



New York Has Young Woman Guide for Strangers

NEW YORK—"Glaring at Gotham" is a pleasant pastime with the personages from the wilds of Wisconsin or the heights of Haverstraw.



"You see, I've just started," said Miss Weems, "and my venture so far has not been so profitable of adventure that I am able to tell you much about it."

Minneapolis Women Now Hear Truth About Feet

MINNEAPOLIS—No Minneapolis woman with a No. 8 foot can get by any longer with the illusion that she is wearing a No. 6.



Patience is paramount among the professional purveyors to women's pride and vanity. Feet are going to be "just feet" hereafter to the shoe clerks.

The fisherman, the theatrical manager and the traveling man in general long have stood among the prominent prevaricators of the country.

George A. Pierce, who ought to know, because he manages a big downtown shoe department, and is president of the Minneapolis Shoe Retailers' association.

"That is a delusion," Mr. Pierce said, "a double delusion. It is a case of double self-hypnosis. The shoe clerk believes that the woman he is waiting on believes that she will be happier if she is told that the No. 5 she is trying on is a No. 4 or 4 1/2."

"I believe we can do no better service than to rid the public of the idea that all shoe men are liars when it comes to fitting feet," Mr. Pierce said.

No More Liquor for Chicago Man After This

CHICAGO—Joseph N. Baier, a saloonkeeper on Southport avenue, lost a perfectly good customer the other night.



Christensen slept. Silently a huge casket was brought in and Christenson was laid out in impressive fashion. The casket was deposited in its resting place and the cavalcade proceeded to a saloon six blocks away.

Broken Bag of Tacks Causes Woe at Johnstown

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—A lumberman with a paper bag of tacks containing six pounds of the kind used in fastening down tar paper caused much wailing and profanity among automobile drivers and owners here the other day.



Nat Hanson, the lumberman, who lives in the mountains near New Florence, did not notice that his bag of tacks burst just after he had started for home.

Every automobile that passed over the road that day got from five to fifty punctures. More than forty cars were pulled into garages along the route with flat tires.

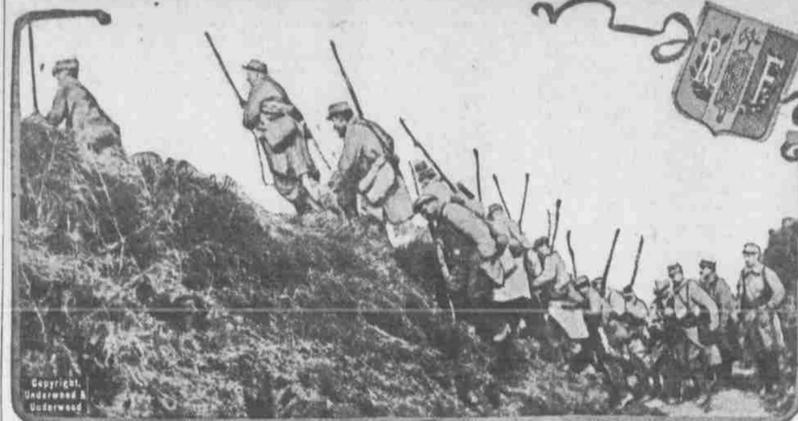
Angry automobilists hastily got together and prepared to prosecute the miscreant who had barred the road. Hanson came to town next day for more tacks to replace those that were lost and the story leaked out. He will not be prosecuted.

Gobbler Adopts Cat's Litter

Bill, the turkey gobbler, for ten years the mascot of the Jamison ranch, near Redondo Beach, Cal., distinguished himself recently when he adopted a litter of orphaned kittens.

The kittens are Persian angoras and have to be fed from a bottle. Their adopted parent, refusing to leave his charges, compels his mistress to take his meals to him.—Redondo Beach (Cal.) Dispatch Los Angeles Herald.

LEAVING THE TRENCH TO CHARGE THE GERMANS



This remarkable snapshot of French first-line troops leaving a communication trench to charge the German position was taken south of Arras. The men, as usual, have left their haversacks behind.

IS PRISON DE LUXE

Internment Camp at Islington Like Exclusive Club.

No Prisoner Would Leave the Camp Under Any Inducement Less Than Declaration of Peace—Have All the Luxuries.

By HAYDEN TALBOT.

London.—If any belligerent country ever conducted an enemy internment camp as this country is running the old Islington workhouse has been transformed.

To begin, there are upwards of 700 Germans and Austrians interned at Islington. The guard—altogether unneeded—is comprised of one police sergeant and four P. C.'s, who are in America plain policemen.

Islington workhouse resembles in every material way an exclusive club, rather than an internment camp. To become a "prisoner" in the institution is the dearest wish of every German and Austrian now in Great Britain—excepting, perhaps, only those who are still enjoying their full liberty.

The attention of Britishers was directed to Islington by the announcement that a brother of Von Blissing, who was governor general of Belgium when Miss Edith Cavell was executed.

"That certain privileges were permitted such wealthy, highly placed figures as Von Blissing has been an open secret since the outbreak of the war, but the real conditions existing at Islington are still undreamed of by the British public.

To begin with, you can escape doing any work—if you are among those fortunate 700 prisoners—by the payment of 75 cents a week. You can

have a private room, furnished just as you wish (providing you can pay for the furnishings), for \$2.50 to \$5 per week, depending on the room.

But the British government doesn't stop with taking this money. It spends it on the dependents of those interned. As all the inmates of the Islington camp are married men, many of them with English wives and almost all of them with wives resident in England, this fund may be said to serve a not-altogether inconsistent purpose.

There are classes studying Spanish at Islington; there are other classes in which electrical engineering is being studied. One of the highest-salaried tailors' cutters in London is teaching a score of his fellow prisoners how to cut men's clothing.

Another skilled cutter has a class learning how to cut women's garments. These two cutters furnish about the only instances of really tough luck. Said one of them to me:

"And before the war each one of those pupils would be paying me 15 shillings (\$3.75) a week. Now I get nothing."

The cuisine at Islington may not be quite up to the standard of the Ritz, but if it isn't there is small excuse for the failure. In charge of the culinary department is the erstwhile manager of one of the largest hotels in the West end.

Every day this barrister transacts business in the financial district for those of his clients who were engaged in the stock market before they were interned. In one instance it was necessary for a German prisoner to attend to a certain very important financial transaction in person. The solicitor obtained for him permission to be absent from the internment camp 12 hours, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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PHEASANT CAUGHT IN NET

Tennis Players Find Bird Dead and Enjoy a Feast Out of Season.

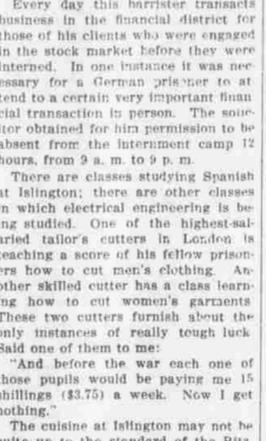
New York.—Four New York men who left here about ten days ago for a holiday at golf got back yesterday with a tale of a pheasant eaten out of season.

S. L. Snowden, a bond broker; A. A. Spriggs, a stock broker; T. M. Logan, a manufacturer, and W. P. De Saussure, Jr., of the McAlpin, ate the pheasant. According to Mr. De Saussure, the four golfers hid themselves at Brick Hill Falls, N. J., and played golf so hard that on last Wednesday they were glad to try tennis for a time.

At a critical point in the game there was a sudden whirring sound in the brush behind Mr. De Saussure and his partner, and a big bird flashed past them and dashed itself into the tennis net. All the players rushed to see what it was, and found that it was a hen pheasant. It had broken its neck in the net.

Knowing the open season had not begun, the four men discussed seriously whether it was lawful to eat the bird. The upshot was that it made a full breakfast for the four.

WAR SCENES IN LONDON



A county of London battery not "somewhere in France," but on Hampstead Heath, where they are training

ARRESTED FOR MANY FALLS

City Prosecutes Citizen Who Tumbled Into Coal Holes Several Times Too Often.

New York.—Accused of having fallen into coal holes several times too often, James Smith was arrested at the Brighton Beach hotel, where he is employed. Smith had been indicted by the New York county grand jury for attempted grand larceny on evidence obtained by James H. McCool, an examiner in the office of the corporation counsel.

Frank W. Burton and J. H. Burton, owners of property, were the complaining witnesses.

Smith had brought an action against the Messrs. Burton for \$20,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received on April 12 by falling into an open coal hole in front of the premises.

START ANTI-AINT SOCIETY

Kansas Normal School Students Plan to Abolish "Aint's" From Vocabulary.

Hays, Kan.—Organization of an Anti-Aint's association has just been completed by students at the Fort Hays Kansas Normal school.

The association has for its purpose the teaching of its members, among whom are most of the students in the school, the correct use of simple English, the abolition of long, unnecessary words, and especially the abolition from their vocabularies of the word "aint."

The association was organized by P. Casper Harvey, professor of English, in one of the classes, and has spread gradually through the school. Missus of the words "come," "came" and "nice" also is under the ban.

Robs While Music Plays

South Bend, Ind.—Enter the musical burglar. While a phonograph in the home of Alexis Mossey was playing "I Want to Go Back to the Farm," an enterprising robber was going through the Mossey residence and making a rich haul. Two diamond rings, several watches and a quantity of money made up his loot.

Neighbors who heard the machine thought the Mossey family was at home, and the burglar was left to his own devices during the absence of the family.

SHOOT GAME FROM AIRSHIP

Texas Men Say New Kind of Hunting is Greatest of All Sports.

Gallop, N. M.—Hunting wild game from the seat of an aeroplane is the favorite sport of Sam Hampton and J. N. Long, who recently purchased a machine from a man who had served with General Villa in Mexico.

They took the machine to a point in the foothills of the Mimbres range of mountains in New Mexico and made a flight over that rough region. On the initial flight they saw a number of bear, deer and other wild game, and on a second trip, when they carried guns, they succeeded in killing some of the animals.

The greatest difficulty which they encountered was that of recovering the game after it had been shot. Usually the game fell in places that afforded no landing for the aeroplane.

DISEASE WIPES OUT RABBITS

Tuberculosis Making Terrible Inroads Among Bunnies in Northern Minnesota.

Duluth, Minn.—It is asserted that tuberculosis has wiped out the rabbit family in this part of the country. Hunters say they no longer see bunny in the woods and around the city, and the sport of rabbit shooting is gone.

Last year it was found that almost every rabbit caught or killed for examination was suffering from incipient tuberculosis, and a warning was sent out not to use rabbit food.

It is generally believed among physicians and some others that the little animals have been wiped out by the disease.

SOCIAL WAR WAGED IN CHINA

British and Germans Clash in One of Clubs in Shanghai—Trouble at Other Ports.

Peking.—Numerous incidents of a disagreeable social nature are occurring in the foreign settlements in the treaty ports of China. The only foreign place of amusement in Peking, a moving picture show run by an East Indian British subject, was raided recently by some segregation guard because

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Men of "Black Cabinet" Seldom Employ Disguises

WASHINGTON—"Head work and leg work are more important than green goggles and false whiskers" for the modern sleuth, according to William J. Flynn, chief of the United States secret service, better known as Uncle Sam's "black cabinet."



As a rule disguises are not used by those in the service. If the matter in hand, for instance, requires the collection of information from workmen, a man is chosen who looks the part without a disguise. He simply wears such clothes as workmen wear and affects the manners and speech of the men with whom he mingles.

On the other hand, if the work requires contact with people in a better-dressed walk of life, an operative of "rope" a criminal of that nationality, a German for a German, an engraver to work on an engraver, and so on.

Secret service men are at work all the time. When there is no particular case on hand they are getting a line on the habits, haunts and byways of certain people who seem to be living without apparent effort. The shadowed party does not suspect it, and he may never know. The minute it becomes certain that bad money is circulating he and all the others of his kind in the district are watched. All avenues of escape from the district are guarded and each suspect is shadowed until the game narrows down to the real culprit or culprits. The next thing is to secure the evidence to convict. That accomplished, the arrest is made.

Speaking of secret service guards for the president, ex-President Taft said in a lecture at Columbia university that the assassination of President McKinley would probably have been prevented if the present system had then been in force.

"The secret service men are levelheaded, experienced and of good manners, and they are wise in their methods," said Mr. Taft. "If a person is determined to kill a president and is willing to give up his life for it, no such protection will save him, but desperate persons of this kind are very rare. The worst danger is from those who have lost part or all of their reason."

"Under the practice now pursued in a public reception, a man with his hand in his pocket would not be permitted to approach within striking or shooting distance of the president. His holding a revolver under his handkerchief in his pocket would be detected long before he could get within reach of the object of his perverted purpose. He would find the hand of the secret service man thrust into the pocket to find what his own was doing there."

Government "Bug Hatchery" Solves Many Problems

AN UNIQUE establishment that might be called a government "bug hatchery," but which is officially known as the eastern field station of the branch of forest insects of the bureau of entomology, is maintained by the agricultural department of the federal government in the edge of the Virginia village of Falls Church, a few miles from the national capital. It has been the means, since its establishment in 1912, of the solution of many problems that have been vexing telephone and telegraph companies, mine owners and other large users of timber attacked by insects, as well as foresters, manufacturers of forest products, municipal park authorities and individual owners of wood lots. In addition to administrative buildings and laboratories, the field station has four outdoor insectaries equipped with apparatus that is roughly the counterpart for insect rearing of the better-known incubators and brooders of the poultry plant. In these have been reared and studied during the life of the station approximately 10,000 specimens of moths, butterflies, sawflies, ants, parasitic wasps, bees, various two-winged flies and beetles, which, by boring or in other ways, are injurious to trees and timber, or which in some cases, strangely enough, are beneficial.



In order to have at hand forest material for carrying on the experiments a plantation of 2,800 young forest trees has been established at the station, representing twenty-two species of conifers and eight species of hard woods.

Many of the experiments carried on with forest products have related to the effectiveness of various preservatives in preventing attacks on wood by boring insects, and results have been secured that have been immediately deflected in money saving by large users of woods. No less valuable have been the new processes worked out for protecting shade trees and ornamental shrubs from their voracious insect enemies.

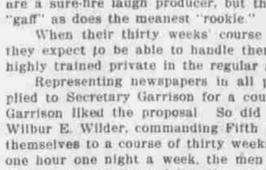
Representing newspapers in all parts of the country, the "scribes" applied to Secretary Garrison for a course of training as a cavalry unit. Mr. Garrison liked the proposal. So did General Scott, chief of staff, and Col. Whitler E. Wilder, commanding Fifth United States cavalry. Having pledged themselves to a course of thirty weeks, involving every Sunday morning and one hour one night a week, the men were turned over to Lieutenant Groninger to be transformed into the semblance of a military organization.

Groninger is a former instructor at the United States School of Musketry, and believes the prime essential of a soldier in time of war is ability to shoot; and the better trained the subject is in all soldierly qualities, the better able he will be to shoot accurately under trying conditions.

At first the training has been confined to manual of arms, marching and other fundamentals along with sighting and aiming drills, etc. Later the men were put through the regular course of gallery and range practice, and then went up for their rifle record, all to be concluded before the work on horses commences.

Capital Correspondents Form Cavalry Platoon

TO First Lieutenant Homer M. Groninger, Fifth United States cavalry, Fort Myer, Virginia, has been assigned the task of proving to 28 Washington correspondents that the sword is mightier than the pen—when the other refuses to abide by the decision of the pen.



Lieutenant Groninger, blond, blue-eyed and very "military," is the "C. O." of a platoon of volunteer cavalry authorized unofficially by the war department and composed almost entirely of newspaper correspondents of the national capital. They are smooth-shaven and bearded, hollow-chested and away-backed, bow-legged and knee-sprung, and when lined up in an attempt at a military formation they are a sure-fire laugh producer, but they are in dead earnest and taking the "gaff" as does the meanest "rookie."

When their thirty weeks' course of training shall have been completed they expect to be able to handle themselves almost as well as the average highly trained private in the regular army.

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Mr. Wilson Ranks High as a Pardoning President

PRESIDENT WILSON was shown in a new light when it developed that official records of the department of justice gave him rank with Lincoln and McKinley as a "pardoning president." When the complete record of pardons and commutations during his first term in the White House is compiled officials of the department believe Wilson will stand at the head of the list in the matter of utilizing the executive power to grant clemency to federal prisoners.



"Taft was a merciful president, but he had a judicial mind and was inclined to sit in judgment on pardon applications as if he were on the bench," an official of the department of justice said in discussing pardon records. "Wilson is not influenced as much by the law as by the heart, and in this way he is much like Lincoln and McKinley."

"Roosevelt pardoned fewer criminals and reversed more recommendations of the department of justice than any president in recent years. He believed crime should be punished, and where judges and juries had acted, he was loath to interfere."

The official record of the pardons during the Wilson administration will not be available until Attorney General Gregory makes his annual report to congress. This report, however, will only cover the period up to June 30, last, and will not include the greatly increased number of pardons and commutations which the president allowed since then.