

LANDLUBBERS TO BE TRAINED FOR NAVAL SERVICE

Hundreds of Civilians to Be Given Chance to Learn the Sailor's Life.

WILL HAVE MONTH AT SEA

Amateurs Will Be Taken Aboard Nine Battleships and Given Course of Training—No Menial Labor for the Rookies, Says Secretary Roosevelt.

New York.—Ye, ho! My lads! For the naval Plattsburg!

Aboard nine United States battleships many hundred enthusiastic young landlubbers will learn something about the gay sailor's life off the Atlantic coast next month.

Like their brothers in the military training camps for citizens, they will partly fit themselves to volunteer for service in Uncle Sam's defense when war comes.

And incidentally, from all signs, they will have a jolly good time, a bracing vacation and a month of exercise and salt air which will put them back into civil life ready for almost anything that comes along.

The amateur tars at this point will assemble and go aboard the Maine, now receiving ship at the New York navy yard, and the Kentucky on August 15.

On the same day the Virginia will pick up its contingent at Portland, Me.; the Kearsage at Boston; the Illinois at Newport, R. I.; the Rhode Island at Philadelphia; the Alabama at Philadelphia; the Louisiana at Norfolk, Va., and the New Jersey at Charleston, S. C.

All will then proceed to Gardiner's bay, at the other end of Long Island sound, holding ship drills on the way. At the bay they will participate in department strategic maneuvers with



Franklin D. Roosevelt.

other vessels of the Atlantic fleet. Division drills will take place.

On August 27 the nine training ships will set sail (or steam, if you like it better) for Tangier sound, a part of Chesapeake bay, where they will hold target practice and some of them will coal at Hampton Roads.

About September 5 they will start for their ports of embarkation and here they will be joined by flotillas of motor boats owned by citizens who have patriotically offered to train for coast defense in time of war. The motor boats and training battleships will hold joint maneuvers, studying problems in the defense of naval districts. The disembarkation will take place September 12.

Bunch of Landlubbers.

Some of the men enlisted for the cruise are the veriest landlubbers. There are bankers, brokers, lawyers, ministers, mechanical, mining and civil engineers, business men of various sorts, artists and several bona fide newspaper men in the New York detachment.

Readers of salt water fiction know that the first thing a newcomer aboard ship has to do is to holystone the decks, to land parance, scrub the floor.

But not this time. There will be no menial labor for the rookies. They aren't above it. They have promised and are willing to do anything that is ordered to do. But Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has the cruise under his particular wing, has decided it would be a waste of time.

He decided the men going on the cruise, mostly above the average in intelligence, training and education, need no lessons in peeling potatoes and shoveling coal. Instead, they will get work just as hard, but more informative. They will be trained intensively, as the naval officers say, to take jobs as petty or commissioned officers in time of crisis.

In general, according to Mr. Roosevelt, they will be organized, messaged and berthed after the methods employed with the midshipmen of Annapolis Naval academy on practice cruises.

The object will be to get them into the habits of ship life and to drill and instruct them at the lighter guns of the ship batteries. They will be taught signaling, boating of all kinds,

BEAR CUBS ARE CAPTURED

Baby Bruins Are as Gentle as Puppies After Their Mother Is Driven Away.

Estacada, Ore.—Fred Bannister of Estacada returned recently from a trip in the interests of the forestry department near Cary's Hot Springs, on the Upper Clackamas river, bringing with him two brown bear cubs.

These cubs are about three months old and were captured by Bannister

fire control and torpedo defense station work, quartermaster's duties and marine electrical engineering, including radio work.

There will also be frequent emergency drills, such as fire quarters and general quarters. Besides this they will have field artillery and naval drills on shore to give them a rudimentary knowledge of the handling of arms.

Lectures will also be a feature of the end of the cruise. Between August 29 and September 5 some of the best schoolmasters in the navy—and army and navy life is mostly teaching school in some manner or other—will talk to the volunteers on subjects bearing on the navy's work.

Limit the Volunteers. Secretary Roosevelt also promised to cut down the number of volunteers allowed on different ships so that there will be no overcrowding or discomfort in the way of hammock room, or delay in serving food.

As at the army training camps, there will be optional courses lasting a portion of each day. The subjects will include navigation, signaling, radio work, steam and electrical engineering.

The cruise will have several important advantages over Plattsburg. No mosquitoes, no sleeping on the wet ground, no trench digging!

Thomas V. Slocum, a well-known yachtsman, is head of the civilian committee in this city which has charge of getting recruits for the cruise. Mr. Slocum, whose ideal is Paul Jones, for whose ship Ranger he has named his yacht, is very enthusiastic when talking about the cruise.

"Think of the advantages," he said recently. "A summer vacation at sea on vessels that cost millions of dollars, the sea air, the wholesome food, the healthful exercise. Besides the gainful experience, everyone will come back with a larger knowledge of the navy and what our sea defense means and will come back with a rudimentary training in that defense, an increased pride in his country—and a better patriot."

No obligation to fight is incurred by going on the cruise, except the duty every American citizen has to defend his country when called upon. However, at the end of the cruise the recruit will have a chance to announce his intention to volunteer for service in the navy in case of war occurring within the next four years, and most of the men will do this.

To Be Given Certificates.

At the end of the course a recruit will get a certificate signed by the commanding officer of his ship specifying the nature of the duties he has performed, the efficiency he has displayed and the rating he is best qualified to fill.

The expenses of the cruise are very small. The recruit must pay his own transportation to and from the points of embarkation. Once aboard the ship he must make a deposit of \$30 to cover board and clothes, but part of this will be returned to him if it is not all used up.

Each man must take with him two pairs of black shoes, underclothes, toilet articles and other necessities. Washable uniforms will be handed out aboard ship.

The recruits can't spend much money on the cruise. However, there is a ship's store, where they can purchase soap, tobacco, stationery, toilet accessories and a few other things.

The motor boat mobilization is stirring up much interest in this city and more men will take part in it than in the sea cruise. The "mosquito fleet" of several hundred chuggers will be inspected and classified by navy officers.

Harold Vanderbilt has shown his interest by having a scout cruiser built just for the purpose of the mobilization.

Many other young men of well-known families are actively interested in the cruise and the boat mobilization. These include Vincent Astor, Hermann Oelrichs, Paul Hammond, William Greenough, Orsun Munn, Thomas Lamont, Harry B. Hollings, Jr., Robert Jacob, B. H. Borden, Stewart Davis and Charles H. Jackson.

Young men from the same community or the same school or college may enlist as a sort of club and be assigned to the same ship. However, enlistments are closed now, but they will open again next spring. The civilian cruise is to be a permanent annual fixture.

DUTCH RUBBER OUTPUT UP

East Indian Crop Expected to Reach 9,205,825 Kilograms During Current Year.

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies.—The rubber production of the Dutch East Indies, upon which America now draws to a considerable extent, is increasing by leaps and bounds.

According to figures just published by the Batavia Rubber Trade association the crop harvested last year in the island of Java alone was 6,059,068 kilograms, as against 3,260,274 in 1914, and it is estimated at as much as 9,205,825 kilograms in the current year. Other parts of the Dutch East Indies yielded 2,285,889 kilograms of rubber, as compared with 1,821,320 in 1914, while the estimate for 1916 is 3,752,000 kilos.

Boy Climber Roasts on Tower.

Corry, Pa.—While Floyd Lord, thirteen years old, was at play, the other day, a companion dared him to climb a 50-foot tower at the electric light station. The lad reached the top, touched a wire containing 16,000 volts and died instantly. The body was held suspended until current was shut off.

after the mother bear had been driven off and the youngsters allowed to climb a tall tree.

Temporarily the animals, which are as gentle as puppies, will be kept in Batocada, where they are furnishing much amusement for young and old.

Lessons Annoying Humming.

To lessen the humming of telephone wires fastened to buildings a new German system inclosed them in cement cylinders that are softer on the inside than the outside.

SHE IS AN ENGINEER



Miss Antoinette Vanasek, one of the few woman stationary engineers in this country, has quit engineering for a while to become chief matron of the public baths of Long Island City. When she's engineering she wears the duds of an engineer, overalls and all. Miss Vanasek, who is twenty-three, is taking a vacation from the intense heat of tending a stationary engine.

STRAY DOG'S LONELY VIGIL

In Five Years Canine Has Never Deserted Grave in Ohio Cemetery.

Fultonham, O.—In the cemetery a homeless cur mourns on the grave of George Baker. The people call her "the graveyard dog." Five years ago the animal went to the cemetery following the funeral procession of Baker, an aged farmer, who died at his home near there. Every night the dog keeps a close vigil over the grave. It sleeps for hours at a stretch during the day on the little mound that marks Baker's resting place.

Villagers long ago gave up hope of coaxing the dog away. She leaves the cemetery only long enough each day to search for food. Friends of Baker say he never owned the dog. Cemetery trustees refuse to drive the animal away and she seems likely to spend the rest of her days in this strange and unusual manner.

HUSBAND DINED "OTHER MAN"

Divorce Denied As He Encouraged Wife of Associate With Co-respondent.

Los Angeles.—Judge Wood, of Los Angeles, refused to grant to Frank G. Gegoux because the testimony showed that the husband gave a birthday party to the "other man" in the case, Edward G. Branzler, after he had discovered the relations existing between the two, and encouraged the intimacy by permitting them to be together at hotels along the coast while he pursued his own pleasures.

The judge held that Gegoux was not in court to defend the action, and it developed from the testimony that one of the considerations of the settlement of the \$50,000 alienation suit brought by Gegoux was settled out of court last February, was that Mrs. Gegoux should not contest her husband's suit for divorce.

BARBER HAS SHAVED 243,960

Tonsorial Artist at Lorain, O., Says He Has Had That Many in His Chair.

Lorain, O.—Theodore Curtis, a Lorain barber, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his career. Curtis, who has kept account of every man he has shaved, says he has removed the whiskers of 243,960 men.

"I have also cut enough hair to make 11 mattresses and to pad 43,562 crutches," said Curtis.

The barber has shaved some of the country's widely-known men, including Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, Senators Mark Hanna, Matt Quay, Albert Beveridge and Ben Tillman, "Doc" Cook, Buffalo Bill, Jesse Willard, Tod Sloan and Harry Thaw. "I would like to add Charles Evans Hughes to my list of notables," observed Curtis.

DENIES THAT SHARK ATE HIM

Mr. Baldwin Positively Refutes Story of His Taking Off by Man-Eating Fish.

Berkeley, Cal.—George H. Baldwin positively denies that he was eaten by a shark, despite seemingly overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Recently a man-eating shark was killed off Catalina island, and when its interior was examined fragments of a man's coat were found, to which was attached a pin of the American Society of Civil Engineers, bearing Baldwin's name. His demise was announced in some newspapers and his wife began to receive scores of telegrams and letters of condolence. Mrs. Baldwin some months ago gave away one of Baldwin's old coats, from which she forgot to remove the pin.

Bit Woman's Ear.

Los Angeles.—Reaching out for the three green leaves that adorned the hat of Mrs. Mary Miller, sixty years old, of Ninth and San Pedro streets, a staid old draught horse missed the trimming and bit off the left ear of the woman at the Ninth street market. Terrified and shrieking with pain, Mrs. Miller ran into a produce stall near by and collapsed. She was revived and taken to the receiving hospital, where she told the surgeons how the accident happened.

PRETTY BUNGALOW WELL DESIGNED

Arrangement of Dwelling, Which Is Constantly Growing in Popularity.

AFFORDS AN IDEAL HOME

For the Small Town This Type of Residence is the Best That Can Be Devised—Maximum Comfort and Usefulness Combined.

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. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

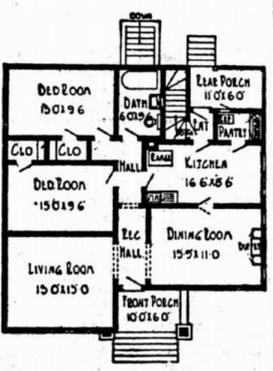
The rapidly growing popularity of the modern bungalow type of home for the average-sized family is a striking evidence of the tendency of the American home-builder to get away from the old stately mansion with its many rooms, only a few of which were ever of any real use; a home in which the family was spread over the entire house and the work required to maintain order was no small item. This new tendency is one which brings the family closely together and by the concentration of all their efforts upon the improvement of a few well-designed rooms a new standard of home life is set in which each member of the family has his little part to play, and where the results of his labor will be evident to anyone who happens to come into the little bungalow home. Not only this, but the bungalow offers the family, tired of climbing two or three flights of stairs, an opportunity



to be snugly assembled in a house all to themselves, where they may almost forget that such a thing as a stair exists.

To the small town or village resident the bungalow offers its advantages at their best. This type of construction is never so well exhibited as where the prices of land are inducive to the purchase of a large piece of land on which to build. Here the bungalow may be designed to carry out the low, broad lines which are so attractive in this type of construction, and with a well-laid-out lawn the resulting home is one which anyone may be proud to exhibit to his friends.

The design shown here is intended to incorporate as much of the truly bungalow style as may be placed in the cozy simplicity, size and arrangement of all of the rooms, the large and con-



Floor Plan.

venient basement, and the numerous windows cannot help but combine to make a home which will be of the maximum comfort and usefulness to its occupants.

The roof and walls are finished in shingles stained a dark color in the illustration, but if it is desired, the walls may be finished in dark-colored stucco. This finish gives very good satisfaction since it is now possible to color the stucco by either a mixture of the coloring with the material when the house is being constructed, or one of the stucco paints may be used, which will also serve as a waterproofing material. It is desirable to finish the walls in some dark color in this design on account of the pleasing contrast with the white trim of the windows and roof. On account of the large number of windows, with their white frames and sashes, there are no broad expanses of wall surface to present a monotonous appearance.

Following the type of construction used in the cooler parts of this country this house is built well above the ground, which not only allows large basement space but also protects the house against the cold and dampness of the ground, which may be a very desirable feature in some climates. It also allows enough headroom in the furnace room so that the heating apparatus may be easily installed. In a one-story house the importance

of the basement is considerable, and on account of the nearly square design of this bungalow and its generous proportions the basement may be divided off in a manner which will render it of maximum value. Not only is there room for the usual cold-storage room, furnace room, and laundry, but a very handy little workroom may be fitted up with bench and other useful equipment. Such a little workshop is not only of value in repairing and building articles for the home, but it offers the younger generation a means of spending time at something which will later prove to be of considerable value in the training which it gives.

The interior arrangement of this bungalow shows the results of careful thought on the part of the designer. The entrance is into the reception hall, which continues back through the house, leading off into the various rooms. A cased opening on one side of the reception hall leads into the living room, while a similar opening on the other side leads into the dining room.

The living room offers an exceedingly pleasant gathering place for the family, with its six windows to assure a room which will be bright and cheerful. There is plenty of room for some attractive rugs, wall decorations and furniture.

The dining room is well lighted and with its well-placed buffet and generous floor and wall space, could be made into a very attractive room by a careful selection of finish and furniture.

The kitchen contains many features which should be of interest to the housewife. It is hard to overestimate the convenience of the little pantry, with its cupboard and refrigerator, which is tucked from the rear porch. Although this kitchen is large enough to be well ventilated and far from stuffy, the arrangement gives it all of the advantages of the small kitchen.

The front porch is very cleverly placed back under the main roof with fancy exposed rafters and two neat posts. The broad steps blend well with the other parts of the house and have an inviting appearance from the thoroughfare.

A few well-placed trees and shrubs and a carefully graded lawn would surround this house with an atmos-

phere as homelike as anyone could wish for.

If you have never experienced the pleasure of arising early on a summer's morning to go out into your own garden to work for an hour or two in the refreshing air, or if you have never been able to come home, tired from the day's labor, to be welcomed into a snug little home surrounded by the products of your co-operation with nature, then you have not found all the pleasure there is in life. A home such as the one discussed here is not extremely expensive, and it furnishes a satisfaction which cannot be estimated in terms of the money cost which it involves.

A Plea.

I would make a plea against the one-sidedness of our present endeavor, leaning over to the external world; I would make a plea for a deeper culture; for more widespread study of the humanities; for more determined use, in our colleges and our schools, of the idealist's opportunity in a world drunk with a sense of physical fact. A plea for the study of history; for the pure intellectual discipline of philosophy; and, because of our special need, for literature as a necessary discipline in all school work and college work wherever. The work with the classics is steadily decreasing; alas for the dimming of the torch that has guided our way! Since ancient literature, with its superb power of shaping young civilization, has been largely driven out—with what incalculable loss!—let us study and teach our own, still permitted and, in places, even encouraged; let us have our English literature taught in the wisest and profoundest way ascertainable, wherever anything is taught.—Margaret Sherwood, in the Atlantic.

Why Children Like Candy.

Children like candy because of its properties of sugar, a food quickly absorbed by the human system. The purpose of all food is to supply the energy that is wasted by physical exertion. Some foods more than others contain the elements necessary to furnish this supply and vary in the time required to feel their benefits.

Sugar is actually turned into real energy within a few minutes after it is eaten and candy gives a quick supply of the energy called for by the activities of youth. Thus the constant need of energizing force by children leads them instinctively to crave candy.

What's in a Name?

"Say, paw," queried small Tommy Toddles, "what's a 'captain of Indus try'?"

"It is a term that the head of a grinding monopoly applies to himself, my son," replied old man Toddles.

"And what is a 'robber baron, paw,'" asked the small investigator.

"It's a term the dear public applies to the same man," answered Tod dies, Sr.

Avoid Taking Chances.

In times like these it is well to be the safe thing as often as possible and take that chance at sudden death.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery

Their Care and Cultivation



Fine Old Trees That Add Beauty to the Homes in the South.

PLAN FOR BEAUTY IN GROUNDS

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

The beauty which is near at hand is often neglected while we prize that which is denied us—we refer to the beauty and desirability of the Celastrus, or bitter sweet vine. This native climber, found in our woods and along our fences, is one of the most satisfactory vines that can be grown about the home.

It is as hardy as granite, a quick grower, twining securely about its support and it is not liable to disease. In the fall, when flowers are scarce, it covers itself with clusters of orange-colored fruit, which the frost opens, revealing its crimson seeds.

Choose a dark, rainy day, if possible, for the transplanting, otherwise do this work at sunset—we mean in transplanting seedlings. Water the seed bed thoroughly a short time before you begin to transplant, then lift the plants, with all the soil their roots hold, and remove to the permanent bed.

Keep the seedlings covered with a wet cloth, so that the heat and wind will not dry them. With a sharp-pointed stick make the hole for the plant and then fill it with water. Plant the seedling in this puddle, drawing the dark soil about the stalk when the ground has been firmed about the plant as much as possible.

A miniature water garden is practical and will prove most interesting, needing less attention than a flower bed its size. Have a sugar or vinegar barrel cut in two, or use a wooden tub. Sink this in the soil. Make a potting box about twelve inches square and fill with rich mud from a pond, or use half rich loam, adding to the mud or loam about one-third of well-rotted manure.

Plant the nymphaeae-root in this and place in the tub; fill with water until it is two or three inches deep over the root.

When the growth commences and the leaves appear, water may be added from time to time until the tub is full. Never change the water, simply replace that which evaporates.

SOME NOTES IN SEASON

Prune flowering shrubs as soon as they have finished flowering. The secret of pruning shrubbery, in a nutshell, is to study the habit of growth of each plant, and to strive to encourage it; not alter it to your views.

Make a note of the yellow spots on the lawn. If the grass is scanty, the trouble is probably sand or poor soil. The best cure is to dig out the place, and put in some good loam.

Then resod the place. If the grass is there, but dead, the trouble is lack of moisture.

If the grass on the lawn is growing fast, two mowings a week, allowing the clippings to lie where they fall, is easier than one mowing in ten days or two weeks, followed by a raking to remove the cut grass.

Gravel roads and walks that refuse to get solid can be greatly improved by the judicious use of clay. Pulverize the latter, and sprinkle evenly. Too much clay will make a sticky road in wet weather, which is far worse than a soft gravel road.

To insure a thick privet hedge, cut back three inches every time the plants make six inches of growth.

Evergreens from the nursery can be safely transplanted by the end of July. It is important to keep the roots moist, with as much soil adhering as possible.

Always keep on the lookout for possible mosquito-breeding places, rain barrels overturned cans, low places in

WATCH FOR INSECTS

When ants appear upon a plant, examine it carefully, for you may find it affected with a louse scale or other insects.

If infested, sponge the leaves clean with hot tobacco tea, to which has been added enough soap to make suds.

To get rid of the ants place a layer of chopped tobacco stems around the plant, and sprinkle with borax.

Candid Declaration.

"So you think women should be able to run the country?"

"Well, for logic and style, I'm willing to put my daughter's graduation essay up for comparison with a lot of the regular campaign speeches."—Washington Star.

Interior View.

"Did you read the report that since vodka has been prohibited in Russia the peasants are drinking furniture polish?"

"Well, they certainly must be feeling the need of a stiff drink."

Attractive Garden Plan Shows How to Make the Most of a Small Space.