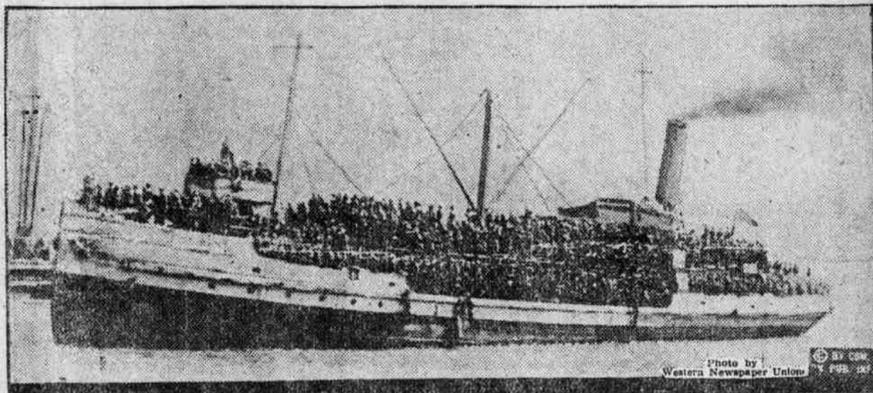




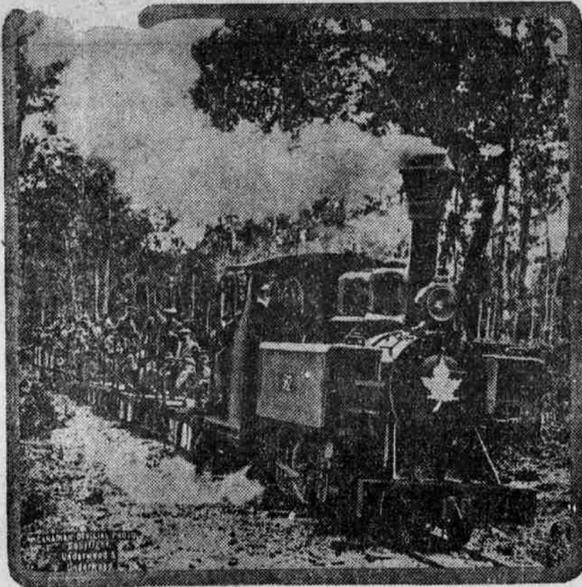
1—New American army field kitchen which can cook for 1,500 men in 90 minutes. 2—Rev. Mr. McFarland of the American army and nurses inspecting the village of Vitruant, rebuilt by American engineers. 3—German emerging from cellar where he had been waiting to surrender to the British.

YANKEE FIGHTERS NEARING COAST OF FRANCE



A host of khaki-clad soldiers of the United States lining the rails of an American lightship as they get their first view of France where they are about to disembark.

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT FRANCE



In this Canadian official photograph is shown a group of Canadian journalists on board a Canadian train car in France, riding through one of the forests on the western front.

FRENCH WOMEN STUDY AIRPLANES



Several French women airplane mechanics, attached to the British army in France, interested in the mechanism of a British machine. The women release male mechanics for duty as pilots.

DOUGHBOY FULLY EQUIPPED



Back view of the heavy pack containing helmet, rations, etc., of an American infantryman, carried while going over the top in France.

A Forsaken Trade.

Automobile thieves have forsaken their trade of swiping joy wagons for more essential work—that of making prison shoes. Very few cars have been stolen lately. But if being an open industry, women have invaded it. At least one woman has. She didn't get very far, but she was busy while in the business. She stole a car, ran down a man in the next street, hopped out of the machine, dragged her victim to the sidewalk, sent in an ambulance call and then, concluding that she didn't really care for the car, walked away and left it.—New York Sun.

Good for Eugenics.

"The war has put an end to match making."
 "Has it really? I notice there are as many marriages as ever."
 "Of course, but the young people arrange matters for themselves. It's bound to be that way nowadays when a 'buck' private in khaki stands a better chance to win the village belle than a banker's son, who couldn't pass the physical examination to enter the army."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

HIGHER WAGES FOR RAIL MEN

Practically All Classes of Employees Are to Share in the Increase.

EFFECTIVE AS OF SEPT. 1

Means Addition of Approximately \$150,000,000 to Annual Pay Rolls—Eight Hours to Be Continued as the Basic Day.

Nearly 1,000,000 railroad employees, including clerks, track laborers and maintenance of way men, are to receive wage increases of \$25 a month, the equivalent of \$1 a day, or 12 cents an hour, over the pay they received January 1, 1918, under a wage order issued by Director General McAdoo. Advances are effective as of September 1.

This order, adding approximately \$150,000,000 to the annual pay roll in calculations of labor representatives, represents the second largest aggregate wage increase ever granted in American industrial history. It is supplementary to the general railroad wage order issued nearly four months ago, providing for about \$300,000,000 increases, and for the classes of employees affected it supplants provisions of that order.

Most of the employees covered by the new order have made considerably less than \$100 a month, and the voluntary increase was decided on by the director general after investigation by his advisory board of railroad wages and working conditions of men doing similar work in other industries. In the main, the board's recommendations were followed.

The order specified that eight hours is to be considered the basic day, but overtime up to ten hours is to be paid pro rata, with time and a half the regular rate for overtime past the ten hours. Specific rules are laid down for the promotion of employees on grounds of merit and seniority. Other regulations forbidding dismissal of employees without cause and providing for hearing on appeal resemble the rules now in effect under government civil service. These restrictions will affect mainly the 500,000 railway clerks.

Thousands of woman clerks employed by the railroads are to receive the same pay as men for similar work, but the interpretation of "similar work" is left to executives.

Back pay from January 1 will be made under the other general wage order, and the advances now granted will be figured on top of the wage of January 1, 1918, rather than on the pay received in the immediate past under the general wage increase. Minimum rates of pay are established for all classes covered by the order, but the increases of \$25 a month, applied if the employee worked on a monthly or weekly basis, and of 12 cents an hour applied if the employee worked by the actual new rate above the minimum.

LABOR NEWS IN BRIEF

Every industry except farming in Eureka and Humboldt county, California, is on an eight-hour basis.

Traffic on the Middlesex and Boston street railway which serves 22 towns near Boston, was partly tied up by a strike. Thousands of workmen, many of them employed in plants engaged on government contracts, were unable to report for duty.

Representative Cox of Indiana took up with the quartermaster general the question of increasing the compensation received by thousands of women in southern Indiana and Kentucky for sewing shirts for the quartermaster depot at Jeffersonville. The women now receive \$4.50 for sewing a bundle of eight shirts and Cox believes that this amount should be increased at least to \$5.50 a bundle.

Charles Piez, vice president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, announced that the July standing of the shipbuilding districts, on the basis of percentage of assigned task accomplished, shows the Great Lakes district leading by 25 per cent, with the California district and the Northwest district next in line.

Employees of the Pacific Coast Steel company, numbering about 1,300, who were on strike a week, returned to work. Shortage of steel in Seattle shipyards, which threatened to cripple several plants, was announced to the men by the president of the Metal Trades council, and they agreed to resume work while their case is being submitted to federal arbitration. The company has agreed to take up with union representatives the question of a wage adjustment, which is to be retroactive to August 1.

Fifteen mines were shut down in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Ill., as a result of the action of 60 switchmen, employed by the Big Four road who had walked out.

Employees of the Interborough, New York, are to receive a wage increase the total of which will approximate \$3,000,000 a year. The new schedule, which is effective as of September 2, will bring to the men an advance of about \$1 a day each.

The agreement that was in force before September 1 expired on that date and the officials prepared the scale that is now effective.

PUT COUNTRY'S NEEDS FIRST

Plumbers and Steamfitters End Two Weeks' Strike as an Act of Patriotic Duty.

The strike of approximately two thousand plumbers and steamfitters employed at the various military camps and on other government contracts in the vicinity of Newport News, Va., which had been in effect two weeks, was declared off. The men returned to work. It is stated the men decided to forfeit the charter of their union and to allow each of its members to return to work as a patriotic duty. The forfeiture was necessary as the pay the men will receive is less than that allowed by the union regulations, it is said. They will receive 75 cents an hour with double pay for overtime instead of 87½ cents and double pay for overtime, as demanded by the strikers.

Government activities, which include camp construction work and erection of houses for shipyard workers, had been held up pending settlement of the strike.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

A penny collection in factories at Nottingham, England, has raised \$20,000 for the Lord Roberts memorial workshops and hostels.

An arbitration board has awarded Rochester (N. Y.) organized paperhangers 75 cents a day increase and painters \$1 a day increase.

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

One of the French 75s which were used to help stop the Huns at the Marne was presented to organized labor of Chicago by Gen. Paul Vignal.

At the national conference of British postal employees, which meets soon, demands will be formulated, says the Daily Mirror, for increased wages, pensions and a better arrangement of working hours.

In a message to David Rodgers of Seattle, congratulating shipyard workers, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, said the delivery of 44,000 deadweight tons by the Rodgers yard since July 4 was a record production for one yard.

A conference of British women's trade organizations is to be held to demand that women, while prepared to give up their present work to returning soldiers after the war, shall never again go back to their old jobs at sweatshop wages.

At the closing session of their sixteenth annual convention the Wisconsin Association of the Master Horsehoers' National Protective association pledged itself to aid the war department to procure horsehoers and instructors for blacksmithing work in the army.

Officials of the Cleveland street carmen's union issued orders calling off the threatened strike of 2,500 carmen, which was scheduled as a protest against the employment of women as conductors by the Cleveland Street Railway company, pending an investigation of the shortage of man power.

Among the first of the wealthy women of America to don overalls and accept manual toil was Miss Alice Davison, aged twenty, daughter of H. P. Davison. For \$20 a week Miss Davison works as radio inspector in the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph company factory, New York.

A petition weighing more than 50 pounds praying that he veto the bonedry rider to the emergency food production bill, was presented to President Wilson at the White House by acting President Alpine of the American Federation of Labor. The petition was signed by workers in every state of the Union.

The federal fuel representatives for Indiana sent a strong protest to Washington, both as to the continued conscription of Indiana miners and the shortage of cars, which is increasing. Practically every mine in the state is being hit hard by conscription. The total production for the week was 639,000 tons, and the car shortage was 9.23 per cent.

In consequence of labor unrest in Jamaica, W. I., the working people are forming unions. An effort has been made to get the government to give official recognition to the existence of such organizations and the governor has suggested that there should be legislation in the direction of creating a labor department. The American Federation of Labor has a branch at Kingston.

Wage increases amounting to \$15,000,000 annually will be granted to 30,000 men in railroad shops throughout Canada, affecting all the railroads in the Dominion, under an agreement announced. The award is the same as that given to railroad employees in the United States by Director General McAdoo. The agreement was reached between the Canadian railway war board, through its labor committee, and representatives of the Railroad Shopmen's federation, which had presented the wage demand.

Resolutions urging the British government immediately to establish peace negotiations, providing the Germans evacuated France and Belgium, were adopted by the labor congress in session at Derby. The congress demanded that labor have representation in the peace conference.

An official dispatch from Switzerland says it is announced from Berlin that all cigar factories in Germany will be closed at the end of the year. Stocks of leaf tobacco are exhausted. This measure will affect 66,000 factories, still employing 80,000 to 90,000 and which employed 220,000 in 1916.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

PROHIBITION RECLAIMS MANHOOD.

The Sioux Falls Press, speaking editorially on the "immense success" of prohibition in South Dakota as regards decrease of crime and poverty and the increase in legitimate business profits, notes another result which, it says, would be "worth while even if it cost all the economic disaster the pro-liquor element so noisily warn the people against. Most men," it says, "have had friends who were being ruined by booze, men of natural talent and unusual ability in their professions or occupations who were falling, dropping deeper and deeper into the drunkard's low estate, men who could not, no matter how hard they tried, let liquor alone, and had begun to quit trying. They did fool things, made spectacles of themselves in public and private, and lost the esteem they once held. Where are these unfortunates today, and what are they doing? Every reader of this article can, we are sure, point to at least one friend who has come back, whose eye has brightened, whose shoulders have straightened, who in one short year of freedom from the blight of drink has become a man once more. Prohibition is reclaiming broken-down manhood."

THE ENEMY TO BE FEARED.

I do not greatly fear an enemy that may embark from some distant shore to do us hurt. I do fear this liquor foe that burrows his insidious way deep into the very vitals of our power, that not only smites the living but that drives his poisons into the loins of potential fathers and into the wombs of potential mothers to pre-empt the race with the eugenic taint of alcohol. Give America clear minds, clean bodies, and unspooled souls, and she will prove sufficient for her momentous present even as she has answered every question that challenged her glorious past, and the conclusion is inevitable that any institution that robs the state of these—clear minds, clean bodies and unspooled souls—is an unmitigated evil and must be destroyed.—Daniel A. Poling.

JAIL NOW A HOSPITAL.

"The city of Birmingham has the handsomest city jail in the South, costing about \$100,000 and surrounded by 20 acres of ground beautifully cultivated. The normal number of prisoners confined within it before the advent of prohibition was 200 and upwards. Today the number ranges from 80 to 70, most of them colored women. "Now our new problem is, what to do with this fine jail. As a result Birmingham is forced to do its street cleaning and garbage collection with paid labor instead of with prisoners."—Hon. George B. Ward, former President of the City Commission of Birmingham, Ala. Since the above was written this jail has been closed for lack of prisoners and has been offered to the government for a reconstruction hospital.

EFFICIENCY AND CONTENTMENT IN A DRY STATE.

"The contented workman," says Mr. Gilmore of Louisville, Ky., president of the National Model License league, "is the efficient workman, and the workman who feels he is getting a square deal." It is a shame, he declares, that free-born Americans should be denied an occasional glass of beer or whisky. And the Pendleton East Oregonian thus retorts: "We are building ships in Oregon. Our workmen are breaking all records in ship production, so efficient are they. They are neither inefficient nor discontented. The only discontented person we've seen lately was a chump who paid \$12 for a quart of bootleggers' poison. He had a headache and a torpid liver."

Mr. Dooley, American philosopher, has given his reasons why the nations are becoming so strong against drink. "It's strange, Hinnessey, how the wurruld has turned against its life-long roommate, Jawn Barleycorn. After rollickin' with the old fellow for cinchies th' fickle public has rounded on him an' is rapidly chasin' him off th' map. Jawn Barleycorn might have gone on fr' years if it hadn't been that the wurruld began to suspect that he was no good in a fight. He was welcome in th' sojer's tent and th' general's headquarters. People said about him: 'He's a scamp and a false friend, but he's a devvie in a scrap.' An' now they know he ain't anny good at that ayether. His bluff has been called."

NO GOOD IN A SCRAP.

"Hello, Brown, come in and have a drink." "No, thank you, Smith, I have cut out the booze, but to show you that I am still a good fellow, come into the bank with me and I'll buy you a Thrift stamp instead of a drink." "Well, Brown, that is a new one on me, but I like the idea and I'll go you and I'll stand you a round on that proposition myself."

SUGGESTION FOR THE DRINKER.

"Hello, Brown, come in and have a drink." "No, thank you, Smith, I have cut out the booze, but to show you that I am still a good fellow, come into the bank with me and I'll buy you a Thrift stamp instead of a drink." "Well, Brown, that is a new one on me, but I like the idea and I'll go you and I'll stand you a round on that proposition myself."

The above is an ad published by the newspapers of Cincinnati and paid for by the Union club of that very wet city.