

TO PROBE AFFAIRS AT UTAH S. A. T. CAMP

ARMY OFFICER TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Discharge of Student Soldiers is Expected in Near Future; Governor and University Head Act.

Salt Lake City.—Major Edward W. McCaskey, U. S. A., district inspector of the western department for this district, has been ordered by the war department to proceed immediately from his headquarters at San Francisco to Salt Lake to take charge of affairs of the influenza-swept student army training corps at the University of Utah.

A telegram received by Governor Bamberger from Senator W. H. King at Washington states that this officer has been ordered here by the war department, in response to request, to conduct an official investigation of conditions affecting the university training corps to fix responsibility for the unbridled ravages of influenza, alleged poor feeding and improper housing and clothing, and failure to furnish men and demobilize the corps at the time of and in accordance with war department orders previously issued.

Another telegram from the educator committee in Washington in charge of training corps, to Lieutenant C. A. Emmett, acting commanding officer of the corps, states that Major McCaskey has been ordered to assist in rapidly demobilizing the organization. The same telegram authorizes the commanding officer of the corps to furlough all men necessary and directs him to expedite all discharges.

GERMANS OBEY ORDERS.

American Generals Plan Temporary Government.

With American Army in France.—While the marching forces are bringing more villages under American control, General Brown, the military governor at Treves, and General Smith in charge of civil affairs, are completing plans for their temporary government. Philosophically, the inhabitants both here and in the smaller towns continue to accept the situation and the local officials are co-operating with the Americans as well as they can. Few rules have been laid down as it is expected that the broad admonition contained in General Pershing's proclamation that regulations promulgated by the military must be obeyed without question, and unhesitatingly will be respected.

Firearms of all descriptions and ammunition have been ordered turned in with the warning that if this is not done a search of the houses will be made. Late today hundreds of the inhabitants appeared with guns ranging from the German army rifle to ancient fowling pieces.

As the army advances the necessity of food relief appears less urgent. Food is not abundant, but there is enough. The absence of pepper in the restaurants, it is learned, is due to the fact that the Germans used all the available stocks of this condiment in the manufacture of mustard gas.

Tenders Tribute to Farmers.

Washington.—Tribute to the part played by the nation's soil tillers in winning the war is paid by Secretary Houston in his annual report for 1918, transmitted to congress. Bumper crops were grown both this year and last, in spite of adverse weather, the secretary says, and the millions of men and women and boys and girls on the farm, with the organized agencies assisting them, performed satisfactorily the supremely important task of sustaining their own country and those associated with it in the war.

Emphasizing the difficulties and the absence of dramatic glamor in the war job of the farmer, Mr. Houston speaks with satisfaction of the change during the past year toward giving agriculture a larger place in the newspapers and magazines and the world's thought and bringing the great urban populations into closer touch with rural life.

Trucks for Parcel Post.

Washington.—Plans for an assault on the high cost of living by extension of rural parcel post through the use of army motor trucks are being urged by Assistant Postmaster General Blaklee to the house postoffice committee. Mr. Blaklee is asking for \$8,000,000 for the rural mail service for the year beginning July 1 next, said trucks for the proposed service would be turned over by the war department without charge. Truck trains, he added, could make postal rates compete with freight rates.

Salt Lake Lifts Influenza Ban.

By unanimous action of the state and city health boards, at a joint meeting December 6, orders looking to the control of the Spanish influenza epidemic were modified to raise the ban against the opening of churches and places of amusement.—The former were permitted to open Sunday December 8, for all regular religious and Sunday school sessions, and the latter may give performances beginning Monday, December 9. The order is operative in Salt Lake City only.

Airplane Mechanics Responsible for Effectiveness of Flying "Aces"



ALL READY

It has often been stated that mechanics are more necessary to the efficient working of the air service battle squadrons at the front than are the pilots and observers themselves. This statement, while perhaps a little broad, is not at all untrue. Without efficient mechanics the pilots' wings would soon be clipped and there would be few, if any, ships available with which they could take the air.

When this country entered the great conflict it is no exaggeration to say that there were no more than one thousandth of the mechanics needed to make the repairs necessary to keep a great air fleet in the air. To take from the airplane industries the few mechanics who did know airplane work would have been simply a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," inasmuch as the mechanics in the factories are vitally necessary for production. A new industry has therefore sprung up in this country, and that industry is organized under the name of "Air Service Mechanics' Schools."

There are two such schools in operation, one at St. Paul, Minn., and the other at Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Tex. These schools are in effect factories, the product being high grade airplane mechanics and the raw material from which they are made, garage men, carpenters, blacksmiths, metal workers, tailors, etc. The two schools are conducted on identically the same basis and produce all the tradesmen that are needed for the aero service squadrons. The trades taught are the following:

Airplane mechanics, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, carpenters, chauffeurs, coppersmiths, electricians, fabric workers, instrument repair men, magneto repair men, metal workers, motorcyclists, motor mechanics, propeller makers, vulcanizers, welders.

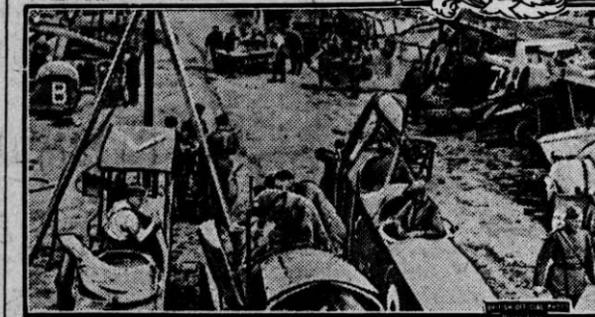
First Tests.

A student's life from the moment of entering the air service to the time when he finds himself a competent airplane mechanic in a service squadron at the front is something like this: He is first inducted or drafted, assigned to the air service, and ordered to one of the mechanics' schools. Upon his arrival he is trade-tested by a technical board formed for that purpose and classified as a possible motor mechanic, an airplane mechanic (airplane mechanics do the rigging of all airplanes), a fabric worker, an electrician, or any one of the trades which are required. The trade test board uses a man's past record as a basis for determining his probable ability. If he has been a garage man and has specialized on the upkeep of trucks, he will probably be trained as a chauffeur. If he has specialized more or less on magneto work, he will probably be trained on ignition with particular reference to that very delicate mechanism, the Liberty ignition system.

The trade test finished, the man is assigned to his squadron at the school and to his cot and is made thoroughly comfortable. The next day, in all probability, his real work will begin when he is assigned to his class in whatever trade he is to be trained. The largest number of mechanics required in squadrons are riggers, so the typical case in mind will probably be a rigger. This man has probably never seen an airplane except at the country circus, and then only at a distance, so he is in a new and strange world. The first day or two he with the rest of his class will go over an airplane minutely and learn the general makeup of an airplane. Soon he will know the difference between a wing and a fuselage and how the various wires are stretched when the machine is in flight. Then he will learn how to take the airplane apart and how to reassemble and realign it, and



PREPARING FOR FLIGHT



TUNING UP MACHINES

he will learn that the alignment of a plane is one of the most important things about his work. By this time he will have learned what tools to use in working about an airplane and what tools not to use; how to make wire loops and how not to make them. He will know what makes an airplane fly, and, above all, he will have learned that the pilot's life is in the hands of the mechanic, because upon the proper and careful rigging of an airplane depends its air worthiness. He will also learn about propellers, why, when they rotate in the air, they travel forward, and he will learn how to take care of them and to repair them. Next he will learn something about the motive power, the heart of the airplane, what makes it go, and why.

Get Field Training.

Then, after about two and one-half months of this work, comes the day to which all mechanics look forward, the day when the actual field work of "keeping the ships in the air" begins. There are flying officers at each of the mechanics' schools. They are there for the purpose of flying the planes which the mechanics work on, in order that the fighting service squadrons at the front may be simulated and that the mechanics may be given their final training. The airplane mechanic is assigned to a theoretical service squadron, and that squadron in connection with the school and remains there for two weeks doing nothing but the work in which he has been trained. At 7 o'clock in the morning all the ships which are to be flown that day (and his will be one of them) are taken from the hangars and assembled, ready for their pilots. The ship of our mechanic is ready, his pilot comes and gives him brief inspection, knowing that the mechanic will have done his duty well, straps himself in, and after testing out his motor for a minute or two, signals that he is ready and takes the air. After a short flight, he alights with the report, perhaps, that the ship is flying with one wing down, or some other defect. The trouble is then diagnosed and remedied and soon the pilot is again in the air, this time with the ship flying perfectly.

Two weeks of this work and the mechanic will probably have demonstrated to his instructors that his training is completed. He is graduated as a highly trained mechanic in, perhaps, the most delicate of trades, and is sent out to take his part in the struggle. He will soon find himself at one of the flying fields, carrying on the duties in which he has been trained, and then in two or three months the long anticipated day will arrive when he will be passed as fit for regular service. He will then be assigned to a service squadron and soon will be assigned to a corps and there will commence the real work for

which he has been specially trained.

Although the training at mechanics' schools is very intensive, great attention is paid to the health and welfare of the men. There are baseball and football teams, a Y. M. C. A. and hostess house, a band and orchestra which gives frequent concerts, and in addition the services of theatrical performers are voluntarily obtained who give entertainments two or three nights a week.

Recreation is Provided.

Mechanics are needed in the air service, needed badly and at once, and all men who have had experience as motor mechanics, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, carpenters, chauffeurs, coppersmiths, electricians, fabric workers, instrument men, magneto men, metal workers, motorcyclists, propeller makers, vulcanizers or welders will be doing their bit in the best possible way by presenting themselves for induction to the air service trade test board at Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Denver, Colo.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; or San Francisco, Cal., in order that they may be inducted by these boards. The following data concerning the draft status is necessary: Address of local draft board, order and serial number, classification and division.

Weeping Dolls.

We have walking dolls, talking dolls and dolls that go to sleep when placed in a recumbent posture, but the weeping doll is a new invention.

This novel kind of nursery manikin has a hollow head that is filled with water. Its neck is plugged with a big cork, through which passes a rubber tube. The head reservoir is filled through the tube, the outer end of which is provided with a stopper.

The doll's eyes have two little openings, close to the nose on either side, to release the tears, which, when the tube is pinched, flow freely.

If a child be in grief (as often happens—for instance, after a spanking) it is a great comfort to have a doll that manifests plain symptoms of sympathy.

Rice in Ice Cream.

There really is something new in ice cream. It comes of the freezing of rice and milk as prepared commercially by a company in Portland, Ore. The rice and milk is steam cooked in sealed cans, and is ready for the table without further preparation, unless the consumer desires it hot. For ice cream, the only thing necessary is to place the milk and rice in the freezer, flavor to suit the taste, and proceed precisely the same as in the ordinary manner. The rice kernels, it will be found, are completely disintegrated by the freezing, and according to reports, the product is delicious.

WILLIAM MUST FACE TRIAL, SAYS PREMIER

DECLARES KAISER MUST BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE FOR HIS CRIMES.

Lloyd George, in a Statement of His Policies, Pledges British Influence at Peace Conference to See That Justice is Meted Out.

London.—In the detailed statement of his policy, issued by Premier Lloyd George, calling for the trial and punishment of the men responsible for the war, however high their place, he pledged the entire influence of the British government at the peace conference to see that justice was done. In declaring for the expulsion and exclusion of all enemy aliens from British soil, the premier pointed out that a considerable proportion of enemy residents in the United Kingdom during the war had abused British hospitality and thus had forfeited their claim to remain.

In his statement, Lloyd George said: "The Kaiser must be prosecuted. The war was a hideous, abominable crime, a crime which has sent millions of the best young men of Europe to death and mutilation and has plunged myriads of homes into desolation.

"Is no one responsible? Is no one to be called to account? Is there to be no punishment? Surely that is neither God's justice nor man's. The men responsible for this outrage on the human race must not be let off because their heads were crowned when they perpetrated the deed.

"The British government referred the question of the criminal culpability of the Kaiser and his accomplices to their law officers some weeks ago. They have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices ought to be tried by an international court. They also reported strongly in favor of the punishment of those guilty of murder on the high seas and the abominable ill treatment of prisoners."

VOCATIONS FOR WAR HEROES.

Plans Maturing for Re-Education at Government Expense.

Washington.—Vocational re-education at government expense of wounded American soldiers is getting under way in fourteen districts, embracing all sections of the country.

A report on December 4 by the federal board having this work in charge showed on November 9, the date of the latest summary, a total of 5584 cases in which such training would be needed. Of this number 4341 were brought to the attention of the board as eligible by the war risk insurance bureau. More than one-half of these men have been allowed disability compensation.

PEACE MEETING IN JANUARY.

President Wilson Will Be Kept Informed of All Plans.

Paris.—President Wilson will be informed by wireless of the plans for the assembling of the interallied conference and the meeting of the peace congress. He will also be advised concerning the recent gathering of the supreme war council at London. In the meantime, reports that the president has approved of anything done at the supreme council are premature, as the steps taken at that meeting had not been made known to him until today.

The opening of the peace congress is set for the first week in January. It was the desire of the Americans to begin at the earliest possible moment.

FEAR TOLL FROM INFLUENZA.

Over 300,000 Deaths Among Civilian Population Since September 15.

Washington.—Between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to estimates December 4 of the public health service. These calculations were based on reports from cities and states keeping accurate records and public health officials believe they are conservative.

The epidemic still persists, but deaths are much less numerous, according to reports reaching here.

Soldiers May Get Extra Pay.

Washington.—Congress has been urged by Secretary Baker in a letter to Chairman Dent of the house military committee, to authorize the payment of a gratuity of one month's pay to all soldiers, army nurses and army field clerks. A bill has been introduced by Mr. Dent containing these provisions. Men in the regular army would receive the money as soon as possible and others would receive the gratuity on discharge.

Bandmaster of 145th Recovers.

After having been ill with influenza for about a month in France, Lieutenant C. J. Hawkins, bandmaster of the 145th field artillery, is now again with his command. He had returned on November 8, upon which date a letter recently received by Mrs. Hawkins in Salt Lake was written.

Peru Asks American Loan.

Lima, Peru.—It is reported that Peru has asked American bankers for a loan of approximately \$38,800,000.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

Had Two Mouths to Feed.

Richard Butler Glaenger, New York essayist and critic, at the Players' club:

"Poetry is delightful. But poets are so poorly paid. I know a rich man who has a beautiful golden-haired stenographer. The girl said to her employer the other day:

"I am going to get married, sir. And I am going to marry a poet."

"Dear me!" said the wealthy man. "Then you will leave us, eh?"

"No, sir," she replied, "I shall not leave you, but I shall need more pay."

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INDIGESTION

EAT ONE TABLET! NO GASES, ACIDITY, DYSPEPSIA OR ANY STOMACH MISERY.

Undigested food! Lumps of pain; belching gas, acids and sourness. When your stomach is all upset, here is instant relief—No waiting!



The moment you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all the indigestion pain and dyspepsia distress stops.

Your disordered stomach will feel fine at once.

These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail and cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

Introspection.

"Aren't you a trifle self-centered?" "Can't help it. It's hard for a man to keep his mind off himself after he has tried to do his duty by an income tax report and a few questionnaires."

Soothe Itching Skins

With Cuticura. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and apply the Ointment. This usually affords relief and points to speedy healing. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

The kangaroo is a healthy-looking animal, but it is nearly always on its last legs.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple. A hot, itchy rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Fiere's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Sometimes what is regarded as a pious life is merely a contemptible one.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

TRAP FURS MAKE BIG MONEY

Free illustrated book tells how you can get in on the big money in trapping. It tells you how to get the best traps, how to set them, how to care for them, and how to get the best prices for your furs. It also tells you how to get the best traps and how to get the best prices for your furs. It is a complete guide to the trapping business. Write for your free copy today.

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