

STRONG LEADERS IN MEXICAN ARMY

Long Era of Warfare Has Produced Several Highly Efficient Generals.

OBREGON AND ANGELES BEST

Angeles Said to Have Contributed Largely to Villa's Successes — Obregon "is a Highminded, Humane, Capable Leader."

San Antonio, Tex.—Were the Mexican army throughout as capable as some of its generals the United States would have no easy task in subduing its unruly neighbor.

It must be remembered that Mexico has had almost uninterrupted war of one kind or another for a period longer than the American Civil war.

While conscientious American army officers have been puzzling over maps and working out problems in military strategy and tactics, the Mexican generals have been actually leading large forces in the field and giving and receiving blows in the same territory where they now clash with Uncle Sam's Napoleons. This is an enormous advantage.

In addition, the Mexican military academy at Chapultepec, near Mexico City, which is similar to our West Point, has a high rating among institutions of this character. In the Mexican war of 1846-47 the Chapultepec cadets put up a desperate resistance to the American invaders on the grounds of their school. They were only overcome after nearly all had been killed or wounded.

So, while the Mexican forces are badly equipped and lack ammunition and food supplies, they will in many cases be as well led as the Americans. Mexico's two leading masters of war—leaving out the undoubted genius Francisco Villa—are Alvaro Obregon, "Pancho's" conqueror and present minister of war, and Felipe Angeles, former superintendent of Chapultepec.

Obregon has the best record. Of him more anon.

Angeles is the greatest artillery expert Mexico ever produced. Indeed, his ability is recognized by European military men.

At last reports Angeles was in the United States, but it is believed he will

LATEST PHOTO OF GENERAL PERSHING



New and hitherto unpublished photograph of General Pershing, commander of the American forces now in Mexico.

In the east: General Jacinto Trevino, commanding in Chihuahua; and Gen. P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora.

These are all war-seasoned veterans. General Calles has been friendly to Americans and has gained a rather high opinion along the border. He gave his word he would personally see that American refugees were not molested in their flight out of Mexico. He will probably try to lead his force through the mountains to attack the American expeditionary forces from the west.

It was General Calles who overthrew Moyerena, the Villa governor of Sonora. Calles is believed to have 15,000 men under his command.

Carranza himself may take the field, with the object of inspiring the Mexicans and showing he is with them heart and soul. He has no military ability, but has shown sense enough in previous campaigns not to interfere with the plans of Obregon and other experts.

Obregon is undoubtedly the man of the hour in Mexico. If he were not unswervingly loyal to Carranza he could seize the reins of government and become himself dictator. But he is as true to the bearded first chief as a good dog is to its master.

He is unlike most Mexicans, a big, breezy, youthful fellow—he is only thirty-nine—who reminds one more of an American westerner than of the sordid, dissolute, brutal type so often found in high places in the southern republic.

Like Villa, he is a man brought to the command of an army without regular military training and rising by the simple genius he possessed. He has been called the Cincinnatus of Mexico.

He comes of an old Sonora family and is wealthy. Mexico's troubles found him a peaceful farmer, known to but a few people in Sonora. He aided the revolution of Francisco Madero against Porfirio Diaz in many ways, but did not take the field.

Obregon's Fame Spreads.

When in the early months of Madero's term of office Pascual Orozco and his "reds" became a terror in the state of Chihuahua, Obregon collected a band of 400 Maya Indians and under the command of Victoriano Huerta, then a Madero general, went out to quell the rebellion. In the battle of Ojito, Obregon's men gained for themselves the title of "Invincibles." His fame spread, and so many came to join him that he rode home at the head of an army of 4,000.

He was made colonel in the Sonora state militia, and when Felix Diaz started the military uprising which resulted in the death of President Madero and the seating of Huerta, Obregon organized 600 Indians and routed the garrison at Nogales, which had gone over to Huerta.

Soon after this Governor Carranza of Coahuila was declared first chief of the Constitutional army and he made Obregon general of the army of the West, while Villa became general of the central army.

It was the activities of Obregon in the vicinity of Mexico City which forced Huerta to flee for his life. Obregon then occupied the capital with his troops.

Then came Villa's break with Carranza. Obregon was made Carranza's chief general, and organized the largest army Mexico had yet seen. His great triumph came at the battle of Celaya, where Villa was crushed and forced to flee.

In this battle Obregon was desperately wounded. His right arm was amputated a few days later. His robust constitution resulted in quick recovery.

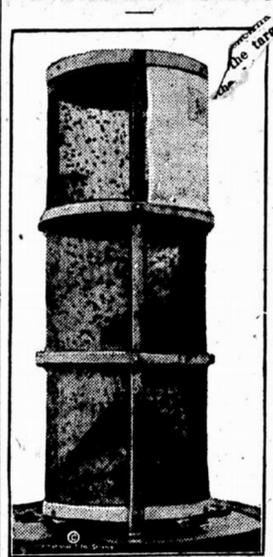
covery, and he was soon again directing the operations which reduced Villa to a flying bandit leader, at the head of only a handful of cutthroats.

Six feet tall, immaculately dressed, smiling and clean-cut, Obregon is a man well liked by all who come in contact with him. Mexico's troubles are due to having too few men like him.

Is Unhurt in Long Fall.

San Francisco.—Bryant J. O'Connor, a metal worker, fell seven stories to the pavement recently from a scaffold on a San Francisco office building, and surprised horrified spectators by rising and attempting to walk away. He was restrained and taken to an emergency hospital, where an examination showed that no bones were broken and that O'Connor's injuries were confined to minor bruises and scratches.

OFFICIAL FLY CATCHER



"Catch the fly" is the slogan of St. Louis. The pesky things that carry millions of germs at the end of their fine fuzzylike toes, or whatever you call 'em, are banned by the St. Louis authorities, and a price has been placed on the heads of the flies just as a price is placed on the heads of stray dogs.

While practically every city, town and hamlet boasts of its dog pound, St. Louis has taken the initiative and established a fly pound. The fly traps that are located in various parts of the city proved the center of attraction to the Democratic delegates who were in the Mound City to attend the national Democratic convention, and it is dollars to doughnuts, that when they get back home they are going to follow the example set by St. Louis and set fly traps in their own home towns. The trap is a huge imitation of the ordinary fly trap one often sees in butcher shops. At the bottom there is a conical opening, and under this opening one places a piece of meat or a piece of fat. The flies swarm by the thousands around the bait and fly up through the opening in the cone, into the trap from which there is no escape. The St. Louis traps are three-story affairs with plenty of light and air for the flies that like the free apartments into which they are invited.

FOR TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

Argentine Surgeon Practicing in France Has Entirely New Method.

Paris.—La Revue describes a new method for transfusion of blood, an operation often necessary under conditions which do not always allow certain precautions to be taken. The method is due to Prof. Luis Agote, an Argentine surgeon, and successful experiments have been made

before the rector of the Sorbonne, the dean of the faculty of medicine, and several professors and doctors.

Blood is taken from the bend of the elbow of any subject willing to lend his aid and collected in a receptacle which contains a solution of neutral citrate of soda, prepared in the proportion of one gram of salt to 100 grams of blood. This mixture prevents the blood from coagulating without destroying its vital properties, and as the citrate is employed is innocuous to the organism it can be injected into

HOME WHICH HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Two-Story Structure Always a Favorite With Builders in Every Locality.

ATTRACTIVE AND "LIVABLE"

Construction Offers Itself Especially to Distinctive Architectural Design, and Interior May Be Laid Out to the Best Possible Advantage.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The typical construction for houses in our smaller cities throughout the country has been, for some time, a two-story structure with sleeping rooms on the upper floor. This practice is not without its advantages, since a great many people object very seriously to the inherent lack of privacy which is associated with homes of only one floor. There is also a feeling of safety from intrusion when a means is provided whereby the valuables of the household may be placed somewhere other than on the ground floor. It is usually possible to obtain a better arrangement of the bedrooms and bath by including these rooms in a group which will occupy an entire floor, and this allows the use of the entire floor for the living rooms, dining room and kitchen. This feature is of special importance during the winter

months, since it is possible thoroughly to air out the bedrooms without interfering with the heating of the other rooms.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the entire design is the sun parlor leading from the kitchen and front parlor. This room, with its seven windows, will no doubt be the most used room in the house in all kinds of weather. By replacing the sash with screens during the summer months a room is provided which will furnish all the advantages of being out of doors, without the annoyance of insects. Since there is an entrance to the kitchen, this room provides a very pleasant breakfast porch, a feature which will be appreciated by all who have had the opportunity to take their morning meal in the open air.

The second floor contains three large bedrooms, a sewing room and bathroom. The hall makes all of these rooms independent of one another, and the cased opening off of it into the sewing room specializes this little room as the most attractive on this floor. A feature of special convenience is the large closet space allowed to each of the bedrooms.

Considered in its entirety this house design is one which offers a great many features not ordinarily found incorporated in one house, and to the family needing a house of this size, especially if they have located in one of our smaller cities, it suggests the possibility of a home of rare attraction.

An item of considerable importance in the selection of a house is the possibility of its fitting into the general scheme of the surrounding landscape. It is possible materially to spoil the appearance of an otherwise beautiful home by an improper selection of its surroundings. The house described here should be placed, preferably, on a rather wide lot with a moderate terrace in front. It will look well if set off against a background of trees and shrubs carefully placed at the rear and sides of the premises. The front porch will be set off to advantage by a bed of flowers set along the front and side. Thus surrounded by trees, shrubs, flowers and well-kept grass this home should be very attractive.



Second-Floor Plan.

Second, the soil. A clay or sandy soil dries out slowly, therefore it will not require as frequent or as large applications as a light porous soil from which moisture evaporates rapidly.

Third, location and exposure must be taken into consideration. Plants in the sun or a very warm place, will need a good deal more water than those in full or partial shade or a low temperature.

Fourth, the size of the pot must be reckoned with. The soil in a large pot will not dry out for two or three days, but the soil in a small pot will become quite dry every day.

Fifth, a dormant plant requires but little water. It is not in a condition to make use of much water and an oversupply of it will surely result in harm. When the plant begins to grow then increase the quantity and proportion to the development made.

All these things must receive due consideration by the amateur who would know how to care for his or her plants intelligently.

Study them. Experiment with them. In this way you soon become familiar with the individuality of each one and you will be able to give to each the care it needs.

We are often asked for some rules for watering plants. It is impossible to make any rule that can be followed strictly.

The only rule I have ever been able to give is this: When the surface of the soil looks dry, water. Use enough to thoroughly saturate all the soil in the pot.

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But, as I have said, one will have to modify this rule to fit the conditions. It is a general rule, subject to such change as may appear necessary to the intelligent plant grower, who does not believe in treating all the plants exactly alike.

Give fertilizers to growing plants only. A plant standing still needs none and will be injured by the applications of the food if it is not in condition to make use of it.

Making Calcium Bread. The importance of calcium in the human dietary is discussed in a recent article by O. Loew, who urges the desirability of supplying this element, when needed, as an ingredient in bread. The author states that only those adults who use milk and vegetables in abundance secure a sufficient amount of calcium, while those who eat much meat and get their carbohydrates in the form of bread, potatoes and beer do not.

The amount of calcium in the diet appears to be related to certain pathological conditions, such as arteriosclerosis. It is proposed to use in bread making calcium chloride and a commercial preparation called "calcifarin," made from rye flour and calcium chloride. The author thinks it more practical to add calcium to fine flour than to attempt to persuade the public to adopt whole-grain bread.

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to form an effect which will attract more than passing attention anywhere. The number of possible color combinations between the shingles and stucco is practically unlimited.

Furthermore the easy slope of the roof, the exposed beams with their fancy carving, the lattice work and heavy brackets and beams above the upper windows, the massive stucco pillars on the porch, and the smaller columns in the front windows, all contribute to the general excellence of this exterior design. The unusual features give a distinction which cannot be overlooked. The entire structure is an example of the typical house designed with a little more than the typical attention to detail and with a determination to furnish sufficient room for the comfort and convenience of a fairly large-sized family.

By the use of a dense mix of concrete in the substructure of the house, or perhaps the use of some of the many waterproofing materials on the market, the basement of this house may be made very free from dampness, and with the generous grade windows and a suitable division into sections a basement may be formed which will prove its usefulness in a great variety of ways. Further, rooms

cold-storage room, laundry and a workshop may all be provided with ample proportions and plenty of light for each.

The first floor contains five rooms and a hall with attractive staircase leading to the upper floor. A large cased opening on one side of the hall leads into the living room with its two large windows. A similar opening on the other side of the hall leads into the parlor, where the first glance discloses the large fireplace, balanced on each side by a window. This room, lighted by the glow of a good fire in the grate, cannot be other than one of attraction on cold winter nights.

Leading from the living room through double doors is the dining room, with its broad curved bay with the buffet built into the wall beneath the high center window. Entrance may be made to the dining room from

the outside by a double door with full-length panels.

The kitchen occupies the center of the rear portion of the first floor, with rear entrance from the porch. Conveniently near the swinging-door entrance to the dining room is the cupboard, sink and range. This arrangement could hardly be improved to produce greater facilities for serving, a feature which should strongly commend itself to housewives. A very generous closet is also provided for the storage of kitchen utensils and other articles needed in this part of the house.

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The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs and Their Care and Cultivation



White House Orchids—This Building is Devoted to Prize Orchids for the President and Family.

TOO MUCH WATER KILLS PLANTS

By LIMA R. ROSE.

More plants in the window garden are killed every year by overwatering than in any other way. Some persons labor under the delusion that water must be applied daily, and the consequence is their plants are literally drowned out, unless they happen to have the best drainage.

Others go on the "little-and-often" plan—that is, they apply water in small quantities whenever they happen to think of it.

The result is the surface of the soil is kept moist and from this the water seeps it for granted that the soil beneath must be properly damp.

Nine times out of ten examination will show that an inch or two below the surface the soil is dry. Of course the roots of the plants cannot do their work under such conditions. The plant soon sickens and eventually dies and the owner wonders what caused the trouble.

Now, in watering plants several things have to be considered. First, the nature of the plant. Some like a good deal of water, others only a moderate amount.

Second, the soil. A clay or sandy soil dries out slowly, therefore it will not require as frequent or as large applications as a light porous soil from which moisture evaporates rapidly.

Third, location and exposure must be taken into consideration. Plants in the sun or a very warm place, will need a good deal more water than those in full or partial shade or a low temperature.

Fourth, the size of the pot must be reckoned with. The soil in a large pot will not dry out for two or three days, but the soil in a small pot will become quite dry every day.

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POSSIBILITIES OF CACTI

The peculiar growth of cacti and its possibilities of form and richness of effect are all too little appreciated.

There are many different types of cacti, the leafy-stemmed variety, called phyllocactus, is one of the most popular, produces magnificent flowers and the plant is handsome during all the seasons.

One of this group, the Queen cactus, is often mistaken for the night-blooming cereus. The flowers are smaller, however, and the blossoms have a delightful odor. It blooms at night.

Then there is the hummingbird or lobster cactus which should be seen to be appreciated. The entire plant is covered with buds depending from the ends, which resembles the tiny bird in flight. The blossom is an exquisite combination of pink and white and blooms for weeks if not exposed to too much heat.

The cereus type is suitable for the hanging basket and is one of the best spring bloomers. It requires a sandy soil.

As soon as the tiny red blooms appear water freely and give the plant plenty of sunshine. Apply liquid manure once a week during the growing season, it is as beneficial to cacti as it is to geranium.

If you have a growing cacti its peculiar form and wealth of bloom will be a subject of interest to you.—G. T. F.

WORK ON THE LAWN

How are the lawn and home grounds in general? Are they all that should make summer home life enjoyable and a pleasing sight to the passerby?

If the lawn is patchy and bare in spots, keep on seeding it the whole summer through; the seed will finally catch and fill up the bare places.

White clover is a fine lawn plant, but many find that it dies out after a few years. White clover, as all the clovers, is a biennial, completely dying after the second year. If the lawn is kept closely clipped, white clover seed should be sown each fall or spring to insure a permanent stand.

The same result may be secured by not mowing in the fall, allowing the plants to blossom and seed.

PLAN FOR BEAUTY

Plan for beauty, then work unceasingly for the plan.

Have grass and shrubbery in the back, rather than rubbish.

Hardy azaleas are among our most brilliant, hardy shrubs.

All the spiraea, herbaceous or shrub, are beautiful and hardy.

Let your kitchen window be a picture frame. Let the picture frame be green things growing.

Let the green things be something beside burdock, jimson weeds or cockle burr.

Plant to screen the ugly views from the back door. Vines will do it.

Get a root of the trumpet-creepers from the woods and plant it in the back yard.

Set a strong stake beside it, and keep the vine cut back until the "shrub" habit is formed. It is beautiful.

The trumpet-creepers will not spread unless you cut its roots. When you do you won't have to import any more.



Hardy and Hardy.