

50,000 Elks In War; Pershing Is One; Order Contributed Millions

BY CONGRESSMAN JOHN J. DELANEY.
 Exalted Ruler of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, R. P. O. E.

Fifty years ago there was born in the United States of America the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. From a handful of men gathered round a festive board this order has grown to an organization of the most usefulness to the nation, and its membership comprises more than 50,000 true, loyal Americans.

There are now more than 1,400 Elk lodges in the United States, and each lodge maintains its own clubhouse. These Elk clubhouses have been the centers of intensive war work activities ever since the United States entered the world war in the spring of 1917, and from these clubhouses more than 50,000 of the power of our nation's manhood entered the fight for democracy.

One of the great features of the annual reunions of the Grand Lodge of Elks at Atlantic City last July was the display of service flags in the parade, which was reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. Every Elk lodge in the order is represented in the parade and each delegation carries a service flag showing the number of members of a lodge in the service of the army, navy, and marines.

The fact that the Order of Elks has contributed more than \$5,000,000 fighting

men to Uncle Sam's forces was thus graphically brought home to the hundreds of thousands who witnessed the parade at the nation's playground and won Elksdom many friends who had never had any knowledge of the activities of this great fraternity.

Big War Contribution.
 In addition to this wonderful contribution in man-power to our nation's war machine, Elksdom has played a potent part in winning the war by its spontaneous contributions of money and materials.

At the annual convention in July, 1917, at Boston, a commission was appointed to raise a sum of \$1,000,000 to be known as the Elks' War Relief Fund. The commission consisted of Past Exalted Rulers John K. Tabor, former governor of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Fanning, Jerome B. Fisher, James R. Nicholson and United States Senator George E. Chamberlain and Governor Charles H. Brough. An assessment was levied on each of the lodges to raise this \$1,000,000 in proportion to their membership.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Grand Lodge the commission met with the Grand Exalted Ruler and determined that its first activities would be directed toward the establishment of base hospitals at the front with the American Red Cross Society's aid, but with the identity of the order's gift at all times preserved, and the flag of Elksdom at all times floating above these base hospitals.

A representative in the person of

the present Grand Exalted Ruler Bruce A. Campbell, of East St. Louis, was sent to Washington to consult with Herbert Hoover.

Brought Resolution.
 He carried the following resolution: "Be it resolved by the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the U. S. A. in convention assembled in the city of Boston, Mass., on this, the tenth day of July, 1917, that ever loyal to the President of the United States and his associates in office we heartily endorse the plan for conservation of foodstuffs as outlined by Mr. Herbert Hoover, food commissioner, and we pledge ourselves to recommend to the subordinate lodges of the order that every effort be made to aid Mr. Hoover's department by the submission of weekly food saving reports prepared by him for general use throughout the country, a copy of which is hereto annexed."

To supervise the expenditures of money received under the Elks' War Relief Fund, the Elks' War Relief Commission was formed and announced November 8, 1917, that the Government had accepted a gift of \$250,000 from the Elks to provide a great reconstruction hospital, the first in the United States, where maimed and disabled soldiers and sailors would receive the best of expert attention and occupational instruction.

The plans for this hospital provided for a complete unit of twin ward hospital buildings, vocational work shops, barracks, mess hall, and post exchange.

Buildings Thoroughly Modern.
 The buildings are thoroughly modern in architecture, light, and sanitary, and are equipped with thoroughly trained staffs of specialists. In speaking of these buildings, Major Elliot G. Brackett, director of military orthopedics, with headquarters

Husbands Made Happy, Can Now Match Wives' Gowns 'By the Numbers'

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Textile Color Card Association announced today issuance of a card of forty-two standard colors for the manufacture of fall fabrics, the majority making their appearance for the first time. A departure was the inclusion of ten colors in wool, the association's efforts formerly having been devoted exclusively to the silk trade.

Nut and elk browns and trooper blue were said to be striking features of the wool tones. Of the silk colors, it was stated, blues predominate, led by the introduction of novelties named Louvain, Bruges, and Ghent, while peanut and pelt browns, ember, "representing light and fire," and burnt orange were given special mention.

In the surgeon general's office, said: "The Government officials are particularly grateful to the Elks for this magnificent gift, which tends to minimize the suffering and disabilities caused by the war."

This great House of Mercy, which floats the flag of Elksdom is located on Parker Hill, Boston, contiguous to the Robert Brigham Hospital. It has served as the model, the standard-maker for similar hospitals in the various parts of the United States. The main building of this hospital consists of seven open wards, two

stories high, each ward containing a diet kitchen, toilet arrangements, nurses' room, day room, and linen room. These wards provide for thirty-four beds each.

An eighth ward is divided into several small wards for the use of the commissioned officers who are assigned by the War Department to the management of the building.

Hydro-Therapeutic Department.
 In the rear of the connecting corridor is built the hydro-therapeutic department. This is constructed in the shape of a cross and divided into three compartments, each one devoted to a different method of treatment—one to baths, one to massage and one for exercise room. In the rear of the ward building on either side are the shops and the barracks.

While this hospital was still in course of construction—the Elks equipped the Government two more base hospitals, known as the University of Virginia Base Hospital No. 1 and the other University of Oregon Base Hospital No. 48. Each has a capacity of 1,000 beds. They were turned over to the Government ready for service.

The Elks' war relief commission then arranged with the Government for a reconstruction hospital at New Orleans, the Elks contributing \$250,000 for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the buildings.

Aid to Salvation Army.
 During the early part of 1918 the Salvation Army inaugurated a campaign to raise a special fund to finance their work among the soldiers in France. Relying upon the fraternal interest of the Elks in a worthy cause and realizing the value of the active help of the different lodges in the various cities, the Salvation Army appealed to a number of lodges to assist in the local drive.

As an evidence of the appreciation



COMMANDER E.H. HOWARD, Chief of staff of the Salvation Army, returned from France recently about the transport Adriatic. Commander Howard was in charge of the doughnut making and was christened by the grateful doughboys "The Doughnut King."

United States May Be Last Nation to End War With Germany

PARIS, March 16.—Will the United States be the last nation to cease to be at war with Germany?

This question has been raised here. Although Secretary of State Lansing may sign the treaty of peace here, it will not be operative until it is ratified by the United States Senate. The Senate, however, is in recess, and will remain so until called into special session by the President.

It is pointed out that it may follow that the United States will be technically alone at war with Germany long after the allies have formally concluded peace.

Another phase of the question is that a large number of war measures automatically cease to operate when peace is proclaimed.

Government's work in vocational training of returned soldiers who are partially disabled or rendered incapable of pursuing their accustomed bread-winning activities. Fifty thousand dollars was also set aside for "relieving soldiers who have been embarrassed financially by delays in the delivery of their monthly pay."

There is a movement on foot for the purpose of encouraging community work among the subordinate lodges. It is the desire of the grand exalted ruler that community work does not cease.

Clubhouses Throws Open.
 That the lodges should be the leaders of the community work in times of peace as they have been in war times, the clubhouses facilities are to be thrown open to all worthy organizations. Every movement for the improvement, betterment and prosperity of the lodges is being supported by them. Public and civic committees are being invited to meet in the Elk clubhouses.

Organizations interested in the advancement of the community are being encouraged by the lodges and are being permitted without charge to hold their meetings in Elk clubhouses. The order is peculiarly adapted for community work.

It is the only order that limits its members to American citizenship. Good character, American citizenship and belief in the Supreme Being are the only requirements for membership.

The work of the subordinate lodges of Elksdom can best be illustrated by the following facts: These Elk lodges have purchased with their funds over \$3,000,000 of Liberty bonds; they have donated \$300,000 to the Red Cross War Fund; \$100,000 to the Y. M. C. A. Fund; \$100,000 to the K. of C. and other war funds.

Four hundred Elk clubhouses were turned over for use by Red Cross and other patriotic agencies. Over three hundred thousand food conservation pledges were secured from members of the order. Fifty thousand men in the nation's fighting forces were Elks.

Pershing An Elk.
 It is interesting to note that of our members in the service one is a general, John J. Pershing; two are major generals, six are Brigadier generals, eighty are colonels, eighty-five are lieutenant colonels, four hundred are majors, sixteen hundred are captains and forty-seven hundred are lieutenants; two thousand are sergeants and

five hundred are corporals. In the navy one rear admiral is an Elk, twelve elks are captains, four are commanders, twenty are lieutenant commanders, one hundred are lieutenants and one hundred and fifty are ensigns.

A past grand equirer, Major Robert J. Lawler, of the United States Marine Corps, a member of Niagara Falls Lodge, No. 348, has just been awarded the croix de guerre and has been recommended for the distinguished service cross.

SAYS JAILING OF DEBS WILL FAN BOLSHEVISM

DETROIT, Mich., March 16.—Jailing of Eugene V. Debs, leading Socialist in the United States, will further radicalism in this country rather than retard it, said the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, of New York, who is attending the Religious Education Society meeting here.

Hall said he regretted the harsh ten-year sentence imposed on Debs. He characterized Debs as "a gentle idealist" who lacks tact and diplomacy.

Return of free speech and other before-the-war freedoms repressed by war-time legislation was demanded.



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Read the Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture.

A. I. 24. Issued July 11, 1917.

United States Department of Agriculture
 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 DAIRY DIVISION

Cottage Cheese—an Inexpensive Meat Substitute
 Cottage cheese is one of the important meat substitutes, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It contains a larger percentage of protein (the chief material for body building) than most meats and furnishes this material at a lower cost. In every pound of cottage cheese there is about one-fifth of a pound of protein, nearly all of which is digestible. Meats, on the other hand, usually contain less protein and besides have a certain waste, such as bone and other inedible material. A pound of cottage cheese daily would supply all the protein required by the ordinary adult engaged in a sedentary occupation.

The following table shows that cottage cheese is much cheaper than most meats in furnishing protein for the diet.

For supplying protein, one pound of cottage cheese equals:

1.27 pounds	airloin steak.
1.09 pounds	round steak.
1.37 pounds	chuck rib beef.
1.52 pounds	fowl.
1.46 pounds	fresh ham.
1.44 pounds	smoked ham.
1.58 pounds	loin pork chop.
1.31 pounds	hind leg of lamb.
1.70 pounds	breast of veal.

In addition to protein, energy for performing body work must be furnished by food. As a source of energy also, cottage cheese is cheaper than most meats at present prices. The following table shows the comparison when energy is considered.

On the basis of energy supplied, one pound of cottage cheese equals:

8 1/2 ounces	airloin steak.
11 1/4 ounces	round steak.
11 1/4 ounces	chuck rib beef.
10 3/4 ounces	fowl.
5 1/2 ounces	fresh ham.
5 ounces	smoked ham.
6 ounces	loin pork chop.
7 1/2 ounces	hind leg of lamb.
12 3/4 ounces	breast of veal.

Just now when the purchasing power of a dollar has been reduced fully one-half it becomes a matter of serious concern to the average housewife as to how she can provide the family with good, substantial, nourishing food and at the same time keep within her weekly or monthly allowance.

The "Department of Agriculture" in the spirit of sympathetic co-operation has made a most careful analysis of the relative value of many food products and this is just one of the many very helpful suggestions which they have to offer.

Read These Comparative Food Values Carefully—It is Very Important Information!

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