

## PERSHING PRAISES HIS FIGHTING MEN

HE SAYS THEY LEAD CLEANER LIVES THAN EVER DID ANY SIMILAR BODY OF MEN.

### MOTHERS MAY REST ASSURED

Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Must Secure Licenses by February 15—New Courses Added to Medical Training Camps.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—In a recent communication to Secretary of War Baker, the commander of the American expeditionary forces said:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their tasks. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battlefield these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood."

Manufacturers of and dealers in commercial feeds for live stock, cattle and hogs must secure licenses under the food administration by February 15. This covers baled hay, shelled and ear corn and many other commodities intended for use as feeds or as ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and dealers in coarse grains, who have already been placed under food administration licenses.

Applications for license should be addressed to the license division, Food Administration, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

Ten new sections are included in the courses for officers in medical training camps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Riley, Kan. Fort Riley has a capacity of 7,000 men, and enlargement of the school at Fort Oglethorpe to the same size has been authorized. Its present capacity being 5,500. The ultimate needs of the medical department of the army look to training camps with capacities totaling 35,000 to 40,000 officers and men.

There have been graduated from medical training camps since June 1, or are now under instruction, about 9,000 officers and 20,000 enlisted men. Various groups now in active service have been trained, including officers and men, to operate ambulance companies, field hospitals, evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, and hospital trains.

For work in the enlisted Veterinary corps, 2,000 men not subject to call under the selective-service law, are wanted. They will be assigned to duty in veterinary hospitals and for other purposes in the corps. Service overseas can be expected shortly.

There is particular demand for veterinary and agricultural students, farmers, stablemen and others accustomed to handling horses. A few men of the following occupations will also be accepted: Horseholders, saddlers, pharmacists, cooks, typists and stenographers.

Pay for enlisted men and noncommissioned officers ranges from \$30 to \$56 a month, food, clothing, and quarters. Applications for enlistment can be made at any army recruiting office.

One of the functions of the newly established war service exchange will be to answer inquiries of persons desiring to serve in the army. It will also keep informed of needs of the various branches of the service as to personnel, and direct suitable persons as to where and how to apply, and will co-operate with the department of labor and other agencies in locating and supplying men needed for special purposes by various branches of the service.

Inquiries regarding enlistment opportunities, etc., should be addressed to the War Service Exchange, room 529, State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

To conserve tin, linseed oil, and other ingredients of paint and paint containers necessary for war use, manufacture will be limited to 32 shades of house paint after July 1. Some firms are now making 100 shades of this class of paint.

Enamels will be restricted by the manufacturers to eight shades, floor paint to eight, roof and barn paint to two, shingle stains to 12, carriage paint to eight, architectural varnishes to ten. Half-gallon cans will not be used, and some other sizes will be discontinued.

The overseas service of the American Library association is in operation. Although space is extremely valuable aboard transports, they have been provided with bookcases holding collections of books which are used as circulating libraries on the way over. The cases are emptied at port of debarkation and the books sent to the men in the field.

As a means of further increasing the supply of books among the overseas forces, the association plans to have each soldier carry a book in his kit, to be put in circulation when he reaches the other side.

Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture has set forth the policy which he thinks should be followed in highway construction during the war:

"So far as it is practicable to do so, this department will urge the maintenance of the highways already constructed; the construction and completion of those highways which are vitally important because of their bearing upon the war situation or for the movement of commodities; the postponement of all highway construction relatively less essential or not based upon important military or economic needs. The department is preparing to suggest to the state highway departments the preparation of a schedule of work for the federal aid projects for 1918 in line with this policy."

Road construction and maintenance in the United States involve an annual expenditure of about \$300,000,000.

The department of labor is arranging to bring into the United States 110,000 laborers for railroad and farm work, from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, according to Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the department of labor.

Mr. Post declares there is no necessity for importing common labor from Mexico or China. Porto Rico is an agricultural territory and yet has a density of population exceeded by only three states. A considerable surplus of workers exists on the island. It can furnish 100,000 laborers, and the Virgin Islands can send 10,000 more. Arrangements are being made to bring over 50,000 men as soon as tonnage is available.

A recent report made by the United States consul in Tasmania, an island state of Australia, includes the following:

"The general scheme for the repatriation of returned soldiers contemplates placing them upon the land. At a recent conference between the commonwealth and the state authorities, it was decided that each state would have to find the land, while the commonwealth government would advance up to \$2,433 to improve the holding of each returned soldier and to procure the necessary stock and implements. In this state it was deemed that the crown lands would prove too difficult to improve to attract returned soldiers, and it was decided to purchase large estates and divide them up into small farms and to use the money advanced by the commonwealth government for buildings, fences and tools. The money expended by the state in purchasing the land, as well as the money advanced by the commonwealth for improvements, is a lien upon the property and must be repaid in small annual payments. It was also decided by the commonwealth to advance money to returned soldiers who may desire to rent land. Bills will be introduced into the various parliaments at once so that this scheme can be put into operation throughout Australia."

For purposes of operation railroads of the United States have been placed in three divisions, as follows:

**Eastern Railroads.**—The railroads in that portion of the United States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of Lake Michigan and the Indiana-Illinois state line; also those railroads in Illinois extending into it from points east of the Indiana-Illinois state line; also the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian railways.

**Southern Railroads.**—All railroads in that portion of the United States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, except the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and the Virginian railways, and also those railroads in Illinois and Indiana extending into those states from points south of the Ohio river.

**Western Railroads.**—All railroads not included in the above definitions and, broadly speaking, all railroads in the territory west of Lake Michigan and of the Indiana-Illinois state line to the Ohio river and west of the Mississippi river from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico, excepting those railroads in Illinois included in eastern territory and those railroads in Illinois and Indiana included in southern territory, as above stated.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and white soap at five bars for \$1.12.

For the unit of women telephone operators to be sent to France a distinctive uniform is being provided. Salaries range from \$80 to \$125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters. Successful applicants must speak both French and English with ease.

The department of agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

## WOMEN LOADING SHELLS FOR THE ALLIES



Portuguese women at Lisbon loading a vessel with shells for shipment to France. These shells, which weigh about 90 pounds each, are made in the munition factories of Portugal.

## BELGIANS EASILY OUTWIT GERMANS

Hugh Gibson Says Governor General Gets Suppressed Newspaper Regularly.

### SPIRIT REMAINS UNBROKEN

Stupid Proclamations of German Commanders Cause Much Amusement Among Belgians—Says Stories of Atrocities Are All True.

New York.—Up to the entrance of the United States in the war against Germany, approximately 85,000 Belgian civilians had been shot, taken into Germany as prisoners, or fined for offending the German authorities in Belgium in various ways, according to Hugh Gibson, former secretary of the American legation at Brussels and at present chief of the division of foreign intelligence of the state department, described with many poignant details the sufferings of the Belgians and the irrepressible and buoyant spirit of the people, which, he said, has not been quenched by the Teuton invaders.

The stupid proclamations of the German commanders posted daily and oftener on the buildings and boardings of the streets of Belgian cities caused the population considerable amusement at first, Mr. Gibson said, until it was announced from German headquarters that any one seen laughing around an official bulletin would be severely punished. Thereafter persons reading the bulletins would muffle themselves up in neckcloths that concealed half their faces and laugh to themselves.

All the Belgian newspapers were suppressed, and the population received its news from publications issued by the Germans, which told of their military victories, Mr. Gibson declared.

**Papers Published Secretly.** "In spite of this fact, the Belgians, under the very nose of the governor general, published clandestine newspapers," he continued. "The governor general would get his copy regularly. Sometimes he found it under his plate, sometimes it came into his home with the vegetables, sometimes it was mailed to him in an official envelope of the German military headquarters itself, but, in spite of the fact that he offered 100,000 marks for information leading to the arrest of those concerned in publishing the paper, it availed him nothing, and when I left

## FRENCH TAKE WHEAT

Seven Ounces of Bread Daily Limit Except to Hard Workers.

Sacrifice Accepted by French People Uncomplainingly on Government's Explanation of Necessity.

Washington.—Only the very poor, and men and women doing the hardest kind of manual labor, may have more than seven ounces of war bread a day in France from now on, the United States food administration has been advised by the French government.

The entire French wheat crop has been requisitioned by the government. This sacrifice has been accepted by the French people uncomplainingly on the government's explanation that only by such restriction can American reinforcements be transported in ships that otherwise would carry grain for their bread, and that, in addition, this grain for French bread can come from America only by virtue of the actual saving of this grain by reduced consumption.

it was reported that every time he saw a copy of one of the Belgian secret newspapers he fell into a tantrum."

English and Dutch newspapers were smuggled into Belgium, Mr. Gibson continued, though a copy of a London paper sold as high as \$30 at a time when the German authorities were doing their utmost to stop the smuggling. The papers smuggled in were rented by the hour and the owner would sit on a man's doorstep until he had finished it, when he would pass it on to receive another fee from the next customer. Mr. Gibson referred to Cardinal Mercier as "the splendid old figure whose work has undone the labors of many German army corps."

The stories of arson, pillage, murder, torture, and mutilation committed by the German invaders are all too true, according to Mr. Gibson. The true story, he said, will not be told until the Germans have been driven out of Belgium and northern France, when the population of the invaded districts will show the world the proofs of the German atrocities.

**German Spies Poorly Paid.** The hordes of spies hired by the Germans are for the most part poor and ill paid, according to Mr. Gibson, who said that he had the honor of having one assigned to follow him con-

## SHOULD EAT MORE POTATOES

Increased Use Will Bring About Saving of Grain.

Agricultural Department Suggests Tubers Be Given More Prominent Place in Luncheons.

Washington.—The eating of more potatoes for supper, or for luncheon, if the family is accustomed to have dinner at night, is a suggestion of the United States department of agriculture, in order that the tremendous crop of tubers produced in the United States this year may be utilized as fully as possible and spoilage avoided. Such increased use should, at the same time, bring about a saving of grain, since one common result of eating more potatoes is the eating of less wheat bread, which is a reasonable suggestion when one remembers that both of them are used as a source of starch in the diet. This reduction in grain consumption is desirable, the department points out, and there is great

sumption of bread by the American people.

"These extremely severe measures," said the French statement, "especially the seven ounces a day, have deeply impressed public opinion."

Men who are very poor or who do hard manual labor get about 21 ounces of bread a day; women who are very poor or who are employed on hard work get about 17 ounces a day; everyone else gets seven ounces, which is less than half of a pound loaf, or not more than four or five slices.

This bread is made of flour comprising all the elements of wheat except bran, with a heavy admixture of flour from other cereal grains, which is obligatory.

The price of bread is fixed by various government agencies all along the line between producer and consumer. Baking of pastry or biscuits from flour that is fit for bread is prohibited. Confectioneries and other such shops are closed two days a week. Eating pastries in public is forbidden.

Good advice is the kind you remember too late that you forgot to take.

stantly. The man would stand in front of Gibson's house in all sorts of weather and would scan the visitors. Frequently Mr. Gibson would inform the spy that he might leave, as he was not expecting any more visitors. Members of the secretary's staff would use the spy as a messenger, and would bestow liberal tips on him in return for fetching cigarettes and other articles.

### PLAN SPRING GARDEN NOW

Agricultural Department Says There Will Be Need for Large Production in 1918.

Washington.—Take thought of the spring garden now.

Notwithstanding the large production of vegetables last year and the great volume put into cans and jars for winter use, there is nothing to indicate that there will not be equal need for production and conservation in 1918, says the United States department of agriculture.

Many gardens failed last year because of poor soil or poor preparation or both.

This is the time in many sections to break and to fertilize. Then in the spring it will be easier to make the seedbed and the soil will contain plant food.

For the average householder it will be sufficient to prepare ground enough to produce the home supply for eating in the fresh state and for canning, drying or brining for use during the following winter. Producing vegetables for market should not be undertaken without full knowledge of horticulture and sufficient capital and equipment.

### MAKING BARBER COATS NO EXEMPTION EXCUSE

New York.—Michael Feldstein, while filling out a government questionnaire, sought exemption from military duty on the ground he manufactured military uniforms. When the exemption board learned that Michael made "coats of military cut for barbers," recommendations were made that "Michael would look fine in a coat of military cut, but which is not worn by the barber shop brigade."

### MORE AMERICAN MADE TOYS

War Conditions Develop Industry to Point Where Foreign Competition Is Broken Forever.

Washington.—America is now first in the toy making industry. Heretofore the United States has purchased the majority of its toys from Germany, Nuremberg being one of the chief manufacturing centers in former years.

Forced by war conditions to depend upon their own resources, the manufacturers of this country have been making toys and have been so successful that buyers for large stores claim the hold of other countries on this line of business has been broken forever. A few toys are still coming from France, England, Switzerland, and Japan, but the American toys have proved superior, as they are more educational.

### DIDN'T WANT TO BOO PAPA

Why Sacha Guitry, the French Playwright, Abandoned His Big Success.

Paris.—Sacha Guitry, whose amusing play "L'illusionniste," has been one of the big successes of the season, suddenly decided to bring its run to a close. His excuse was that he wanted to go to the Riviera for the winter. His manager, when told of the unexpected decision, remonstrated with him.

"What's the idea?" he said. "Your play is running to packed houses. Why are you closing it up?"

"I want to go away for family reasons," replied the author-actor.

"Would it be indiscreet for me to ask what these reasons are?" insisted the manager.

"My father is going to put on a new play in one of the Boulevard theaters."

"Well—and what of it?"

"You ask me what of it? Why, simply that I am a dutiful son and I don't want to boo papa."

## DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

**One Sorrow.** John Mitchell, chairman of the food commission of New York, told a reporter a Christmas story.

"I visited a hall in Pittsburgh one Christmas," he said, "where 200 children from the poorest quarter were fed on turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pie."

"Ewo scrawny little girls attracted my attention, and I halted near them to hear how they were enjoying themselves. This is the dialogue I heard: 'Say, Mame, ain't this grand?' 'You bet it is! Only I'm sorry for one thing, Lizzie.' 'What are you sorry for, Mame?' 'I'm sorry I went and got me corsets mended.'"

### RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 34 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

**True Blue.** Cornelius Vandervilt, at a luncheon at Piping Rock, praised an old New Yorker.

"He is a true-blue American for fair," Mr. Vandervilt said. "His ancestors came over on the Mayflower and his descendants are going back on army transports."

**Watch Your Skin Improve.** On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free sample address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

**Chivalrous Youngsters.** Henry has a large Newfoundland dog named Rex. While at play a frozen and hungry little dog approached. Rex growled and Harry said: "Be a gentleman, Rex. Don't hurt the little dog; he got no home or friends."

**A Kitchen Paradox.** "Your cook is certainly a rare one." "Yet everything she does is well done."

## ALMOST FRANTIC

Had Kidney Trouble From Childhood and Was Discouraged. Doan's, However, Brought Health and Strength.

Mrs. C. Anderson, 4104 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had kidney trouble from childhood and three years ago a severe spell developed. If I stooped, a terrible pain took me in the small of my back, and for several minutes I could not stand straight. Often at night the pain in my back was so bad I had to prop myself up with a pillow. It seemed as if my back would break. Watery sacs formed under my eyes and my feet were so swollen I had to wear slippers. Sudden dizzy spells came on and pains in my head drove me almost frantic."

"I felt tired and weak and had hardly enough ambition to move. Nothing seemed to help me and I was discouraged until I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely and my health has been of the best ever since. Doan's surely deserves my endorsement."—*Scorn to before me, FRANK H. POCH, Notary Public.*

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM.** A hair restorative. Stops itching scalp. Keeps hair in condition. Cleanses and beautifies scalp. Sells everywhere. 25c and 50c at Druggists.