania Show Remarkable and Alarming State of Affairs.

**TOLL GREATER THAN WARFARE**

More Killed and Injured Than There Were in Our Army in France During Nine Months They Were Abroad.

From figures that come from the department of labor and industry of Pennsylvania it would appear that industry takes a much greater toll in dead and injured than does the war on the men in the trenches. It is rather alarming, the extent of accidents, in view of the precautions that have been taken to prevent them.

In seven months there were 141,475 accidents in the industries in Pennsylvania, and of this number 1,377 proved fatal. The cost in compensation amounted to more than \$4,000,000, which shows that accidents are costly as well as uneconomic.

Compare these figures with the casualties of the American expeditionary forces now in France. The estimates of the number sent abroad vary, but it seems to be agreed that by this time there are more than 800,000 men.

It has been nine months since they first went under fire, and in that period the casualties have numbered 6,848, of which number the deaths in action, from disease and other causes have amounted to 2,755.

Of course, there are more than 800,000 persons engaged in the industries in Pennsylvania, but even if they are placed at 8,000,000, or nearly four times the number of men we now have engaged in France, it will be noticed that the percentage is tremendously greater.

Yet these persons are supposed to be engaged in peaceful pursuits, and naturally they ought to be safer than they are.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**GENERAL LABOR NEWS**

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The war has cost Austrian trade unions 248,258 members.

Over 54,000 women are now employed in England's banks.

Brooklyn (Pa.) Laborers' Protective union has increased wages.

The British Trade Union congress has met regularly since 1871.

Cigarmakers' International union has a strong organization in Porto Rico.

A Saturday half holiday has been granted women in the clothing trade in France.

Ninety per cent of the munitions sent from England to France are made by women.

The German laws enforce the fullest espionage on all laborers, agricultural and others.

Forty per cent of all persons engaged in agriculture in southern states are colored.

The average daily wage of male employees in 35 occupations in France is \$1.07.

The demand of the New York Musicians' union for higher wages has been rejected.

Omaha (Neb.) Sheet Metal Workers' union has advanced wages from 60 to 65 cents an hour.

More than 600 women have applied for the nurses' training camp at Vassar college this summer.

At the Kansas State Agricultural college there are 150 women studying to become electrical engineers.

Thousands of married women in this country are returning to jobs which they held before being married.

The United club, with 600 members, all self-supporting girls, has opened a fine big clubhouse at New York.

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Many women are employed about the airship factories of France. They are hoisted in boatswain's chairs and work on big fabric envelopes.

England's co-operative movement owns its own tea gardens in India and Ceylon, palm oil plantations in West Africa and wheat fields in Canada.

The United States department of labor estimates that 1,500,000 men employed in non-essential industries will have to be trained to war production.

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In Great Britain a new provision of the national insurance act requires that every man who joins the army or navy be insured and his premiums deducted from his pay.

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Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric trainmen demanded an increase of 15 cents an hour, claiming they cannot live on their present wage of 41 cents. Their contract continues two years more.

**INDUSTRIAL NOTES**

There are 2,000,000 members of labor unions in this country.

Membership in the British National Amalgamated Union of Labor is 1,011,456.

California has enacted a \$10 a week minimum wage for female laundry workers.

About one hundred women are employed in the British national physical laboratory.

Wages of Paisley (Scotland) coal carters have been advanced from \$10 to \$10.75 weekly.

A retirement law for superannuated federal employees seems to be reasonably within sight.

More than 3,000,000 men have been withdrawn from industry in Britain to serve with the colors.

Industrial Workers of the World are barred from membership in the United Mine Workers' organization.

Venezuela recently enacted legislation providing for the safety and health of industrial laborers.

It will take \$35,000,000 to provide temporary housing for the Emergency Fleet corporation's employees.

The Seamen's International Union of America is again advocating government operation of all shipyards.

Herts (England) war agricultural committee has started a library of fiction for girls working on the farms.

In one of the largest British munition factories where 35,000 workers are employed more than 33,000 are women.

There is a dearth of laborers in Mayo, Ireland, owing to the exodus of men to England to work in the munition factories.

Keene (N. H.) local bookbinders has reduced the working week four and one-half hours and increased wages \$2 to \$6 a week.

Memphis (Tenn.) contractors have accepted the new wage scale of Electrical Workers' union, which raises rates 50 cents a day.

Louisville (Ky.) stove mounters have secured an agreement which changes a ten-hour day and \$3 to a nine-hour day and \$4.50.

Half a million dollars is being spent on a scheme for employing disabled soldiers and sailors in the British diamond cutting industry.

No less than 2,500 American women doctors have applied for overseas service to aid the stricken women and children of the war zone.

Minnesota state arbitration board has ruled that wages of painters in St. Paul and Minneapolis shall be increased 7 1/2 cents an hour.

Three thousand strikers in the employ of the Great Central railway (British) works resumed work when their wages were increased 12 1/2 per cent.

Resolutions were adopted by the American Federation of Labor, in convention at St. Paul, Minn., asking the United States government to take over the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies to avert a strike of telegraph operators.

The United states of Mexico adopted a constitution in the year, 1857, which continued in force until superseded by a new constitution promulgated February 5, 1917. The new constitution contains a number of provisions of importance to labor, some of them being in advance of the generally accepted legal regulations of this country.

**A Fantastical Terror.**

"It's curious how soldier uniforms always show an influence on feminine fashions." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But I hope we won't keep on shortening skirts until we begin to imitate the Scottish Highlanders."

**Salvationists Raise Silk Worms.**

An annual silk camp for the cultivation of the silkworm has been established by the Salvation Army in a 10,000-acre mulberry forest near Lahore, India.

## GUARD HEALTH OF WORKER

Of Paramount Importance to Nation, Is Declaration of United States Senator France.

"With government insurance for soldiers and sailors as a splendid beginning and the movement for workmen's health insurance advancing rapidly in this country, the time is near when full protection will be afforded wage earners and their families against the suffering and impaired efficiency due to sickness, just as workmen's compensation protects them in cases of industrial injury," declared United States Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland in an address at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"Both in the successful prosecution of the war and in the world competition that will follow the return of peace," he said, "it is of paramount national concern that enlightened measures be taken promptly for conserving to the utmost the health and efficiency of the industrial workers, upon which national power rests. Health insurance, with adequate medical and maternity care and cash benefits, is the most pressing next step in social legislation based on sound economics."

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Let Your Uncle Do It.

Let Uncle Sam do the spending
now; you spend later. Buy War
Savings Stamps and save.

The ability of the Americans to
save is a measure of their patriotism
and their ability to win the war.
Save and buy War Savings Stamps.

Every dollar loaned the Govern-
ment helps save the lives of your
boys at the front. Buy War Savings
stamps.

One War Savings Stamp will feed
a soldier or a sailor for a week or
buy gas for an hour's flight in an
aeroplane.

It "over the top" with Pershing.
money in foolish non-essentials, send
Buy War Savings Stamps.

Isn't This Worth While?

A year has gone by and the
change of our great country from a
peace-loving nation to a mighty war
machine is not yet complete. Al-
though we have done much, a great
amount remains to be accomplished
and the great glory of it all—and a
true glory it is, for the war we are
fighting is the most just war that
has ever been fought—is that you
and I and everybody else can help
bring freedom and democracy to the
entire world. Do not make the mis-
will not help, or the equally great
mistake on the other side that you
have done your share and let others
carry on the war. Just think of it
—a little pleasure denied yourself
here, a little something gone without
and the money saved and loaned at
interest to your Government will aid
in making millions of others free, al-
lowing them and their children for
the centuries to come to enjoy the
liberty and freedom that has been
yours all your life. Share in this
glory by investing in War Savings
Stamps.

Following the order issued during
the week from United States Food
Administration for New Jersey, by
which new limitations were imposed
upon the constituency of free lunches
served in bars and cafes, agents of
the administration, acting under di-
rection of Frederic E. Mygatt, head
the Enforcement Division in the
state, will take steps to see that the
new rules are rigidly observed. The
substance of the directions is that
the free lunches must be meatless
and wheatless.

Cooperating with the administra-
tion agents will be the various Feder-
al Food Administrators for all coun-
ties in the state. No kind of meat
may be served free to customers.
Bread and crackers must be of the
wheatless variety. It is felt that suf-
ficient latitude is given through the
permission to continue the use of
cheese, fish in its varied forms and
such articles as onions, olives, radishes,
pickles and the like.

The United States Government
through the War Industries Board
has issued the following:
"It is necessary that all news-
papers which publish a daily and
weekly edition put the following pre-
liminary economies into effect July
15, 1918:

"Discontinue the acceptance of
the return of unsold copies.
"Discontinue the use of all sam-
ples or free promotion copies.
"Discontinue giving copies to any-
body except for office working copies
or where required by statute law in
the case of official advertising.
"Discontinue giving free copies to
advertisers except not more than one
copy each for checking purposes.
"Discontinue the arbitrary forc-
ing of copies on newsdealers (i. e.,
compelling them to buy more copies
than they can legitimately sell in or-
der to hold certain territory).
"Discontinue the buying back of
papers at either wholesale or retail
selling price from dealers or agents
in order to secure preferential rep-
resentation.
"Discontinue the payment of sal-
aries or commissions to agents, deal-
ers or newsboys for the purpose of
securing the equivalent of return
privileges.
"Discontinue all free exchanges."

PETTY RETURNS TO BOROUGH
John G. Petty who was employed
by the Warner Chemical Company of
Carteret and drafted May 24, 1918
when he was sent to Camp Dix, has
been released from the Army.

The Warner Chemical Company
are now engaged in war work and
produced evidence to substantiate
their affidavits that Petty would be
of greater help to the government if
employed by the company as chemist
than he would be as a soldier. Petty
is expected in town today.

PERSONAL AND
SOCIAL NOTES

Weigel Koed of South Amboy
spent Sunday in the borough.

John Harrigan spent Sunday even-
ing in Newark.

Private John McGrath of Camp
Dix spent the week end visiting his
mother here.

Andrew Sprague of South Amboy
spent the week end in the borough.

Officer Frank Wilhelm is off on
leave of vacation.

M. Wallach of New Brunswick
spent Wednesday in the borough on
business.

Private Clarence Slugg of Camp
Dix spent the week end with his par-
ents at east Rahway.

from her vacation trip to Pennsyl-
vania.

Paul Kiedel spent Sunday in Stat-
en Island.

Mrs. C. Basini spent Tuesday in
Newark.

Thomas Currie was an out of town
visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cheret spent
Tuesday in Perth Amboy.

Mr. and Mrs. Soren Koed and fam-
ily spent Tuesday in Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morecraft
and son Howard and Mrs. Thomas
Yorkie motored to Asbury Park Tues-
day spending a pleasant day at the
seashore.

Lewis Harris of New Brunswick
is spending his vacation with his par-
ents in the borough.

Mrs. John Teats spent Tuesday in
Newark.

John Winters spent Saturday af-
ternoon in Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilhelm were
week end visitors in Elizabeth.

Private Leonard Wisely of Camp
Dix spent the week end with relat-
ives in the borough.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mullan of
Roselle Park spent Monday evening
visiting at the home of Mrs. Cath-
erine Mullan.

Corporal Edward Grohmann of
Camp Mephorson Va., is spending a
ten day furlough at the home of his
mother. He will return for Camp to-
morrow.

Mrs. R. J. Murphy spent Wednes-
day in Newark.

Daniel Harrington of New York
spent the week end in the borough.

Mrs. E. Ross spent Saturday in
Perth Amboy.

Miss Anna Connolly of Roslyn
L. I. is spending her vacation with
her sister Miss May Connolly of
Woodbridge avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien
spent the week end visiting friends
in Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Nolan
spent the week end with relatives
in Freehold.

Edward Densmore is again back to
his work after a week of sickness at
home.

William Schroer of the U. S. Mar-
ines stationed at Philadelphia, spent
the week end in the borough visiting
his parents and friends.

Maurice G. Koses spent Monday
in the borough.

Mrs. E. Welsh spent Wednesday
in Staten Island.

Dennis Fitzgerald spent the week
end with friends in Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ross of Lin-
deumville S. I. spent Sunday with
Mr. Ross's parents here.

Mrs. Emma Berry of Carteret was
visiting her sister Mrs. Runyon of
Elizabeth for the week end.

Mrs. Geo. Sheridan was on a visit
to her mother for a few days in
Elizabeth.

COMMUNICATION

S. S. Westland, (U. S. A. C. T.).
"Somewhere in France".
June 9th, 1918.

Dear Friends:-

After long and anxious waiting
over a period of a year I have at last
reached the one place where all the
worlds eyes are at present centered,
namely France. My trip across was
everything I expected it would be al-
though we are not allowed to say
anything of military value you can
rest assured I intend to do whatever
I can to keep within the Censors
Regulations so do not be surprised at
its lack of information. I am in the
best of health as usual and expect
those at home to be the same. Read
the report in the Paris newspaper
about the Submarint attack off Jer-
sey Coast but there is no cause for
alarm as they cannot do any damage
on account to much over there and
the boys over here have all the confi-
dences in the world that they can
beat them.

If the people at home were to see
all the wonderful things that the
Americans are doing over here they
would be surprised. Have been talk-
ing to some of our soldiers who have
been in the trenches and from what
they say it isn't going to be a healthy
time for a German from now on.
Also have seen quite a number of
German prisoners and they seem to
be very happy to be prisoners. Was
fortunate in meeting quite a few
boys from Elizabeth and one was a
classmate of mine. I have all the
confidence in the world for a safe re-
turn so being as I cannot say much
I will have to finish. Expect to get
back before the Summer ends, so
until then AU REVOIR.

As ever your sincere friend,
P. J. KELLY.

LOCAL JUNIOR TEAM BEATEN

The Roosevelt Juniors dropped
their second defeat of the season
when they went to Bayway last Sun-
day and lost by a close score of 5-4.
The game was an interesting one
from the start. Although the Juni-
ors had bad decision called on them
all through the game they kept up
courage.

Joseph Toath the hard hitting star
of the Juniors rapped out two home
runs. Shanly had a triple but the
ball was called foul. Joseph Toath
connected with two home runs.
Next Sunday the Roosevelt Juniors
will clash with the Bon Bons of Perth
Amboy.

Score by innings:

Table with columns: Standard Aero, A.B. R. H., Sullivan, ss, Georges, 2b, Minich, rf, Jessick, 3b, Banty, cf, Mikeal, lf, Welden, c, Alfume, 3b, Jackson, 1b

Roosevelt Juniors.

Table with columns: A.B. R. H., H. Shanly, 3b, H. Dunn, lf, R. Graeme, 1b, J. Toath, p, F. Metz, ss, J. Elko, 2b, E. Dunn, cf, T. Misdom, rf, F. Numan, c

35 4 12

Presbyterian Church Notes.

Mr. Simpson on Vacation.

Mr. Simpson leaves tomorrow after-
noon for the Thousand Islands on the
St. Lawrence River to be gone one
month. During his absence, there
will be only one church service: that
will be in the morning. The pulpit
will be occupied one week from Sun-
day July 21st, by Mr. E. C. Wilbur,
Secretary of the local Y. M. C. A.
Next Sunday, July 14th, and the re-
maining Sundays until Mr. Simpson's
return, it will be occupied by the
Rev. John R. Riley of Elizabeth.
Mr. Riley supplied for Mr. Simpson
most acceptably two years ago.

S. S. Summer Work.

For the next month, the classes
above the Primary Department will
enjoy a series of lantern slides.
Sunday School will be at the usual
hour, 10 o'clock. Th School will be
under the direction of Mr. Galen
Wood.

Boy Scouts Show

Next Tuesday afternoon and even-
ing, the Boy Scouts are giving in
Crescent Theatre, Woodbridge Ave.,
Chrome, a "movie" entitled The
Cross Bearer." It is a most power-
ful drama taken from the life in Bel-
gium at the time of the German in-
vasion. Tickets are 22 cents for
adults, and 17 cents for children.
For further particulars, see advertis-
ment. But be sure to be there, or at
least to buy tickets to help the boys
along.

Buy what
you need

The difference between
buying what you want,
and what you need is
one form of economy.

If you merely want
clothes and don't need
them, you owe it to your
country not to buy them.
If you need clothes, be
sure that they're good
ones.

Our Hart Schaffner &
Marx and Adler-Rochest-
clothes are good clothes;
the kind that wear so
well you get more value
for your money.

We have good stocks of
these clothes and other
merchandise; we bought
them at prices much low-
er than they would cost
now. If you need clothes
now is the time to buy
them; you'll save some
money for yourself.

SCHWED'S
208-210 BROAD STREET
ELIZABETH

The American Soldier's Creed.

I believe in My America as the
land of individual liberty, of jus-
tice, and of common opportunity;
the land that gave me home and
friends and work.

I believe in Democracy that takes
its authority from the people; a De-
mocracy that grows with the growing
years and the developing needs of a
nation.

I believe that the pledged word of
a Nation is sacred, and the corner
stone of Civilization; that every
Government must hold its treaties
sacred in order that the World be
safe for Democracy.

I believe that National honor is as
real as personal honor, and that
neither can long exist without the
other; that there cannot be neutral-
ity between Right and Wrong; that
America fights for her national hon-
or, her national rights and her na-
tional existence as a free Democ-
racy.

I believe in fighting for right and
home and country, for wife and chil-
dren and friends; not for Revenge or
Conquest but for Justice and per-
manent Peace.

I believe in the Stars and Stripes
as the Symbol of my hopes; that it
is the flag of Freedom, of Democ-
racy and of Brotherhood.

To serve and to save America and
those ideals for which it stands, and
to keep the Stars and Stripes on high
with honor, I pledge my hand my
heart, and my life.

DAFFODILS

It cost him two dollars, but still
some one squealed and let out the
secret.

It can't be done Paul.

And so big and strong—a child
could be excused for such a mistake.
And she said, "I don't care for
money." All I want is a happy home
and a good husband.

Must be reading novels.

No more cream puffs, now it is
size nine and a half at 1.79.

Laid back with a full glass when
it came his time to set them up. Did
not know he was one behind all the
time. First time it ever happened.

JUNIORS CLAIM BOROUGH
BASEBALL HONORS

Robert Graeme manager of the
Roosevelt Juniors announces that his
team claims the championship of all
baseball teams whose age average is
from 13-17 yrs of age, in the Bor-
ough of Roosevelt. They are willing
to slay any Junior team in the Bor-
ough for the honors. The terms will
be four out of seven. The names of
the players who have played in any
of the Juniors Eleven Victories are:
R. Graeme, T. Misdom, M. Harris, J.
Toath, J. Elko, H. Shanly, E. Dunn,
F. Metz, H. Dunn, Ex players R. Bis-
hop, V. Haslam, R. Johnson, M. Shar-
ky, R. Shanly, A. Greenwald, A.
Alaska.

The teams who the Juniors have
beaten are:

Chrome A. C. of Chrome twice, St.
Patrick A. C. of Elizabeth twice,
Rahway Juniors of Rahway once,
Black Diamonds of Rahway once,
Wheeler Boys of Carteret once, St.
Joseph A. C. of Chrome once, Red
Arrow of Elizabeth twice, Standard
Aero once. Lost to the Roselle Srs.
once, the Juniors average is:
Played 12, Won 11, Lost 1, Per-
cent 91.5, arrange games with Roo-
sevelt Juniors, Robert Graeme mgr.,
Carteret, N. J.

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INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
Always at your service.

Women Are
Careful Buyers

We wish more men showed the
same keen perception of values, the
same good sense of economy. Too
many men think too little about
the subject of clothing—they drop
in anywhere to buy anything. It
requires no deep reasoning to
figure out the advantages of Stout-
enburghs' 69 years' manufacturing
experience and Stoutenburghs'
maker-to-wearer prices.

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STOUTENBURGH & Co.

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FOUNDED 1849

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MEN'S THREE-PIECE
SUMMER SUITS
\$18 to \$50

MEN'S TWO-PIECE
SUMMER SUITS
\$10.50 to \$30

... A ...
Happy Home

It is impossible to be happy
in an overheated kitchen.
You cannot be happy if in
constant dread of an explosion.
If you use gas for cooking,
you can keep the kitchen cool.
You can keep yourself
cool, in mind and body.
Nothing is going to happen.

Nothing but quietness and comfort and ease and good cooking, that
is—the best things that ever happened.

GET A GAS STOVE AND BE GLAD

WE SHALL BE HAPPY to give you any information you
require as to gas and gas stoves

PERTH AMBOY GAS LIGHT COMPANY

We PAY You
good while
you learn

□□□□□

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Easy Work - Good Pay
Apply at Once

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