U. S. ARMY MUST CLEAN UP MEXICO

Sanitation Would Be the Big Task in Case of Intervention.

MEDICAL MEN READY

One Expert Says It Would Cost This Nation a Billion Dollars.

"It will cost a billion dollars to clean up Mexico," said a noted sanitary expert yesterday. He referred to the mediaeval condition of the Mexican cities regarding measures for the prevention of pestilences. This work of sanitation and not the running down of banditti is the great task the United States will undertake if it intervenes in Mexico.

But just now the medical men here are not directly concerned with the problem of making all Mexico a country of healthy, modern cities. They are bending every effort to assure the freedom from sickness of the thousands of boys in khaki already in the Tierras Calientes, or hot coast lands, and the tens of thousands who may soon land there.

Nothing could illustrate better the necessity of proper medical staffs in the field than recent reports of conditions in the Mexican federal army. The Mexican army has no medical corps that deserves the name. After a recent battle with the rebels the wounded who could not stand were piled in a heap and left to die. Those who could stand were crowded on a train bound for Mexico City. Their wounds were unattended and putrefaction set in. The poor wretches had not even water. Those complaining of their condition were taken to the doors of the coaches by the guards aboard the train and thrown off, some rolling underneath the wheels. Only the few who reached hospitals in Mexico City had a chance to survive.

Treat Friend and Foe Alike.

The American surgeons and Red Cross workers on the field of battle, as in the fighting at Vera Cruz, treat friend and foe alike. But even before the wounded become their care, the army medical men find plenty to do.

Sanitary work has really only been learned since the time of the Spanish-American war. It used to be axiomatic that disease killed more than bullets in a war. This was strikingly true of 1898.

Two years ago 2,000 American troops were encamped several months at San Antonio, Texas. There was only one case of typhoid, and not a single death from that cause. In 1898, 11,000 were in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., for about the same length of time and under similar conditions. There were 8,653 cases of typhoid, and 248 poor fellows died. Nothing could better illustrate army progress in preventing disease.

The Mexicans in Vera Cruz, who were familiar with conditions in their own fighting force marveled at the preparations the American trops made to war upon disease. The trim, active surgeons, the long lines of mules and wagons, the complete equipment were somewhat of a revelation. Still more did they marvel when the soldiers were put to work carting muck from the streets and straightening up in the first days of the occupation.

Each army division, which is made up of four brigades, will have four field hospitals. In each hospital are 108 beds. On the rear of the field hospitals, supposing an advance movement, will be an evacuation hospital, which will hold twice as many beds as a field hospital. Behind the evacuation hospital, fifty or one hundred miles, depending on the position, will be a base hospital.

There are five surgeons assigned to each field hospital, three to each ambulance corps, four medical officers and twenty-two members of a hospital corps to each regiment and a chief surgeon and a chief sanitary inspector to each division.

See Little Danger.

Surgeon Gen. William C. Gorgas believes that the work of preparing the army for the field has been so effectively done, that there will be little danger of the soldiers' health.

If an army were mobilized to occupy the whole of Mexico it would consist of some 120,000 regulars and twice as many volunteers. The regulars, excepting the recruits, would average one to three years of experience, which has taught them how to take care of themselves in the field.

The volunteers would not be without experience either. Many would be Spanish war veterans, and others have learned the proper sanitation measures from maneuver camps.

The green men would be taught in concentration camps. Most of the officers of volunteers are impressed with the value of sanitation in the field and they and the regular officers and older soldiers can be depended upon to instruct the new men quickly in correct habits. There was no such element of experienced men in 1898.

The responsibilities of the army sanitary officer are great. It is his duty to see that there is an adequate and pure water supply. All divisions which go to the front will be equipped with the Darnell filter invented by Maj. Carl R. Darnell, of the Medical Corps, who is now in the Philippine Islands. In many places in Mexico filtering will not do and water must be boiled. Besides water, the sanitary officer must see that there is proper disposal of sewage, that all waste food is promptly destroyed, that mosquito nettings are always used by everybody wherever there are any mosquitoes, that stable manure—the common breeding ground of flies—is never allowed to accumulate, but is promptly burned, that clothes and bedding are exposed to the direct rays of the sun at frequent intervals, that care is taken not to permit the troops to eat unsound fruit or anything else which is liable to be infected, and generally that the rules of healthy living are observed by everybody.

In Active Warfare.

With an army engaged in actual warfare, all this work has to be carried out under the excitement of the campaign and the pressure of the strategic and tactical needs of the moment and subject to the imperative need of attending to the wounded. For this reason, these precautions against disease are scarcely effective unless there is intelligent co-operation on the part of officers and men.

Yelow fever, tropical malaria, Mexican typhus, typhoid and dysentery are the diseases most to be expected in a Mexican campaign. To combat the first-named Surgeon Gen. Gorgas already has sent down there medical officers trained under him at Panama. There they are in command of the experienced yellow fever expert, Col. Henry P. Birmingham. Outside of Vera Cruz yellow fever will probably not be encountered.

Typhoid need cause little fear, because of the remarkable success of the vaccination treatment. So far as malaria is concerned a field mosquito bar is provided for each man and a head net for each man when on sentry duty. Dysentery is a water-born disease, and the medical department of the army has perfected a simple and easily applied method of quickly sterilizing water in canvas bags, so that with ordinary precautions there should be none of this ailment. Mexican typhus is a disease of the otherwise healthy plateau lands. It is carried by parasites of the body. To combat it buildings must be disinfected and the person kept clean.

Col. Jefferson Randolph Kean, an army surgeon, who has recently written an excellent monograph on "The Prevention of Disease in the Army and the Best Method of Accomplishing that Result," says there has never been a time when the army of the United States was better prepared for war as far as military hygiene is concerned.

Gen. Wood Would Command.

In case of extended operations in Mexico Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood would be in command. He entered the service as a medical man. "The Fighting Doctor," as he is dubbed, can be relied upon to pay special attention to sanitation.

If the United States were to take over that billion dollar sanitary campaign in Mexico, Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, would undoubtedly figure. His corps rushes to any part of the United States where a dangerous epidemic breaks out. He is the man who stamped out bubonic plague in San Francisco by dyeing rats vermillion and yellow and green and by these brilliant messengers tracing the spread of the Asiatic scourge about the city.

YOUNG AMAZON WITH THE REBEL ARMY

—Copyright by International News Service.

This is one of the many girls who fought in the victorious rebel army during the siege of Tampico. This photograph was taken in Tampico after the occupation of the city by Gen. Pablo Gonzales's army.

BALTIMORE MAN ENGAGED.

E. B. Whitman to Build New Rockville Sewer System.

Rockville, Md., May 23.—At a special meeting of the Rockville town council last evening, at which the advisory committee of seven was present, it was decided to employ Ezra B. Whitman, of Baltimore, to make surveys and prepare specifications and estimates for a sewerage system for Rockville. Mr. Whitman will begin work at once and have everything in readiness to ask for bids in about six weeks. If it is found that the system can be installed within the amount of money available, Mr. Whitman will be placed in charge of the work.

Mr. Whitman is an engineer of wide experience. He is consulting engineer on the work of sewering Baltimore.

OLD BREWERY BURNED.

Albany, N. Y., May 23.—The old Taylor brewery, built more than a half century ago, was destroyed by fire early today, entailing a loss of about $.00,000. It was filled with hay, produce and feed.

Houses in Rensselaer, across the river, were set afire by sparks, but were extinguished before much damage was done.

MARYLAND CLUBWOMEN MEET.

Montgomery County Federation Elects Officers at Rockville.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Rockville, Md., May 23.—The annual meeting of the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Club was held in the town hall at Kensington yesterday and was attended by 200 clubwomen and others. Mrs. J. W. Townsend, president of the federation for the last two years, presided. Luncheon was served by the members of the Kensington club.

Among those who addressed the gathering were Mrs. Annette Manney, of Baltimore, whose subject was "Book of Golden Deeds of Maryland;" Bristow Adams, of the United States Bureau of Forestry, who talked on "Forestry," and Mrs. Alice Logan, president of the District of Columbia federation, who discussed the "New Woman."

Officers to serve one year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Francis C. Geitsendanner, of Bethesda; first vice president, Mrs. George V. Chandler, of Linden; recording secretary, Mrs. S. L. Lewton, of Takoma Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Enoch Johnson, of Bethesda; treasurer, Mrs. Archibald Small, of Woodside; parliamentarian, Mrs. William H. Holmes, of Rockville; auditor, Miss Mary Magruder, of Sandy Spring.

PIRATES ARE NOT SO SURE OF FLAG

Blow Administered by Giants Causes Team to Lose Confidence.

The Giants so far have again shown themselves to be a good road team. Also, the kick that they handed the Pirates in the first series of the Western trip did a good deal toward convincing the Pittsburgh boys that there is a long way between leading the league in May and a championship. The Pirates did not feel so sure of getting into the next world's series when we left as when we arrived.

"Do you think you are going to win the pennant?" some one asked Fred Clarke while the Giants were in Pittsburgh.

"If they stopped the race right now we would," replied Clarke.

The showing of the Pirates against the Giants proved what I have frequently said about Wagner's value to the club. The big German was out of the game with a spiked hand when the New York team was in Pittsburgh, and the Pirate infield, which did so much damage throughout the West early in the season, looks bad minus Wagner. As I have hinted heretofore, Clarke has not the secondary strength to carry him through any hospital list.

The Giants do not fear the Pirates as much now as we did before we left home. Our club has always been able to beat Pittsburgh consistently, especially at Forbes' Field, and we certainly ran true to form on this trip. Then, the Giants have taken a big batting brace recently, which is encouraging to McGraw, as the team was very weak with the stick earlier in the season. Also, what was considered before the race to be one of the weak spots of the team has turned out to be one of the strongest. I refer to third base.

Little Milton Stock has been playing great ball for us there and has been contributing his share of hits and more. If Stock can keep up the present pace—and I see no reason why he should not—nobody will recall the fact of Shafer's desertion in another month. Stock looks like one of the best third basemen who has been turned up out of the minor league soil for some years. He has natural ability and steadiness. Nothing worries him, and he is a hard worker, with lots of ambition, a quality that Shafer lacked. Shafer had temperament.

Giants Should Repeat.

The Giants' chances of repeating have greatly improved since the club left New York. I will admit now that I was pretty gloomy over the outlook, and so were the rest of the boys the day before our departure, because the team had not been hitting a lick at home.

But the hitting improved as soon as we struck the road, and the Giants looked like a team of sluggers again in Pittsburgh, while the much-feared Pirates showed none of the great strength that we expected to see. The club is still slow on the bases, as it has been for the past several seasons. It requires a lot of batting to get a base runner around. Of course that batting order carries a punch, with nearly every man in it a good sticker, but speed is generally required to win pennants nowadays, and the Pirates have not speed. Clarke's club has always been easy for the Giants anyway, as one team often appears to have the Indian sign on some other, even when the makeup of the two teams change from season to season. For instance, in their best days, the Cubs were generally weak against Brooklyn when the Superbas were second division travelers, while Chicago could always give the Giants a terrible battle. The Yankees usually had it on Detroit up to this year, while the Tigers are strong against the Athletics. Pittsburgh has never been able to beat the Giants consistently.

Therefore, all the New York players feel much better about the world's championship dough since that Pirate series of a week ago. We had a notion that the club had been changed this year and was much stronger, but it did not look any better to us than it has for the past three years when we have beaten it. And the pitching staff, which was supposed to be crashing through the league, mowing down the hitters, served as nourishment that revived a lot of batting averages among the Giants, which sadly needed a dose of tonic.

Wagner's Loss Felt.

Wagner's injury to his hand was not serious, but let him get injured so that he is forced to lay off for several weeks and watch that team fall through the league. He is the big factor in the Pittsburgh victories, for his playing holds the club together. Clarke is also weak in secondary strength behind the bat and was making strenuous efforts to pick up another seasoned catcher when the Giants were at Forbes Field. He even thought of John Kling, figuring that John could go in there and catch some heady ball in case Gibson was laid up. As it is now, Clarke can never swing a man in to run for Gibson when he needs a run badly, as McGraw does for Meyers, because Clarke has no one on whom he can depend to do any consistent catching after taking the heavy-footed Gibson out of the game. The Giants faced Pittsburgh with one of the best infielders on our club out of the lineup, and yet it did not seem to affect the team much. Larry Doyle had a touch of tonsilitis and could not work. McGraw had Grant to fill in. That is where the great strength of the Giants lies—on the bench.

"Now that our club has started to hit," remarked McGraw as we were leaving Pittsburgh. "I'm not worrying much about the rest of the games to be played in the West. This batting slump has been keeping me awake all spring."

The spirit among the players is altogether different, too. Almost every big leaguer will grouch around and be a "crab" when he is not getting his hits, and the New York gang was the worst in the world until we reached Pittsburgh. That batting diet out there was bracing, and practical jokes abound again—such humor as making a recruit walk and carry a grip full of pigiron several blocks to the hotel. Now that the boys are hitting they all believe they will keep it up. Managers will tell you that practical jokes are a good sign on a ball club.

Pirtes Look Dangerous.

The Pirates look like the only team in the league that can make a fight for the pennant, outside of the Giants, and we are scared to death of Pittsburgh now. With Tinker in there, Brooklyn would have made a marvelous fight for the championship, and there would have been no Federal League, but Brooklyn hasn't Joe. As it is, Robinson's team looks like the next best to the Pirates and may even show up much stronger if some of those veterans of Clarke's get laid off. I wouldn't be surprised to see "Robbie" nose out Clarke. There are a lot of hitters on that Brooklyn club, and Robinson has made a pitching staff by his clever handling that compares well with any in the league.

The Phillies have started down and they are liable to keep on going in that general direction in which they are headed. The team has not the strength to stay up in the race. It lacks pitchers and capable substitutes.

The Cincinnati and Boston clubs have been the surprises to me this season. Herzog is doing very well with the material he took in hand, and it just goes to show what hustling can accomplish. The Reds look better than they have for several seasons. Before the season opened I expected to see Boston up in the first division, with an outside chance that the club might horn into the fight for the flag. Instead, the team has gone very bad. Now it looks just like the other Boston teams before last year. It should brace, as it is stronger than it has shown so far.

Chicago has certainly been a big disappointment to the National League. Before the season McGraw figured the Cubs as contenders with their pitching staff if O'Day could show any managing. I guess the answer is that O'Day has not been able to show, and the rumor in the league is that Henry will be displaced shortly. Bresnahan to take his job. Chicago is a good baseball town, but the Cubs have fallen away off in patronage this year, and the National League needs it. I expect that the Giants will draw there, as they always pull good crowds on the road, and it would seem strange to get into the old West Side Park and not hear a jam of howling rooters crazy to kill some one. Perhaps with a change in the managing the Cubs will pick up, since there are good twirlers on the club and strong hitters. Bresnahan could handle those pitchers well, too, as he is an expert at this. A ball club is like a quartet. Neither can make much progress without harmony.

In the meantime, the outlook of the Giants is improving all the time.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

BLUECOATS RAID MILITANTS' CAMP

London Police Descend Upon Suffragettes' "Hang-out," Arresting Leaders.

'THEY WANT OUR COIN!'

But Alas! It's Safely Deposited, the Prisoners Cry—Vote-seekers Smash Paintings.

London May 23.—The police carried their war against the militant suffragettes into the enemy's camp today by raiding the headquarters of the Woman's Social and Political Union at Kingsway House. Arrangements for the raid were made secretly, and no intimation of the police plans became known until they descended upon the headquarters.

Leading officers of the organization were arrested, and documents and books, showing the activities of the militants, were seised. The raid is believed to be the first step in a campaign ordered by the government to crush the militants.

No opportunity was given to the suffragette leaders to escape. The building was surrounded by a large force of policemen, and every means of exit was carefully guarded. While the police were searching for the documents and books that will be used as evidence against the suffragettes, they held their prisoners in the building.

Telephone calls to the headquarters were answered by detectives, who refused to give any information as to what was transpiring.

Reporters who approached the building were turned back.

"They Want Our Coin."

When suffragette leaders learned of the raid on their headquarters, they declared that the police were trying to seize the funds of the organization.

"They didn't get it, however," said one of the women. "We have a large amount, but its safely deposited."

Nearly one hundred detectives were used in the raid. It was witnessed by a large crowd including many Americans. It was made after Scotland Yard had learned that the militants were planning for a big demonstration for next week. The detectives also hoped to secure in their invasion some trace of the place where the Suffragette, the militant's official organ is printed.

While four of their comrades were being sentenced to two months at hard labor today for smashing windows in Grosvenor square, two militant suffragettes invaded the British Museum and inflicted heavy damage with small axes.

They smashed several exhibits and tried to destroy the mummies of Egyptian Rome, but were seized and overpowered before this purpose could be accomplished.

Get Jail Sentences.

Both struggled desperately when seized, but were overcome, hustled into taxicabs, and taken to the Bow Street Station where they gave their names as "May" and "Wheeler." They were given sentences of one and two months, respectively.

Freda Graham, the suffragette who raided the National Art Gallery yesterday, struggled like a maniac today when arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court. She reviled the magistrate, shrieking "You tyrannous dog," and continually interrupted the witnesses against her. When she was committed for trial she refused to leave the courtroom and had to be carried out, still crying defiance.

Officials of the National Gallery testified that the pictures could be repaired for $750.

"That's too bad," cried the raging prisoner. "I wish I had ruined them."

After Miss Graham had been committed, several suffragette sympathizers were fined for the demonstration they led outside the court on Friday.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 23.—A militant suffragette armed with a hatchet dashed through a crowd of spectators at the art exhibition today and slashed a large portrait of King George, painted by the famous artist, Lavery.

The woman was arrested after a struggle, but refused to reveal her identity when locked up.

Though a long gash was made in the picture, it is believed that the portrait can be repaired.

Glasgow, Scotland, May 23.—Militant suffragettes tried this city's water supply today. The "dynamite squad" planted two large bombs among the pipes conveying water from Loch Canal to Glasgow but the fuses burned out just before the fire reached the detonators.

The bombs were imbedded in soft earth but were so placed that their explosion would have shattered the water-carrying system.

Near by was found a quantity of suffrage literature protesting against the treatment accorded to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

NEW ERA PAINT
Is the Most Economical

It is a striking example of "Penny wise and pound foolish" to use an inferior paint, which at best gives a rather poor appearance, takes more paint for the same surface, and probably means the expense of both the paint and the work again the next season; when for very little more money you can get the best paint made, New Era Paint, with its

Lasting Rich Colors and Great Durability

And be sure it will last for a good many seasons. In the long run, New Era Paint will cost you only ¼ to ½ as much as inferior brands, and the difference in appearance is incomparable.

The clearest colors, the highest grade oils and lead, and right mixing combine to make this paint the best that money can buy.

New Era Paint withstands the weather in a wonderful manner, keeps its bright color, and preserves the wood to a remarkable degree.

W. H. BUTLER PAINT COMPANY
MAURICE F. FLYNN. 607-609 C St. N. W. PHONE MAIN 1751

SAYS JOHN D., JR., NEEDS A JOLT

Judge Lindsey Can't See Why He Was Refused Interview by Magnate.

BLIND TO STRIKE DANGER

Jurist Says Rockefeller Should Awake to Conditions that Will Surely Overwhelm Him.

New York, May 23.—Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, issued a statement to the public tonight, explaining exactly why he came East to place information concerning conditions in the Colorado mine strike before President Wilson, and John D. Rockefeller, jr.

He declared that criticisms of his actions, which emanated from business organizations in Denver, since his departure, were unfair and biased, and not representative of public feeling.

Praise and Blame.

Judge Lindsey spoke with startling directness about Mr. Rockefeller, jr. He praised the good which Mr. Rockefeller accomplished in his fight against white slavery. But, he declared, he could not understand why th young multimillionaire should refuse to receive him and listen to information while the President of the United States had granted an audience of thirty-five minutes for the purpose.

Judge Lindsey said: "I then felt that if I could see Mr. Rockefeller and give him the information I possess, which I blivd h has not received, that he might take a different view of the entire situation. I felt he should know, because he is the biggest stockholder in the mines, owning about 40 per cent. I believed such a visit might bring both sides closer.

"It is amazing to me how Mr. Rockefeller can fail to see what is coming. Why, I have heard women of his own class use language against him almost as violent as the words of Miss Ganz. I wired him from Washington asking for an interview. I received promptly a reply from a Mr. Sims stating that Mr. Rockefeller could not grant my request. I then wrote a three-page letter, which his private secretary, Mr. Heydt, told me over the telephone this afternoon had been answered. I have not received the reply.

Needs a Jolt to Wake Him Up.

"What can be the matter with Mr. Rockefeller? Can he not see that he is stirring up in this country something that will overwhelm him? He needs a jolt to wake him up.

"Mr. Rockefeller, I think, believes sincerely he is right. But the daughter of Mark Hanna was glad to meet us in Washington. Cannot he understand the break-up that is coming in this country?

"I believe that Mr. Rockefeller has been badly advised. If I could present matters to him in a new angle from anything he has heard before, he might see the way to settle the trouble. I know both sides. I have been entertained in the homs of th Morgans and Bimonts, and also in those of the congested East Side. In my fifteen years' experience on the bench I have learned something about life.

"Mr. Rockefeller needs to be helped. He needs pity. He is doing more to promote lawlessness, disorder, and socialism than any one man in this country. I mean by acting as representative of the system back of him."

POINT OUT NEED OF RIFLE RANGES

National Board for Promotion of Gun Practice, Warns Uncle Sam.

URGE SOLONS TO ASSIST

Danger of Sending Untrained Youths to Battlefield Can Be Easily Averted.

With the call for volunteers hanging in the balance, again we are faced with the alternative of sending untrained youths to the battlefield. Recruits can be taught to march, drill, and take care of themselves in the field in a comparatively short period, but such is not the case with the care and effective use of the service arm, says an official statement from the national board for promotion of rifle practice.

A long step in the right direction has been taken by the present Congress when it enacted into law, through a paragraph in the army appropriation bill, authority for the War Department to issue rifles and ammunition free to civilian rifle clubs and school cadet corps. When the regular army was rearmed in 1903 with the so-called new Springfield rifle, the government had on hand, in addition to those turned in by the troops, about 200,000 of the arm then in use by the army, popularly called the "Krag."

New Arm Effective.

Although the new arm in some respects is superior to the old one, the "Krag" has proven its ability as an arm of durability and accuracy and held the world's record for long range team shooting up to 1912. It is this rifle that the War Department proposes to issue to clubs and cadet corps under this act.

The enactment of this legislation marks the beginning of a revival of the noble sport of marksmanship in this country.

It is a fundamental principle of national defense that citizens should be trained in the use of the service arm. If we were to train our citizens in the same proportion as Switzerland does, we would have about 3,000,000 trained civilian expert riflemen. There is an organization which was organized, and which exists entirely for this purpose—the National Rifle Association of America—through whose patriotic efforts many clubs have been organized, not only among civilians, but in colleges and schools throughout the country.

Lack of Rifle Ranges.

A serious handicap to the proper development of this movement is the lack of rifle ranges. With the growth of cities and the increasing value of land generally rifle ranges have been swept away by the march of progress until there are very few large ranges left in the country. Unless the issue of rifles and ammunition is followed by the construction of ranges where civilians can practice, such issue will not accomplish the results desired by the government. Government ranges, where available, may be used by civilian rifle clubs and many States allow of the use of their National Guard ranges, but such ranges are "few and far between." The value of land is rapidly increasing and every year that the building of ranges by the government is put off will make it much more difficult to secure appropriations for the purchase of land for this purpose.

Breckinridge Optimistic.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Henry Breckinridge, under whose supervision the issue of rifles and ammunition will be made to rifle clubs, is optimistic concerning the results that will accrue to the government from a wise and efficient administration of the act.

Those interested in marksmanship and desiring information in regard to the organization of government rifle clubs and the free issue of rifles and ammunition may secure it from the National Rifle Association of America, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., or from the War Department.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

The Equity in One of Our House and Lot Bargains Will Be Given Free at Our

BARGAIN AUCTION SALE OF LOTS

In the Gretta Addition to Riverdale on

Saturday, May 30,

From 2.30 to 6 P. M.

In addition to the free house and lot offer, **One Share of Stock in the Gretta Electric Railroad** carrying the purchasers to the sale will be given **FREE** to the First Twenty Purchasers paying $50 on account of the purchase of lots on the day of sale.

The Gretta Addition to Riverdale is immediately on one electric line, within ten minutes of another, and is convenient to schools, churches, and stores; one can have gas, electric lights, and modern city conveniences, combined with the advantages of country air and surroundings.

Free **Special Cars** will leave 15th and H Streets N. E. at 2 p. m. direct to the grounds.

THOMAS J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers.
For particulars see
JAMES A. DULANEY, Sales Manager.
820-821 Riggs Building.

THE SANITARY INVASION OF MEXICO

The health work of the American troops is astonishing the Mexicans and will astound them more if the whole country is occupied. Three thousand men working in relays cleaned up Vera Cruz in seventeen hours, making it the most spotless city in the tropics. Every puddle was filled, every street and byway flushed; all refuse incinerated, every mosquito breeding place oiled, and hotel proprietors and others told that they would be put to jail for twenty days if they allowed dirt to gather.

The upper picture shows an American medical man bandaging the foot of a wounded Mexican, who has been caught red-handed at "sniping." The American surgeons treat friend and enemy. The jackies are crowding around to get a lesson in first aid.

The two men on the right are Dr. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army (above), and Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Gorgas' men now have charge of the work in the hot Mexican coast, while Dr. Blue's corps may be called in later to slay flies and rats, and so abolish various infectious diseases.

Below is seen the camp of the sanitary squad on the water front at Vera Cruz. The faithful mule is for sanitation, at least he does a large share of the work. He drags garbage from the camps and in time of battle transports wounded men and doctors and nurses.