

### RELATIVES BRING FOOD TO BOLSHEVIK PRISONERS



A scene outside the city prison at Ekaterinburg, Russia, where political prisoners, bolsheviks, are imprisoned. Scenes like this can be seen daily, the women bringing food and notes to the prisoners. The feeding of the prisoners has become a serious problem on account of the shortage of food in Russia.

## 17-Year Locust Is Slowly Going

Causes Leading to Disappearance Outlined by Department of Agriculture.

### TO BE EXTINCT IN TIME

Circular Gives Succinct History of Insect and the Protective Means That Can Be Taken Against It.

Washington.—Have you an idea in the vicinity of hopelessness?  
Well, let it be said that the house in which you live is comparatively new—built within the last 17 years. The ground on which it stands was originally woodland. In the summer of 1902 all the trees throughout were full of 17-year locusts. Eggs were deposited in the branches, the larvae came out, dropped lightly to the ground, and dug in. The long period of subterranean existence is almost ended. In May the insects will start toward the light and air—and will come in contact with the concrete floor of your cellar. There may be another situation as hopeless, but certainly none more so.

That clearing up of woodland for the building of houses and for cultivation is the principal agency that is making the 17-year locust, whose real name is the periodical cicada, a vanishing species. Dr. Clifton B. Smith, one of the earlier scientific observers, allowed rather a melancholy note to creep into his invaluable manuscript when he wrote that future generations, if they read his writings at all, would shake their heads and think of him as a romancer.

Being Slowly Exterminated.  
In the same note, also, C. L. Marlatt, one of the latest systematic observers, writes in his bulletin, "To the lover of nature there is something regrettable in this slow extermination of an insect which presents, as does the periodical cicada, so much that is interesting and anomalous."  
Thus the present-day experts of the United States department of agriculture agree with the early observer that the time will come when there will be no periodical cicadas left.

That time, however, is a long way off. There will be multiplied millions of them this year and in other years to come. For many persons the cicada will be as new a sight as it was to the first observers when they came from Europe to the American forests. Modern writing on the subject is done, of course, in the light of all the observations that have been made through more than 200 years. They lack the freshness of the writings of men who saw the cicada before a literature of the insect had been built up. Those early writings, therefore, possess an unusual interest.

In 1830 Nathaniel Moreton, who lived at Cambridge, Mass., wrote "New

England's Memorial." In it he told of "a kind of a pestilent fever" that had prevailed in 1633 and "carried off many of the whites and Indians in and near Plymouth."

"It is to be observed," he says, "that the spring before there was a numerous company of flies, which were like for bigness unto wasps or bumble-bees, they came out of little holes in the ground, and did not up the green things, and made such a constant yelling noise as made all the woods ring of them and ready to deaf the hearers."  
The old gentleman is to be excused for believing that the cicadas "did not

up the green things." The appearance of the dead and withered branches doubtless was such as to justify such a conclusion. One "T. M." supposed to be Thomas Matthews, son of Samuel Matthews, governor of Virginia, who observed the cicadas in 1675, fell into the same error.

"We are all living over powder magazines; a man or woman may live for fifty years before an explosion comes, and it might never come. Many a man has been a model citizen, sober, decent, upright, fair and square with his neighbors, and in an unguarded moment has destroyed it all. One little word will sometimes move a good citizen to shoot and kill. The human equation is a mighty complicated instrument, set on a hair trigger, and some fool is always fingering it, or examining it to see if it is loaded; we live in a succession of tragedies, though never expecting them. Even now the boom of time is weaving tragedies to come, with the sun shining and the birds singing and spring in the air; tomorrow, perhaps, a blow, a lapse from moral consciousness for a moment, and another respectable person will go wrong."

"And, never be thankful you are not as other men; be thankful that nobody ever happened to set off an explosion under you, and if you pray, God, pray for strength to go unscathed for ambushes until your time is up, and you lie down to sleep with your fathers. And, God, that's about the only time you will be wholly safe."

### MUCH LIKE THEIR FELLOWS

Average Persons Behind Bars Would Compare Favorably With Those Who Have Liberty.

"Some people, Bud," said Leonard V. Whinnie, according to Glenn H. Farley in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, "seem to think the jails are filled with very dangerous and very wild people. I suppose the average man or woman would go about their daily tasks quietly; they are as soft spoken and trivial in conversation as are the people outside. I have seen some mighty pleasant people in jail; men that could sit down and talk courteously and intelligently with you on any topic. And in general appearance they will line up with the average street exhibit. They don't look dangerous, they don't look wild. Not one in forty is a confirmed criminal. Most of them were caught off guard; they made a little slip when the judgment was asleep, and there they are. We ought not to be sentimental with these prisoners, nor should we hold them in horror. They are just a piece of the community, split off temporarily, mostly through their own carelessness."

"For nearly 300 years, then, the written record of the cicada has been filling up, underlining corrections now and then, receiving new discoveries from time to time. As nearly as can be judged it is complete now. The latest addition is a circular, "The Seventeen-Year Locust in 1919," by Dixor Merritt of the office of information, United States department of agriculture. It does not pretend to present new facts, but it gives a succinct history of the cicada and the protective means that can be taken against it. The circular will be available to interested persons in the 21 states where the periodical cicada will appear this year.

of food would result in a state of bolshevism and revolution. This American flour has been a tremendous factor in preventing the unrest. From its relief stations established at Bucharest, Jassy, Constantza, Galatz, Focsani and Pitesti, the American Red Cross is distributing its supplies, and in every important village an American Red Cross soup kitchen is helping to feed the population.

Queen Marie, who has taken the greatest interest in this relief work has assigned Prince Carol to cooperate with the American Red Cross, Col. Henry W. Anderson, Red Cross commissioner to the Balkans, said that three large consignments of relief supplies had already arrived in Roumania, and that the fourth was already on its way from Toulon, so that the American Red Cross would soon be able to care for every destitute person in Roumania.

### BALZAC'S HOME IS RESTORED

Includes Trap Door Through Which Famous French Author Escaped Creditors.

Paris.—The home of the famous French author, Honore de Balzac in the Rue Raymond at Passy has been reopened as an artists' center. The house had been sadly neglected, but has been restored to present the appearance it had in Balzac's time, with its vestibule painted blue and the original oak carvings and dark red tapestries decorating the apartment where Balzac wrote his masterpieces.

On the table stands the big china coffee pot from which the author was wont to refresh himself, for Balzac was a mighty drinker of coffee. Old wood cuts and original printing proofs adorn the walls. In the garden the vine that Balzac tended still grows and his beloved lilacs have been replanted there.

In one room there is still the trap door through which Balzac used to disappear when importunate creditors called.

With the coming of the white people to the state and with the marvelous improvement going on in the construction of railroads, wagon roads, school houses and churches it will be seen that the Indians are fast becoming assimilated into society, taking their place and assuming the role of citizenship.

Support Health Work.  
Washington.—"Public health is purchasable," says the United States public health service, and adds that a first-class health protection service can be provided for one dollar per head per year. In fact some city health departments render excellent service at a cost of 75 cents per head. Let's all get together and give better support to health work in this community.

Tot Breaks 17 Bones.  
Pittsfield, Mass.—Charles Furrier, four years old, sat down too hard and fractured his left thigh. Previous to that he had broken 17 bones in various parts of his body.

## ROAD BUILDING

### DRAINAGE FOR GOOD ROADS

Essential Feature of an Improved Highway—Another Requisite is Firm Foundation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
An essential feature of an improved road is adequate drainage. Thorough drainage is so necessary that it is practically impossible to maintain a satisfactory road unless it be given proper attention. Another prime requirement wherever a hard surface road is to be constructed is a firm and unyielding foundation. As the quality of the soil has an important influence on the proper method of drainage and the type of foundation to be employed, much care and study must be devoted to the nature, type, and character of the soils in the section through which it is proposed to build a road.

The most important primary soils are classified as gravel, sand, and clay, but often many of the secondary or mixed soils, because of their more general occurrence in connection with road-building operations, are equally important. Such types as loam, marl, gumbo, and hardpan are representative of this order.

In the design of a road the drainage structures are planned to take care of water under three general conditions—rain that falls on a road surface or grade; rain that falls on contiguous land and flows in accumulated volume toward the road; and ground water from any immediate source. To meet these conditions use is found for special structures, including longitudinal side ditches, usually parallel, or approximately parallel to the center line; intercepting ditches to accommodate water whose approach so close to the roadway as the side ditches is likely to cause injury; lateral ditches or culverts to conduct accumulated water away from or under the road; and subdrains. In order to plan intelligently a system of drainage for any particular road, it is necessary to con-



Water Drains Readily From This Type of Highway.

sider not only the local character of the soil composing the roadbed, but also the topography of the adjacent land, the amount and rate of rainfall and the availability of material suitable for use in constructing drains.

Surface drainage systems for roads consist of side ditches along the road, paved gutters (which are a development of side ditches and replace them) open intercepting ditches constructed to prevent water from reaching the road, and lateral or relief ditches to carry off the water which collects in the side ditches or in the intercepting ditches. Culverts and tunnel drains, which are constructed for the purpose of removing storm water from the side ditches or gutters, are essentially a part of the surface drainage system, and are not to be confused with subdrains which serve an entirely different purpose.

Where the grade of a road is so steep that the ordinary earth side ditches cannot be maintained satisfactorily at a reasonable cost, or where earth side ditches would be insecure or appear unsightly, it is customary to provide paved gutters for removing the surface water.

Drop inlets and catch basins are used to conduct water from side ditches or gutters into underground drains or culverts. On country roads they are used most frequently on side hill locations where the water collecting in the upper side ditch or gutter can be removed from the road at intervals by means of a culvert across to the lower side. Drop inlets usually are sufficient, and catch basins seldom are used in country road work, except where it is especially desirable to prevent the silt and other foreign material carried by the water from getting into the underground drainage structure.

### GOOD ROADS PREVENT FIRES

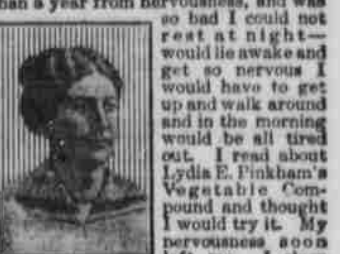
National Forests Must Be Equipped With Highways, Trails and Look-out Stations.

National forests cannot be economically and efficiently protected against fires until they are well equipped with roads, trails, telephone lines and look-out stations, says the annual report of the chief forester of the United States service.

## WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."



—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZ, 603 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.  
How often do we hear the expression among women, "I am so nervous, I can't sleep." "It seems as though I should fly." Such women should profit by Mrs. Sultz's experience and give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.  
For forty years it has been overcoming such serious conditions as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, dizziness, and nervous prostration of women, and is now considered the standard remedy for such ailments.

**Kill All Flies!** THEY SPREAD DISEASE  
Flycatchers, DARTING FLIES, gnats and mosquitos are the most annoying and most destructive pests of the household. Kill them all with...  
P. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Restores color and beauty to gray or faded hair. Sells everywhere.

**Immediate Action Necessary.**  
Kind Old Gentleman—What are you crying for, my little man?  
Tommy Tuff—I can't think of a name for that guy.  
K. O. G.—And why should it be necessary for you to think of a name, my little chap?  
T. T.—Yes wouldn't you think if your heart the one he called me.

### Catarah Cannot Be Cured

BY LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, catarah is a local disease, greatly induced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarah. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarah conditions.  
Druggists Sell. Testimonials free. P. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

**Cross-Examination.**  
Mistress—So you are the brother of my cook? Her only brother?  
Policeman—I hope so.

## FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as OTCIN—Dimple Remover—is guaranteed to remove these bothersome spots.  
Simply get an ounce of OTCIN—Dimple Remover—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished on their own. It is advised that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.  
Be sure to ask for the double strength OTCIN, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

### Superficiality.

"There are two sides to every question."  
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "And too many of our clays who pose as powerful thinkers don't take the trouble to get to the inside."

### BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

### None Satisfied.

Officer—But surely you, a millionaire, have little to complain about.  
Munition Magnate—Oh, I don't know. The multimillionaires treat us like so much dirt.—London Opinion.

### Shave With Cuticura Soap

And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No muck, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.—Adv.

### Your Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye Free write to Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

## MAKES INDIANS RICH

Developments in Southwest Net Them Big Returns.

Oil and Coal Add to the Fortunes of the Aborigines in Okla.

Washington.—There are 300,000 Indians scattered throughout the 48 states of the Union; many of them, the Ojibwa, Creeks and Quapaws, are rich in natural resources: rich in oil, gas, coal, asphaltum, zinc and other minerals that not alone make wealth for themselves, but for the country of which they were the original occupants.  
Oklahoma ranks first of all the states of the Union in Indian population. The interior department, through Cato Selis, commissioner of Indian affairs, leased during the last fiscal year 1,408,020 acres of land for oil. This vast estate is being administered

through the Indian office in Washington, through the commissioner of the five civilized tribes at Muskogee, and through the several Indian agencies scattered throughout Oklahoma.  
The total number of barrels of oil produced from these rich fields during the last fiscal year is 24,190,207. The value of this oil in dollars would aggregate \$50,000,000.  
The royalties alone during the last fiscal year actually paid to these Indian tribes approximated \$8,000,000, and for the six years preceding there was derived in royalties alone and actually paid to the Indians for their benefit in oil royalties \$20,000,000.  
The total amount of oil taken from these Indian lands in Oklahoma, all told, since oil was originally discovered, aggregated 283,000,000 barrels. The total amount of royalties and bonuses paid the Indians by oil operators during this development is \$29,000,000.