

COST OF LIVING IN WASHINGTON

Capital Filled With House-seekers, Prices Soaring Skyward and Conditions Hard to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The South-western constituent, who some three years ago, rejected a hundred-dollar-a-month job here in the capital—without even going to work at it—because he considered the cost of living too high, must have been a man of prophetic vision. He created almost a national sensation among job hunters; politically, he was a curiosity.

Sixteen years, a Democrat in the wilderness, with Republicans in all the jobs, his party came into power. His congressman paid back the years of toadyism with an appointment. But the man took one look at Washington and its living prices and went back to Georgia on the first train.

One is constrained to wonder what he would do in Washington now. Much has been written and said of the congested conditions in war-busy Washington. Government officials whose task it is to bring in war workers have been eager not to have the reports of crowding drive away hundreds of folks badly needed. In fact, they have made every effort toward organization of aids to newcomers to find homes for them. On the other hand, real estate agents and others besieged by waves of homeless newcomers actually have pleaded to have the country informed that there is no more room.

A city which, three years ago, was estimated as having five thousand vacant houses and three thousand vacant apartments, now has not a single vacant one. The search for homes has extended to all the suburbs, where cottages have trebled in price. The crowded condition of hotels and boarding houses, every traveler knows for himself. One of them has aptly remarked that on coming to Washington on business one has to engage a sleep in Baltimore or Philadelphia to sleep.

Soldiers in uniform have been put to making house to house canvass asking the occupants to "double up" as a patriotic duty and take in a war worker. Absentee owners, having large domains which they have been accustomed to visit once a year, have in some cases feared that the premises would be commandeered by the government and hurriedly have returned, to keep their drawing rooms from being converted into dormitories.

One may well imagine that where there is so much difficulty in housing so many people, there is equal trouble in feeding them. Cafes and cafeterias have sprung up about the city like mushrooms; is it no common sight to see a line of war workers waiting for a chance to spend money inside—just like a line of ticket buyers before a theatre box office.

Nobody seems to want to take in a woman war worker. The few who advertise rooms, prefer "gentlemen" or "officers." The discrimination hurts the girl war worker's feelings, but has no practical effect. As a matter of fact the "gentlemen" has just as lively a time getting a room.

Some one has estimated that the war workers are flocking into the city at the rate of 500 a day and departing at the rate of 200 a day, discouraged, homeless, sometimes foodless. There is no verification of the latter figure but there seems to be no doubt about the former. There are 100,000 war workers here who were not in the city a year ago. The result may be compared to an attempt to put a quart of water into a pint measure.

A reading of the want columns of the Washington newspapers is sure to arouse a feeling of pity for the unfortunates who plead for a place to live, even at inflated prices. In fact, the natives now read the want columns for amusement in preference to the funny papers. Here are a few typical samples which bespeak the despair of a war worker trying to live in the capital.

The first woman confesses at the outset that she is desperate. She says so. Here is her plight:

DESPERATE: Does anyone feel

OWL RAIDER



LT. FRANK LUKE JR. Lieutenant Luke has evolved the idea of going up in his airplane each night just as the enemy balloons are about to be raised and picking them off. He downed 11 balloons and three airplanes in four days and sent down three balloons in a half hour. He lands by the light of the rockets. Luke is from Arizona.

enough patriotic duty to accommodate a refugee widow of an army surgeon with a cheerful room?

Another feels the stigma of the "men only" policy. She pleads:

"Will some kind woman who has a room not for 'men only' rent a furnished room to two Canadian girls. Don't want to rent the whole house—just one room."

Some others confess the faith they have in the old adage that "it pays to advertise." The first says:

"Does it pay to advertise? \$25 to any person intending to advertise an apartment or housekeeping rooms of any kind who will give me such information in advance."

The other is even more positive in his faith that advertising will bring results. He says:

"Never failed to get yet what I wanted by advertising. Everybody tells me 'No use.' I say 'you're wrong.' So here goes: Middle-aged gentleman desires rooms," etc., etc.

Another seeker breaks into rhyme. She advertises thus:

"I need a place, a little space, To hang my cape and bonnet; A bed, some chairs, no cooking cares. Just a single room—doggone it!"

Another seems a bit peeved because no one seems to take him in. He advertises in this fashion:

"I left a comfortable home when I came to do war work. Will not some patriotic citizen take me in?"

Still another delivers an ultimatum, thus:

"Must have a room within a week or return home. I am one of the undesired war workers, but I am quite as orderly as any man and do not smoke," etc.

Another fellow has 100 talking machine records "all classical" and thinks they will be good bait to get him in. So he advertises for a family which has a machine. Others advertise they have been "used all our lives to good furniture and will not mar it."

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CROWDER CALLS MANY LAWYERS

Has Large Quantities of Legal Luminaries of National Reputation in Uniform.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—One great factor in Provest Marshal General Crowder's success in administering the draft has been the type of men he selected to assist him. General Crowder has a "weakness" for lawyers, especially distinguished lawyers, and he has them in quantities galore. They are not advisers or consultants, but have been taken away from lucrative private practices, thrust into uniform, and set to work actually as aides and staff members, to help run the machine. Some of the legal luminaries so captured are men of more than national note in their profession.

The first man whom General Crowder called in from civil life was Charles B. Warren of Detroit, now colonel and senior officer on his staff. Colonel Warren has written most of the selective service regulations, and was primarily responsible for the formulation of the regulations for the first draft. Incidentally Colonel Warren has written many of the congressional statutes which have been enacted into law in connection with the draft. Colonel Warren was on two occasions before becoming an aide to General Crowder attorney for the United States in international arbitrations. Once, during the fisheries dispute with Canada, he held the attention of The Hague tribunal with an argument six days long. At an earlier date he was one of the lawyers appointed by the president to argue the case of the United States before the joint high tribunal created to adjudicate claims of Great Britain against the United States arising out of the Bering sea seal fisheries controversy. Robert Lansing, now secretary of state, was also of counsel in that matter.

In addition to his career in the field of international law, Colonel Warren has developed a financial career. He is heavily interested in large industrial enterprises and banks in Detroit, his home city, and had found time to be president of the Detroit chamber of commerce before he dropped his private activities to join General Crowder's machine for downing the Hun. His varied experience in law, business and finance, has naturally given him an invaluable asset in laying out and administering the draft.

Colonel J. H. Wigmore—most lawyers will instantly think of "Wigmore on Evidence" in this connection—was dean of Northwestern university law school and author of several recognized volumes on legal lore when the draft organization took him. Colonel J. S. Easby-Smith, a Washington attorney with a supreme court practice, came to the staff because of his successful work at the head of the district of Columbia draft board. He exemplifies another practice General Crowder has developed, that of picking up an executive who has been particularly successful with the draft in his own locality, and bringing him in to headquarters.

Major J. R. Clark, also of Washington, D. C., formerly solicitor for the state department, has been newly added to the staff as an office adjutant. The exhaustive mesenteric provisions of the draft are now under the direction of Colonel F. R. Keefer, a regular army officer, who heads the medical division.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant Trent, who sat on the Philippine islands supreme bench several years, and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. Fairbanks, a New England attorney, give special attention to the digest of draft cases appealed to the president. Lieutenant Colonel Roscoe S. Conklin, a relative of the famous New York senator and political leader, is now particularly charged with classification questions for the whole of the draft within the United States, because he proved particularly successful in getting through emergency organization in New York City. Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Cramer, now heading an inspection division, came in after making a success in New Jersey, as agent for the adjutant general of that state, in similar duty.

Evident tables of figures and statistics have to be marshalled to keep the stream of men flowing into cantonments, and for this work General Crowder imported Major H. E. Stephenson, late efficiency expert with the Pennsylvania railroad. For his personal military aide, General Crowder has Major J. Barry King of Oklahoma.

Wilson's Name Is Used on Goods In Paris Shops

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The name of President Wilson has supplanted those of King George of England and of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia as a label for popular styles of men's wearing apparel in the Paris shops.

"I went to my tailor's to order a new suit, a blue serge, the sort of thing I've been wearing the last twenty years," writes a humorous contributor to L'Œuvre, "and that worthy called out to the bookkeeper 'one Woodrow Wilson suit,' adding in explanation to me, 'That's the name of the goods.'"

"Then I went to the shirtmaker's where I selected some shirts that only differed from those I used to buy before the war in costing \$4 instead of \$1.60, and I heard the salesman announce, 'Six President Wilson shirts.'"

"My new boots, comfortable but devoid of elegance, bear, branded upon their soles, the name of the United States president."

"My hatter showed me a hat of the very shape that before the war we called 'Tyrolean' (and paid three times less for). The Tyrol has lost caste and these hats today are 'Wilson's,' although they were 'George Fifths' during the first years of the war."

"My collars remind me of our glorious ally, for though the laundry chemicals have removed my name, that of the President remains indelible and yet these same collars for years could boast of bearing the name of Nicholas II."

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"My skin is so tender"

The new treatment for tender skins

Is your skin so tender that the least exposure to the weather makes it smart and burn—so tender that it is often painful even to wash?

Some people, with delicate, tender skins have been misled by the superstition that washing the face with soap is bad for the complexion. Dr. Pusey, the famous skin specialist, in his book on the care of skin, says: "The layer of dirt and fat that such persons accumulate on the skin is a constant invitation to various disorders."

The following Woodbury treatment is just what a sensitive skin needs to keep it active and resistant.

Dip a soft washcloth in warm water and hold it to the face. Then make a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and dip your cloth up and down in it until the cloth is "fluffy" with the soft, white lather. Rub this lathered cloth gently over your skin until the pores are thoroughly cleansed. Then rinse the face with clear, cool water and dry carefully.

Make this treatment a nightly habit. See what a difference it will make in your skin in even ten days—a promise that loveliness which the

regular use of Woodbury's brings to a tender, sensitive skin.

Begin tonight to have a lovelier skin

Get your first cake of Woodbury's today. Begin now to overcome whatever condition is keeping your skin from being as lovely as it should be.

Blackheads, conspicuous nose pores, oily skin and shiny nose, blemishes, a sluggish, sallow skin—treatments for these and other of the commoner skin troubles are given in the booklet "A Skin You Love to Touch" which comes wrapped around the soap.

You will find a 25c cake sufficient for a month or six weeks of any Woodbury treatment and for general cleansing use during this time.

Get a cake today. It is on sale at all drug stores and toilet goods counters throughout the United States and Canada. The Anderson Jergens Company, Cincinnati, New York and Perth, Ontario.

LATEST DECOY TO TRICK GERMANS

Dummies Placed Over Trenches Aid Allies in Locating Gun Emplacements.

BEHIND AMERICAN LINES IN FRANCE, Oct. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Heads of dummy soldiers made of papier mache and mounted on long poles peer with staring eyes over the tops of imitation parapets in the American camouflage station here. They are decoys for the German sniper to shoot at and thus disclose his hiding place.

Long lines of these dummy figures lean against the walls of the "toy shop," as the soldiers call it, a huge building where companies and regiments of enemy soldiers are manufactured. Soldier heads, some bare-headed and others wearing helmets, are first modelled by sculptors working in soft white clay. This is repeated in papier mache.

A big oven bakes the papier-mache heads to the required hardness. Then they pass to the artists, who put on the natural tint of flesh, mounted on stout poles and are ready to be held up as decoys along the trenches, to draw the fire of the enemy. Very often an enemy sniper will disclose his whereabouts by taking a shot at one of these papier-mache soldiers peering over the trench front.

Turning from the plaster decoys the correspondents were suddenly confronted by a whole regiment of soldiers armed and in full field equipment, and thrown out in open order as the men go forward in the early morning raids. But instead of being real soldiers, this was a regiment of "silhouettes." Each figure was life-size, painted on thin board, and cut out much as children cut out paper dolls. Some were kneeling and firing; others were firing from the shoulder, and others stood at rest. They were line looking "men," every one of them, and the work of the best artists.

These silhouettes are one of our most effective means of camouflage, it was explained. They are used in the early dawn, when there is a mist which makes it difficult to detect the deception. During the night they are posted in open order far in front. As daylight breaks by, an enemy sees this array dimly outlined through the mist. It usually draws the fire of machine guns and batteries, and gives in advance the main lines of enemy resistance. With this disclosed, the men leap forward.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans today continued their resistance against the advance of the American forces on this front, the strength of the opposition fully equaling that of yesterday.

With machine guns, some artillery fire and minor counter-attacks the Germans this morning interposed desperate resistance to Pershing's men all along the line.

All the counter-attacks were easily repulsed. They had the appearance, because of the small numbers of men employed, of being efforts to throw confusion into the American ranks in order to gain time.

CAMP KEARNY, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 17.—Although the Germans marched in undefended Belgian cities singing "Deutschland Uber Alles," and American troops are said to have sung popular airs as they advanced upon Chateau Thierry, recruits here have a different refrain. Almost any time when they are drilling the chant "Left, left, one, two, three, four," repeated endlessly, can be heard a quarter of a mile or more away.

Some officers have their entire commands shout this series of words as they march or drill; others make more sparing use of it but most of them use it because "it keeps the men's minds occupied," or "it develops their lungs." One gave a long explanation of the psychology whereby such a repetition would, he said, "train the men's subconscious minds in rhythm so they always would keep the army cadence in walking."

QUARANTINE ENTIRE STATE DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 16.—With a total of 14,000 cases of Spanish influenza in Iowa reported to date, the state board of health awaits word from Surgeon-General Blue relative to its suggestion that the entire state be quarantined for thirty days. The health department reports a continued spread of the disease.

and living figures take the place of the painted silhouettes.

Near the silhouettes, artists were turning out a number of most artistic tree stumps. The stumps looked very natural, covered with moss, but each was a handy box from which a sniper could work with his gun. One of these handy boxes was inside a pile of old tin cans, and in another, the observer looked through an orifice of a helmet which had apparently fallen on the battlefield. But the cans and the helmet were not real—all camouflage.

A very effective camouflage, used along the top of trenches, is a simple box of rough, irregular shape, painted to resemble earth and covered with gravel and twigs. This is set upon the edge of the trench and looks just like the rest of the earth, but inside there is room for the head and shoulder of a soldier, who can look about as though head and shoulder above the trench.

Relief from Eczema

Don't worry about eczema or other skin troubles. You can have a clear, healthy skin by using a little zemo, obtained at any drug store for 35c, or extra large bottle at \$1.00.

Zemo gently removes pimples, blackheads, blotches, eczema, and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zemo is a clean, penetrating, antiseptic liquid, neither sticky nor greasy and stains nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable.

The E. W. Rose Co. Cleveland, O.

DESPERATE ARE ENEMY FORCES

Germany Offer Strong Resistance in an Effort to Confuse Americans.

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THOUSANDS WORK IN GREAT PLANT

Tremendous Shipbuilding Activities at Newport News and Vessels Built at Top Speed

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 16.—New shipways, towering trestles, spreading shops, fields of steel and the incessant clamor, day and night, of automatic riveters, great steam hammers and whirring machinery are the symbols of war-time shipbuilding here where deep sea craft have been turned out since the '80's.

In this great plant 12,000 men and women are working at top speed. Shifting quietly from the ways, without a semblance of the ceremony that attended launchings in the days of peace, ship after ship has been built and floated only to lose itself in the maze of commerce at this gateway to the Atlantic and to the fields of France.

When the war-time history of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company is written, it will be an interesting chapter in the romance of the destroyer. It will tell how farmer boys from the rolling plains of the west, who had never seen a ship, and women whose only experience with metals had been in the handling of pots and pans, answered the call of their country to build many of the destroyers which steadily are removing the menace of the submarine and keeping open the lanes through which the millions of American soldiers are going to the western front.

How well these men and women have done their work under the guidance of skilled workers, is demonstrated by the fact that every destroyer turned out has more than met the express-train speed required under the navy contract. And it is no secret, at least not here, that the finished ships which have gone into the war zone have given a good account of themselves even as the Fanning and other pre-war products of this yard have added new laurels to American naval records.

While all possible energy is going into the building of the "bridge of ships" to France and their guardians, the expansion of this plant into one of the world's greatest shipyards is planned for after-the-war needs as well as for those of the present. Shop after shop has been built and cranes and other labor-saving devices installed so that when peace comes foreign yards may be met in the great race that is inevitable for the restoration of destroyed tonnage.

Even now there are in the building two of the largest shipways in America. Here, after the war, will be laid down two of the monster battle cruisers Congress authorized in 1916, designed as the fastest and most powerful ships of their type on the sea.

Nearly these new ways four emergency ways have been thrown up on ground "made" within the year. On these emergency ways naval vessels are building and more will follow.

Starvation Is Rampant in the City of Petrograd

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16.—The Bolshevik attack on the British embassy, which resulted in the death of Captain Cromie is described by witnesses who have arrived here as being a "looting expedition."

The Red guards had looted wine cellars and attacked the embassy while intoxicated. The building was wrecked and money, clothing and other valuables taken.

Starvation is rampant in Petrograd, say these witnesses. Seven hundred deaths daily are attributed to hunger.

Baron Burian Sees Perfect Justice in Wilson Declaration

BASEL, Oct. 16.—Baron Burian told the committee of the Hungarian delegation that President Wilson's declaration that the evacuation of territory was necessary before an armistice could be granted was "perfectly just and founded not only on political reasons but on positive military reasons."

"Our agreement and that of Germany as to evacuation is certain," he added.

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when these are launched. A few hundred yards away more fighting ships are building, two and three to one set of ways. On still other stocks, merchant ships and other craft are being put together.

Turbines largely have supplanted the old-style reciprocal drive engine and it is on these that women have been pressed into service, performing the delicate work of finishing the myriad brass paddles against which the steam strikes to revolve the turbine drum, much as water runs a mill wheel.

In the yard dispensary, where men who are injured are treated, nurses and doctors are constantly on duty. A band gives concerts in the yard each noon.

Housing has been the greatest problem. Two miles beyond the city on a bluff overlooking the river is rising a new city to be peopled exclusively by shipyard workers. High wages are the rule as at other yards, with riveters, many of them negroes, making as high as \$25 and \$30 a day. Loyalty is preached in season and out.

In peace times this yard completed merchant ships in six months or less, but it is bettering that now, even as it has more than cut in half the time for turning out destroyers. Officials and workmen alike have ever before them, on a bronze tablet set in the side of a stone column the words of the founder of the yard, the late Collis P. Huntington, master railroad and ship builder in the nation's pioneer days:

"Here we will build good ships; at a profit if we can, at a loss if we must, but always good ships."

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The DOCTOR'S ADVICE

By Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Elwood streets