

THREE BIG MEALS FOR OUR SAILORS

Uncle Sam's Jackies Are Best Fed In the World.

FARE BETTER THAN SOLDIERS

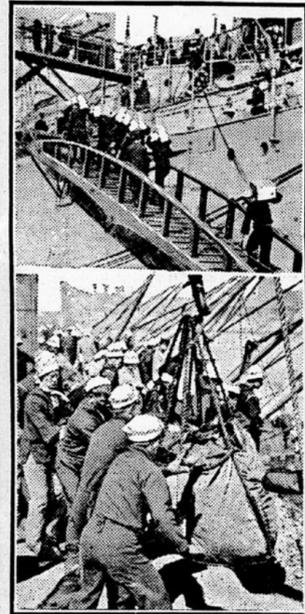
No Other Fighting Men Supplied With as Varied, as Dainty or as Scientific a Menu—Fare Costs 37 Cents a Day. Few Canned Articles Are Used, and Vegetables Are Always Fresh.

Washington.—Our bluejackets, are the best fed fighting men in the world, and if a boy has any leanings toward enlisting in the nation's defense he will make no mistake by casting his lot with the men afloat. He may have a hankering for terra firma, but it must not be forgotten that the army is out-distanced by the navy when it comes to the matter of dietary.

The daily issue of food either to the soldier or the sailor out of which three meals are made is officially called a ration. This allowance for the army costs Uncle Sam between 24 and 25 cents, but last year the average cost of subsisting one man for one day in the navy was \$0.366, Jacky being the higher liver by the purchasing power of nearly 12 cents more than his soldier fellow in the national defense.

It is not overstating the case to say that the major part of the fleet's efficiency and the contentment of the men is due either directly or indirectly to the generous and varied provender which is now given them whether the ship be in port or plowing her way through stormy seas. There was a time not long ago when tinned foods were extensively served on board our naval craft, but the fleet is using less and less of these all the while.

Upon this point Admiral McGowan, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, has recently said: "There are certain things that it is almost necessary to use as a part of a ration.



Photos by American Press Association.

PROVISIONING AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP.

For instance, there is canned corned beef, which is so well understood and so well liked in the navy that its use to a certain moderate extent is not only welcome, but most welcome to the men—they like it. Then canned tomatoes and a few other staples; canned fruits and some vegetables canned are very serviceable and are used right along. But the great majority of all the food furnished to the men now, at least in the battleship fleet, is fresh food—fresh vegetables, fresh meats, fresh bread, etc."

Surely this is enough to make our old sea dogs rise in protest from their graves. They could remind their young followers of today of the trying times of wooden ships and canvas when "salt horse," "sowbelly," "hardtack" and the like constituted the main elements of the sailor's ration. Tinned foods, as we know them now, would indeed have been a delicacy in the decades gone, but the fighting jacky of those days had to be content with such delectables as "scouse," "lobscouse," "soft tack," "soft tommy," "skillogalee," "burgoo," "doughboys," "dog's body" and "duff," the latter not always able to boast of plums. The water, too, that our seamen drank in those other days was both scant in its allowance when on the open ocean and as likely as not tainted and unpalatable.

The public little realizes what nice figuring must be done in order to keep expenditures within bounds. With a total enlisted force of approximately 55,000 men Uncle Sam has to pay more than \$7,400,000 annually to make the "inner man" happy. Remember that it costs more to feed the sick, and while the daily ration for the well does not involve an outlay of more than the 30 cents lawfully allowed, still the general average for everybody brings the figure up to nearly 37 cents per ration per diem.

GAVE UNCLE SAM ROSES.

Grown on Experiment Farm to Test Effect of Climate.

Washington.—The formal presentation to the United States government of more than 400 varieties of roses now growing in the experimental farm of the department of agriculture at Arlington, Va., took place recently at a gathering of prominent rosarians from all sections of the country. The roses were accepted on behalf of the government by Dr. W. A. Taylor, director of the bureau of plant industry, who represented the secretary of agriculture at the exercises.

The roses have been growing in the experimental farm for about two years. They were donated by florists, both amateur and professional, living in all sections of the country. The roses are being grown at the experimental farm for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of this climate on the different kinds of plants. Similar testing gardens have been established by the National Rose society at Hartford, Conn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Ithaca, N. Y., and others are now being established on Long Island and at San Francisco.

Two years ago the department of agriculture set aside about two acres of ground in the experimental farm for rose testing. The rose plants were supplied by various rose growers desiring to have different species tested.

The testing of rose bushes takes three years. They are examined by experts at frequent intervals during this period and an accurate record kept of their growth and performance.

NEW DEVICE GUIDES SUBMARINE PILOTS

Indicator Shows Exact Position of Craft Under Water.

New York.—Hudson Maxim has invented a new position indicator for submarines, which he believes to be at once cheaper and much better than those now in use. This implement will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim has applied for a patent on this. He said that while it had not yet been granted, he understood it would be obtained without difficulty and that the device would enable the captain of a submarine to find his position on a map at any time within a short distance.

"There are position indicators of an English design in use in all the navies of the world," said Mr. Maxim. "Their work, however, is cruder. There was an instance at the beginning of the war, where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies. The device also costs only \$1,000 to install in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs \$17,000. It could of course be used on any ship as well as on a submarine.

"As to a device to enable a submarine to locate another vessel without coming to the surface, there is no one, so far as I know, who has come anywhere near solving this problem. Every offensive device in the history of warfare has in the end been answered by a defensive instrument, and I have no doubt that in time to come some one will invent a reply to the submarine. But there is no sign of it yet."

Mr. Maxim is experimenting with an improved periscope, but was reluctant to discuss this part of his activities. Both this and the position finder, he said, would be offered to the United States government as its exclusive property, and the navy department had already allowed him to inspect the submarines at present in use in order to find the improvement most needed.

LOWELL FIXES MAN'S PRIME.

Harvard's President Tells Graduates Twenty-three is Mental Maximum.

Cambridge, Mass.—President Lowell of Harvard university in a speech said that after the age of twenty-three a man's keener senses begin to lessen, although something may be added through the medium of experience after that age.

"I believe," said Dr. Lowell, "that the mental and physical maxima are reached at nearly the same period. A man reaches his full physical growth when he is about eighteen or nineteen years old, and by the time he is twenty-three he is beginning to lose his keener perceptions, so that this age may be called the physical maximum. The mental maximum is reached a great deal earlier than most people suppose."

Speaking to college boys, he continued: "You have reached your physical maximum and are close upon your mental maximum. You will probably gain something more from experience, but your actual capacity will increase very little."

A Record at School.

Nutley, N. J.—Elsie Norma Ryan, one of this year's graduates from the high school, has not been absent or tardy during the whole of her fourteen years in school.

STATES AID NEW MONEY SYSTEM

Attorneys General and Legislatures Rule on Federal Plan.

WASHINGTON GETS REPORTS

State Banks and Trust Companies Given Permission to Enter the Reserve—In Only One State Has Opposition Arisen—Great Interest in Development of Organization.

Washington.—The attitude of the state legislatures toward the big project of unifying the national financial system under the federal reserve act is proving on the whole highly satisfactory.

Returns received in Washington now cover the action taken in twenty-nine states and are considered an assurance that in a shorter time than was at first expected most of the states will have granted state banks and trust companies the authority to enter the federal reserve system and subscribe to stock in the reserve banks and, on the other hand, will have empowered national banks to act as trustee, administrator, etc.

In a number of states the legal authorities have ruled that legislative ac-



Photo by American Press Association. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, GOVERNOR OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

tion is unnecessary to accomplish these ends. In some states it is held that the state banks may enter the reserve system without special legislation; in others that national banks may act as trustees, etc., without violation of any state law.

Great interest has been taken in the development of the states' attitude toward these questions, for much will depend on this. If courts and law officers had put obstacles in the way of establishing the needed parity of powers in these regards between different classes of banks and if legislatures had generally been indisposed to remove these difficulties the unification of the banking system might have been postponed indefinitely.

In that event there would presently have arisen in congress a party disposed to pass legislation compelling the state banks in some fashion to take federal charters. Just that proposal has been discussed in some legislative quarters, though always with recognition that it would be highly undesirable and only to be adopted as a last resort.

When the national banking system was established as a civil war measure to create a market for government bonds it was impossible to impose the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and thus force those banks in order to retain the issue privilege to reorganize as national banks.

But in present conditions, in which the power of issue is not much prized and is in process of extinction, it is not very apparent how state banks are to be forced into the national system, even if it were deemed desirable to take such an extreme measure.

It is generally believed that the legislation could not be passed anyhow. It would more likely have the effect of arousing an antagonism that is particularly desired to avoid.

The developing sentiment of the states seems certain to put a quietus on suggestions of drastic measures. They are opening the way to desired results.

A summary of state legislation—or administrative action, which serves the same purpose—indicates that very shortly most of the states will have acquiesced in the purposes which the reserve law contemplates.

New York, for instance, where there was a vigorous opposition from some quarters, has passed an act giving state banks power to subscribe for stock in the Federal Reserve bank.

In Massachusetts the legislature has passed an act authorizing trust companies to subscribe for reserve bank stock. There are no state banks in Massachusetts.

Connecticut has thus far been distinctly hostile. The legislature defeated a bill conferring the fiduciary powers on national banks, and the attorney general rendered an opinion that it was "very doubtful" whether state banks could take reserve bank stock.

DIXIE HIGHWAY ROUTES.

Chicago and Miami Settled as Terminals of Road.

Chattanooga.—The Dixie highway, from the great lakes to the gulf of Mexico, was given definite form when the commissioners from seven states adopted its route. Chicago was selected as the northern terminus and Miami as the southern.

The commission designated a west and an east route between Indianapolis and Miami, but a plan was adopted to connect the north portion of the two lines with a road along the eastern and western shores of Lake Michigan and connecting the southern portion with a road from Miami along the west coast of Florida, thus making a continuing loop of the highway.

The commission voted to invite Michigan into the association to provide the lake loop and pledged itself to extend the east route from Dayton, O., north through Toledo to Detroit.

Among the principal cities on the route between Chicago and Chattanooga are Danville, Ill., Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville, while south from Indianapolis on the west route are Cincinnati, Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville.

BACK BROKEN, LEG OFF, HE WINS M. D. DEGREE

Doctors Didn't Reckon With Keith's Indomitable Will.

Philadelphia.—A broken back, loss of one leg by amputation and the other by paralysis couldn't keep Jim Keith from achieving his life ambition. A spirit that would not be conquered overcame the tremendous handicap of his infirmities, and, having successfully passed final examinations at Jefferson Medical college, he is now a doctor. Jim's home is in Schaefferstown, Pa., but he probably will never see it again. Nor will he practice his profession. In the little white room on the sixth floor of Jefferson hospital Jim is destined to spend the rest of his days.

At his side when news of his success reached him was his young wife, her eyes radiating pride and happiness, matched by the triumphant glow in his own.

"I told you you could do it," she exclaimed rapturously. "Jim, you're a doctor. 'Dr James Keith'; my, but it sounds good!"

"Yep," assented Jim. "We'll have to tell the baby about it." For there is a baby, Ida, cute and winning, just a few months old, but full of wisdom and understanding. Jim is sure she'll know all about it when he tells her.

"Dr. Keith—but he will be Jim always to 'the fellows'—is twenty-seven years old. It was in April a year ago that he was taken into the Jefferson hospital, his back broken from a fall from a window. Physicians said he couldn't live, but they reckoned only with medical science and not with their patient's indomitable will.

Jim was then a senior in Jefferson college and had been married but a few months before.

Last January Keith lost his leg. It became infected and had to be amputated. "By special permission I was going to take my exams. last Christmas," he explained, "but then I got sick—really sick—and I didn't take them." It was this sickness which resulted in the loss of his leg. And through it all Jim came victorious. Only death itself, it seemed, could quench his spirit and his winning, ever ready smile.

STOPPED BLOOD WITH THUMB

Woman Saved Life of Man Attacked by Murderous Robbers.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Frank Roose of East St. Louis saved the life of Oscar Bilger, forty-five, by staunching his wounds with her hands until medical aid arrived, when he was attacked by three negroes on the outskirts of Cahokia, Ill., and his throat cut. The negroes later were arrested.

Bilger was driving his horse and wagon from East St. Louis to Cahokia, selling brooms and mops to farmers along the way. Near the town three negroes accosted him and offered to buy his horse. Bilger climbed from the wagon, when two of the negroes seized him by the arms and the other ran a knife across Bilger's throat and then stabbed Bilger in the neck. After robbing him of \$24 the negroes escaped.

Mrs. Roose witnessed the attack on Bilger and, running to the injured man, she thrust her thumb into the stab wound, thus stopping the flow of blood. Holding the edges of the other wound together, she assisted Bilger to a nearby house.

NEARLY LOST FORTUNE.

Farm Hand Changed His Name and Was Found With Difficulty.

Sioux City, Ia.—Using the name of Albert Brown nearly cost Albert Bourne, a transient farm hand, a fortune of \$7,000,000 left him by an uncle who died several months ago in Melbourne, Australia.

After a search through seven states Bourne was located on a farm near Lincoln, Neb. It was discovered he had been at a hospital in St. Joseph, Mo., paying a dollar a week for board. His inheritance consists of 339,000 acres of free land, 25,000 sheep, 400 horses, hundreds of cattle and \$50,000. Bourne is Irish and fifty years old.

NEW COMMERCIAL LINK ESTABLISHED.

That the present situation promises well for a closer relation between manufacturers in the United States and the Russian Empire, is indicated by George C. Taylor, President of the American Express Co. in announcing the extension of the company's activities to that country by the appointment of Edward F. F. Wales-Smith, for many years traffic agent for the express company at Paris, France, as Commercial Agent at Petrograd.

"Our present step in this important field," said Mr. Taylor, "is taken after full conference with the Honorable C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attache of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the United States. Our plans not only have his cordial approval, but are distinctly in harmony with his earnest desire to stimulate the interchange of traffic between the United States and Russia by improving the condition under which such transactions are handled.

"Already the undercurrents of trade point to new and well defined connections between the commercial interests of Russia and our own country and in view of the cordial feelings which have always existed between the two governments, the time seems expedient for progressive action on our part.

"To further the mutual enterprises already existing and to reinforce the activities of our representatives at

Petrograd we are sending A. C. Spencer of our Export Freight Department, New York City, to Russia on May 22nd with instructions to visit Petrograd, Libau, Riga, Moscow, Archangel, and other Russian cities for the purpose of placing Russian importers in touch with American suppliers and to put in operation arrangements that will simplify the methods now employed in shipping between the respective countries."

President Taylor also gave out the statement, that, in view of the active trend of American capital and American merchandise toward the Orient, the Company has decided to add to its 'round the world chain of offices by establishing new branches at Manila, P. I. and at Hongkong, China. Following immediately upon the semi-official visit to this country of the Chinese Industrial Commission for the purpose of filling the gap left in Chinese commerce by the upheaval of the European exporting interests, the announcement is particularly significant.

"If ever the United States is to take its proper place as an exporting nation to China and southern Asia," said Mr. Taylor, "the best time to do it is when the door is wide open and when the outside world is seeking for what we have to offer. This is emphatically so in the case of establishing new connections with Eastern peoples who as our merchants have discovered, cling conservatively to the pathways of trade to which they have become accustomed.

Do You Want A Home?

WRITE for booklet telling of opportunities in Northern Minnesota, and our plan of getting you a home without charging any commission.

The Ideal Place For The Man With Limited Means

Fine Climate.
Plenty of rainfall.
Ideal Pasture.
Clover and Timothy grow wild.
Plenty of fuel.
Make living while clearing land.
Best of soil.
Sure crops.
15 hours from 6,000,000 consumers.

Cheap Lands—Easy Payments
No Commissions Charged

Write For Particulars,
J. S. MURPHY,
Immigration Agent 500 Line
Minneapolis, Minn.

\$100 DOWN

"Minnesota for Minnesota boys"

KODAK

It's fun all the time when you

KODAK

Picture-taking adds a lively interest to the most commonplace subjects and makes every little outing an occasion. Easy too. Let us show you how easy.

ALFRED HELLMANN

Model Drug Store

THE GOOD JUDGE IS ANSWERED STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

MAN NEVER GETS TOO OLD TO LEARN, EH?

THAT'S RIGHT, JUDGE, AND I'M GLAD TO HAVE LIVED TO ENJOY THE SATISFACTION OF THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

GOSH! I FORGOT TO GET A POUCH OF THE LONG SHRED. I WANT TO TEST THAT.

ANOTHER advantage of living in these days—the Real Tobacco Chew. Satisfaction at last for the man who has wanted the good tobacco taste.

There's a large amount of satisfaction in a mighty small chew. So it's no wonder men are telling friends about it.

A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW IS NOW CUT TWO WAYS! W-B CUT IS LONG SHRED. RIGHT-CUT IS SHORT SHRED.

Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is The Real Tobacco Chew. That's why it costs less in the end.

The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste."

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

BUY FROM DEALER OR SEND 10¢ STAMPS TO US