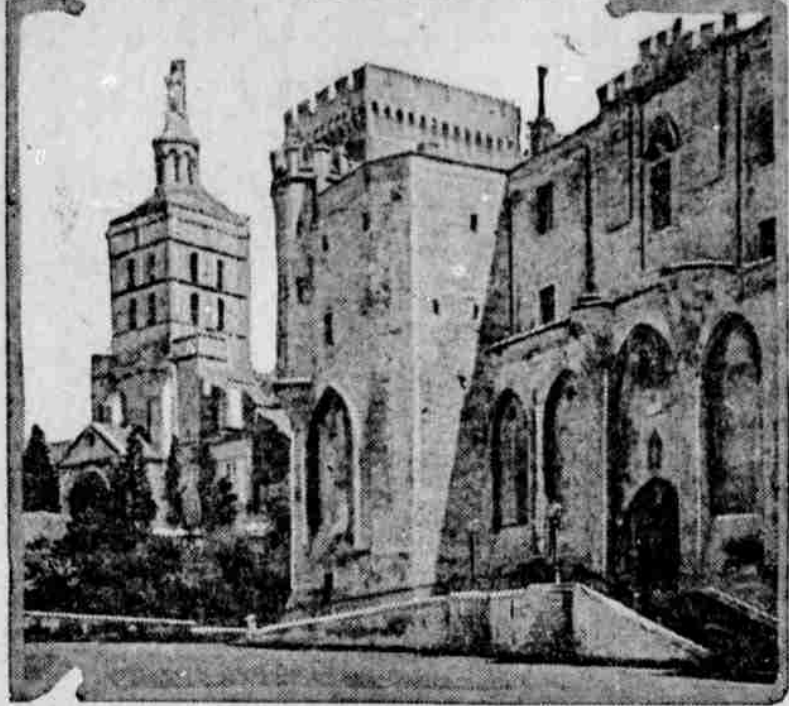


# PALACE of the POPEs at AVIGNON



Western Facade of the Palace.

IT IS more than 20 years since I first saw that mighty Palace of the Popes at Avignon which Froissart called "the finest and strongest house in the world;" and the most important occurrence in that period, from the point of view of the architect and the historian, is that in 1907 the huge building was at last relieved from its dangerous task of sheltering soldiers, who cared as little for its beauty as for its associations, writes Theodore Andreu Cook in Country Life. It was, perhaps, better to be the barracks of a regiment than to be a prison like Tarascon, or a disintegrating ruin like Beaucare. But none of these three glorious relics of Provencal history deserved so ignominious a fate, and the department of historic monuments earned the thanks of every scholar by its change of policy toward these splendid castles of the storied Rhone.

One invaluable result of clearing the Palace of Avignon has been that for the first time it is possible to compare the actual constructions of this extraordinary building with the records preserved in the Vatican and investigated by Eugene Muntz, Maurice Faucon and F. Ehrle. This comparison was carried on by Felix Dugonnet, the learned guardian of the museum at Avignon, and when again the continent is free ground for the curious traveler I hope that visitors will be able not only to see the whole of the palace, but to understand the original intention of its builders, and to realize the skill and care with which all the ancient masonry is being preserved or reproduced after the century of defacement and neglect which followed the most deliberate vandalism of the Revolution.

## Color and Massiveness.

The vast and deserted esplanade in front of this giant block of masonry is a fitting framework to so massive a memorial of dead majesty, and the whole atmosphere of the scene is as different as possible from anything you have passed on your way through the modern town from the railway station of the republic. The exquisite color of the pale gold masonry—"teinte uniforme de feuille seche," said Henri Beyle—is one of the loveliest attributes of the buildings of Provence, as it is of our own Dorsetshire houses; but it is the titanic strength and elemental pride of this enormous building which first impress themselves on the beholder who stands before its ruined western entrance gate. The huge and bony carcass of some creature of the prime, fossilized in bygone ages of the world, and couchant still within its ancient lair, seems brooding like some monstrous menace over the Valley of the Rhone. Ruined and mutilated, as it is, of all its former splendor, this cliff of cut stone stands stupendous above the petty highways of our smaller life.

The octagonal turret jutting from the tower immediately on your left of the main entrance preserves, in its name of "The White Cardinal," the memory of that humbly born Cistercian monk who, in December, 1335, assumed the title of Benedict XII, and really began the foundation of the palace as we see it. Two-thirds of the whole, at any rate, he planned; and his is the portion that is the simplest and strongest of it all.

No marble was used anywhere in the palace, which was wholly of French workmanship and Provencal design, with the square towers which mainly differentiate that school from the round-towered style of the French châteaux which is so massively exhibited in the contemporary Fort St. Andre just across the river. The deeply carved machicolations, still to be seen here and there and originally placed over every tower and wall, had only just been introduced by the end of the fourteenth century. Those on the great facade are the largest in the world, sometimes two yards in length by 18 inches deep, sufficient to hurl down timbers that could sweep a dozen storming ladders off the wall or crush a whole company of sappers.

The only luxury observable in the

furniture, which has wholly disappeared. Nothing but the solidity and imposing strength of its exterior walls remain to hint at what Froissart so much admired.

The old pontifical chapel of John XXII, enlarged by Benedict XII and since restored, is now the repository of the archives of the province, and forms the extreme northern line of buildings between the Tour de Trouillas at the northeastern corner and the Tour de la Campanie at the northwest. Benedict's work was built above the older structure, originally the parish church of St. Stephen, by Pierre Poisson of Mirepoix in 1335. For some time it was turned to the base uses of a common gaol, and it was Revolt who designed its present barrel-vault at a height from the ground which is equivalent to that of the two original buildings one above the other. Their frescoes by Pierre du Puy have all disappeared; but we know that his workmen were paid four shillings a day of our money, while he had nearly 20; and that their colors were white, green, sky blue, indigo blue, vermilion, saffron, and so forth, laid on with white of egg, with olive oil and linseed oil, and garnished with fine gold. In 1336 Benedict XII finished the tiling of the floors, and some remains of them are preserved in the Musée Calvet in the town. This chapel was not used for more than 30 years, and was gravely damaged by fire in 1392. Its place was taken by the far more splendid building of Clement VI on the south side of the main courtyard.

## Tour Des Anges.

Returning to the courtyard we find in the Tour des Anges, at the angle of the eastern wall, one of the best preserved of all Benedict's buildings. It was originally entered from the interior of the palace only, and the steep slope of the rock outside enabled the architect to build two more stories there than are visible from the courtyard. It forms a building 46½ meters high on the plan of a perfect square, with a strong buttress pillar at each angle and walls more than ten feet thick and nearly 60 feet long. Its cells contained the pope's private stock of wine. Above the wine cellar was the lower treasury, with its four-pointed vaults resting on a central pillar without base or capital, all strongly guarded by huge locks and ironbound doors.

Immediately above this was Benedict XII's bedroom, which was used by Clement VII in 1379, and called the "Chamber of the Flying Stag," from one of the many frescoes still discoverable beneath multitudinous layers of military whitewash. Two windows with stone seats in their embrasures look out over the entrance court, and by a third you see across the valley of the Rhone to the blue shadows of the distant Alps. Several of the secret stairways, carved in the thickness of the walls, by which the Pope reached various parts of his palace, can still be clearly traced. Above his holiness was a library filled with precious manuscripts, and higher still is a larger apartment from which soldiers could defend the whole tower against attack, called the chatelet. This tower, the work of Pierre Poisson, may be taken as typical of the rest, and was two years in the building from April 23, 1335. The roof was paid for on March 18, 1337.

On the left of the spectator, and continuing the east wing of the courtyard toward the north, are the other private apartments of the Pope, designed by Bernard Canelle of Narbonne. The appalling reconstructions necessitated by the barracks have almost entirely destroyed the original conception, but the minute details recorded in the Vatican are more than sufficient to replace Canelle's design in good time. This comprised the Pope's private kitchen and wardrobe, his dining room, his study and his oratory. Behind it, and in the angle of the Tour des Anges, is the little Tour des Etuves, where his holiness took his bath, above the chamberlain's com-

# WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



## Universal Military and Vocational Training Bill

WASHINGTON.—Identical universal military training bills have been introduced in congress by Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, in the senate and by Representative Kahn of California, Republican, in the house, as the result of conferences among various interested organizations, including the training camps association and army officers, members of congress, and others.



Representative Kahn said it included the best features of the Swiss and Australian systems and announced that the military affairs committee of the house would begin hearings on it in September.

New phases of the bill include provision for vocational training as part of the military work and for naval as well as military training.

"As the debates with reference to the peace treaty proceed in the various countries I am more convinced that our safety as a nation will depend on our having a thoroughly trained force of young men who can join the colors without delay," Mr. Kahn said. "I am convinced that the passage of such a measure will give us a race of rugged Americans who will be able to defend their country's rights at any time those rights may be attacked."

The Kahn-Chamberlain bill directs that all male citizens of the United States shall upon the age of eighteen, or within two years thereafter, be subject to military or naval service for training purposes and shall be inducted into the army or navy and serve for a training period of six months and such further time as may be necessary for enrollment, mobilization, and demobilization.

During the training period each man shall receive pay at the rate of \$5 a month, besides transportation, clothing, laundry, shelter, subsistence, and all necessary medical and dental attention.

## National Capital May Allow "Uncle" to Return

WASHINGTON has been trying the experiment of getting along without pawnshops. For half a decade there have been no community "uncles" in the nation's capital. Thus has a city of 400,000 people, a city which in its local affairs is virtually unaffected by politics, been made the basis of an experiment to determine whether or not the pawnshop is a necessary adjunct to its life and well being.

The answer seems to be that it is, for Washington seems on the verge of again hanging out that sign of the three spheres which beckons perennially to the financially unfortunate and to the improvident.

The last of the legitimate "hock" shops in the District of Columbia passed in 1914. At that time a loan-shark law went into effect which cut down the interest rate that might be charged in the District from 3 per cent to 1 per cent a month. This law killed the pawn business in the capital. With the reduced rate of interest the pawnbrokers could not make a profit. Most of them went out of business entirely, while a few located across the Potomac river in Virginia, within a ten-minute trolley ride of Washington.

Now the authorities of the District favor the return of the "hock" shops. Especially is this true of the police department. One reason for this is the fact that regulated pawnshops are helpful in detecting thefts.



## Congress Asked for Money to Combat the "Flu"

INFLUENZA killed 550,000 persons in the United States. The doctors say there will be another epidemic sooner or later. The American Medical association in convention passed resolutions requesting congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 for investigation of the cause and means of spread. Representative Fess of Ohio has introduced a resolution in part as follows:

"Whereas the recent influenza epidemic caused approximately 550,000 deaths in the United States; and  
"Whereas medical science is not yet in possession of complete data as to the cause, modes of transmission, prevention, and cure of this disease and its complications; therefore  
"Be it enacted, etc., That to enable the public health service to investigate influenza and allied diseases in order to discover their causes and to prevent their spread, and for allotment of sums to universities, colleges, or other suitable research institutions, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury are qualified for scientific research, for the purpose of discovering their causes and methods of prevention, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and including pay and allowances of regular and reserve commissioned medical and sanitary personnel, and for medical and hospital supplies, printing, clerical services, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; transportation, freight, and such other expenses as may be necessary, including the dissemination of such information to the public, there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500,000, available until expended."

The resolution also sets forth that the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, and the secretary of the treasury are authorized and directed, respectively, to utilize jointly the personnel and facilities of the medical department of the army, the medical department of the navy and the public health service, so far as possible, in the investigation of the causes and methods of prevention of influenza and allied diseases.

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## Two Billion Dollars Bonus for Fighting Soldiers

A BILL to authorize the treasury department to issue bonds in the sum of \$2,000,000,000 for the purpose of providing additional pay for officers and enlisted men in the army, navy and marine corps has been introduced in the house by Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota.

The bonds would be issued under the direction of the secretary of the treasury and would be of the denomination fixed by him and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

The bill provides for payments to all officers and enlisted men, including nurses, who served between April 8, 1917, and the passage of the act, who have been honorably discharged or who shall be hereafter discharged at the rate of \$30 additional for each month of service between those dates. No person who has served less than two months is to be given the benefit of the measure, and it is provided that no payment shall be less than \$240 regardless of length of service.

Soldiers, marines or nurses who were actually under fire in any battle against Germany are to receive an additional payment of \$100 each.

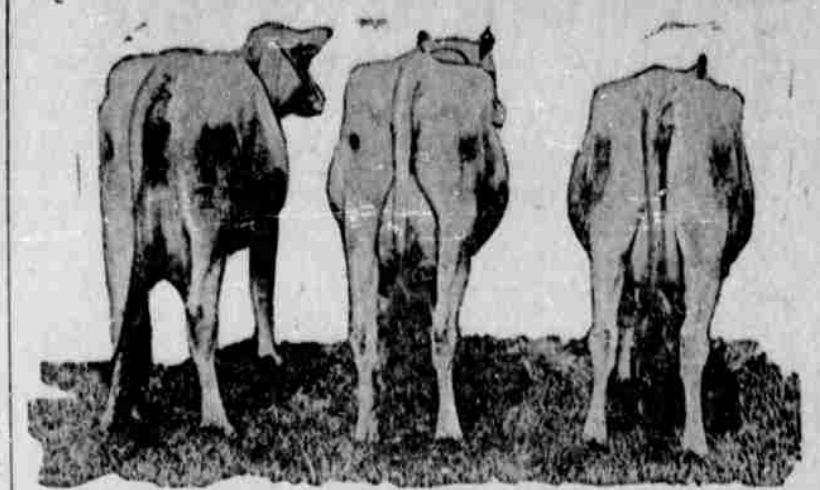
It is further provided that the persons who served in a clerical capacity whose compensation exceeded \$30 a month are not to be given any additional allowance under the act.

When the bonds are issued the payments may be made in bonds if the recipients so desire.

One effect of this distribution of extra pay and bonuses—it may or may not have occurred to Mr. Johnson—would be the establishment of records of service under the act. The document would be forwarded to the



## ALL FARMERS ASKED TO GRADE UP HERDS AND FLOCKS BY USE OF PURE-BRED SIRES



First Three Daughters of Sultana's Virginia Lad to Freshen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Looking forward to future food needs of the country's increased population, the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges and other agencies interested in live stock improvement, announces a national better live stock crusade, to get actively in motion October 1 under the slogan of "Better Sires—Better Stock."

The plan is to hasten the replacement of the multitude of scrub domestic animals in the United States with purebred or high-grade stock and also to improve the quality of purebreds themselves. It has been evolved through long and careful observation of the live stock industry in this country and after extensive consultation with specialists and breeders.

## Nation's Milk Average Low.

For many years this country has contained thousands of the finest specimens of live stock in the world, but in spite of that fact the quality and productive capacity of the average farm herd and flock is still low. For instance, the average dairy cow in the United States yields about 4,000 pounds of milk a year, a figure scarcely two-thirds the average production in some European countries, such as Denmark. The United States has thousands of cows which have milk yields of more than 12,000 pounds—double the Danish average—but on the other hand it has hundreds of thousands which are kept for milk and yet yield only a small fraction as much product as the best cows, though receiving nearly as much feed and care.

The difference in milk yield is due in large measure to a difference in breeding, but a herd of low production can be improved rapidly by the use of a purebred sire from a family of high producers.

## More Sirelin on Well-Bred Cattle.

Among all classes of live stock a similar condition exists. Proper breeding of beef animals results in better and more uniform stock, having a greater percentage of desirable cuts of meat and a smaller quantity of bone, offal, and inedible parts. Likewise in swine, sheep, goats and poultry production, the kind of parent stock largely determines the quality and market value of the products. The crusade of improvement now to be undertaken is the outgrowth of investigations in genetics, of live stock observations in many countries, and a close study of public opinion. In most live stock regions of the world a gradual evolution toward better live stock has been taking place for centuries. The rapidity of these changes has an important bearing on world commerce and on the prosperity of the nations in which improvement has been greatest.

Individual and community efforts in many cases have resulted in marked live stock progress in small areas. The islands of Jersey and Guernsey are familiar examples of this kind of accomplishment, but no large country so far has endeavored in an organized way to improve all its live stock simultaneously.

## Live Stock Men Equal to Task.

Officials of the bureau of animal industry, and others who have considered the problem from every angle are convinced that it is possible to hasten the natural course of live stock evolution with benefit to the nation. They are confident also that the live stock men of the country are eager to undertake the task.

The means of accomplishing most of the improvement, which affects about 200,000,000 head of live stock, besides poultry, will be through wider distribution and increased use of purebred sires and dams.

Once the use of purebred sires becomes general throughout the country, the process of grading up will be rapid. Many experiments and also practical experience, when good sires are used, show that within three generations most of the individuals in a scrub herd headed by a purebred male resemble purebred animals in appearance. In a few more generations, under skillful breeding, the former scrub stock is graded up to such an extent that for production of meat and other animal products, they are practically as useful as purebreds. The chief difference between a "high-grade" animal and a purebred is in the value for breeding. Only the latter can be used in producing purebred breeding stock. Moreover only purebreds are eligible to register.

## Official Emblem to Be Furnished.

The department of agriculture through its co-operative state agencies is preparing to supply live stock raisers with material information as to the

## Average Yearly Production of Two-Year Olds:

	Milk, Lbs.	Butterfat, Lbs.
Daughters .....	9,676	619
Dams .....	4,992	269
Increase .....	4,684	350

breeding methods and the advantages to be derived from their use. In addition the department of agriculture is to furnish an official emblem, suitable for display, to every farmer agreeing to use only purebred sires and in other ways to co-operate in the better live stock effort. To obtain the emblem a farmer or breeder will be asked to fill out a simple blank showing the number and kind of live stock he possesses and also to declare that all his male breeding animals are purebreds. From the number and nature of the blanks received the department will be able to measure the progress of the crusade, and at the same time obtain valuable statistical information which will be made public at suitable intervals.

The betterment of the nation's live stock is by no means a new idea. The topic has been discussed at length from public platforms and in the agricultural press for many years. Agricultural colleges, breeders' associations, various live stock organizations, banking and business interests, live stock judges and experts—these and other forces are responsible chiefly for the progress already made and the sentiment for further development.

## Organization of Campaign.

A general co-ordination of the work, however, now seems desirable, with a minimum of red tape and a maximum of red blood. So far as the activities of the department of agriculture in the crusade are concerned, the bureau of animal industry, in co-operation with the state colleges of agriculture, will be responsible for live stock policies, especially the breeding work and scientific problems. The states relations service of the department will work in co-operation with the colleges of agriculture for carrying the plan of action through the extension divisions to every live stock owner who can be reached. County agents and other field workers of the department and the colleges will be local sources of information and assistance.

While it is believed that stockmen of the country naturally look to agricultural officials to inaugurate a crusade of this kind, the problem primarily is one of adequate production and effective distribution. Responsibility for success depends accordingly on breeders and all live stock owners.

## Response to Will of People.

For several months the department has been making an analysis of live stock sentiment as expressed in the farm press and in correspondence received in its various offices. Of all the topics discussed the need for a better quality of domestic animals has been pre-eminent.

To make the crusade against scrub live stock most effective the department welcomes constructive ideas and suggestions from all sources. The following classes of live stock are to be included in the campaign for improvement: Cattle, horses, asses, swine, sheep, goats, and poultry.

In spite of the conspicuous merits of the task about to be undertaken, there are also a number of obstacles. It is recognized that sentiment in favor of purebred sires, while strong, is by no means unanimous. To win the support of those who, through lack of interest or opposition, fail to take their part in the crusade against scrub live stock is one of the problems to be met.

The cost of desirable purebred sires is another important factor which has long been an obstacle to live stock improvement. Co-operative ownership divides the expense considerably, and the increased value of the young stock raised also helps to overcome that objection. In addition the campaign is expected to stimulate a greater production of purebred breeding stock of good quality.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

In summer, when the owner is busiest, sheep require practically no care at all.

Breed the mares to the best-bone, closest-coupled stallion to be found in the vicinity.

The land upon which sheep graze is gradually enriched, the ground be-