

# IN THE LIMELIGHT

## GREAT DUTCH CARTOONIST



Louis Raemakers, the Dutch cartoonist whose sketches of German frightfulness have caused the Kaiser to place a high price on him, spent his early years at Roermond, in Holland, and afterward studied art in Amsterdam and Brussels. Before the war he was living quietly with his family in Haarlem, the heart of tulip-land, where he was contentedly painting the canals, cattle and windmills of his beloved Dutch countryside.

Four days after the war began he drew his first cartoon, "Christendom After Twenty Centuries." He investigated the horrors in Belgium personally. Since then his chief thought has been of the war and how best to aid the cause of the allies.

From the outset his works revealed something more than the humorous or ironical power of the caricaturist; they showed that behind the mere pictorial comment on the war was a man who thought and wrought with a deep and uncompromising conviction as to right and wrong. The leading newspapers, first of Holland, then of the continent and England, reproduced his sketches. Quick to recognize the significance of his work, the German authorities did all in their power to suppress it, and, failing in this, used every form of intrigue at hand to silence him. They charged him with endangering Dutch neutrality; they put a price on his head, and he was continually threatened with the vengeance of the central powers.

There is no mistaking Raemakers. No matter what its form, he loathes "kultur," and against the dark background of evil he causes to stand out the nobility, endurance and sublimity of the objects of "kultur's" persecution; the sacredness of the allied cause.

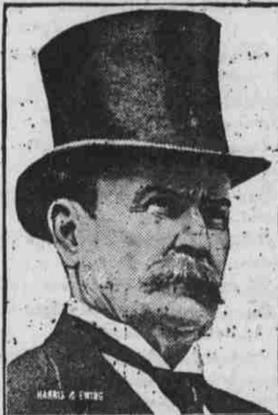
## URGES VALUE OF SPANISH

Former Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, now minister to Peru, who is in the United States for a brief stay, believes that Spanish is the most important foreign language in use and that it ought to be taught in all the higher grades of the public schools and universities.

"Spanish is the most universally used language," said McMillin. "Every one of the 20 republics of South and Central America speak pure Spanish except Brazil, and there it is mostly Portuguese. There is the utmost cordiality existing between the South American republics and the United States, and the trade opportunities of foreign American manufacturers and exporters are tremendous.

"After the war we will have the greatest chance of any nation to monopolize practically all the trade with South America. The relations between Peru and the United States are not merely conventional. They are exceedingly warm. The people of Peru have the warmest sort of regard for our people, and there is every desire on their part to extend the trade relations in every way with this country. Our manufacturers are giving a little more attention to South American business, but there is still room for much improvement. There is need for more consideration of the South Americans in finance and in the shipment and packing of goods.

"Peru is growing rich since the war began. The balance of trade is largely in her favor. The restrictions on imports have made it necessary to sell largely at home, but Peru today is exporting many times the amount of goods that she did before the war."



## WON FIRST AMERICAN DECORATION



First Lieut. John Newport Greene is on the records as the first man to receive the new American decoration for valor in battle.

His home is in Staunton, Va., and his parents are of English birth. Admiral Reynolds of the British navy was one of his great-grandfathers.

In January, 1917, he went to France and served six months with the Norton-Harjes field ambulance service. In September he was commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery, U. S. R. After six days' training in an artillery school he went to the front.

In December he was one of 47 men General Pershing recommended for promotion and received his first lieutenantancy. On March 1, while he was on duty in a dugout near Toul, he was struck by a hand grenade on the leg and was called upon by one of the enemy to surrender, but he shot the

German with his pistol and drove off a number of others in the hostile attacking party. For this brave conduct he received the French Croix de Guerre and the American Military Cross.

## FIRST AMERICAN TRAINED ACE

Lieut. Douglas Campbell of California has the honor of being the first aviator trained in America to reach the coveted position of "ace." He brought down his fifth German airplane in a fight back of the American lines, and since then has added others to his score.

Campbell never trained with any other outfit than the Americans, and never did any air fighting before he arrived on the American front.

Campbell is the son of the chief astronomer of the Lick observatory, near Pasadena, Cal. He joined the American air service after the United States entered the war and came to France and began practice flying last fall. He is twenty-two years old. He is the first to get the credit of being a Simpson-pure American ace. He brought down his first Boche on April 14, for which he was awarded the Croix de Guerre. He brought down his second on May 18, third May 19 and fourth May 27. On May 28 he shot down a machine, but its destruction was not officially confirmed. So he soon started out after another to make up his record, and promptly got it.

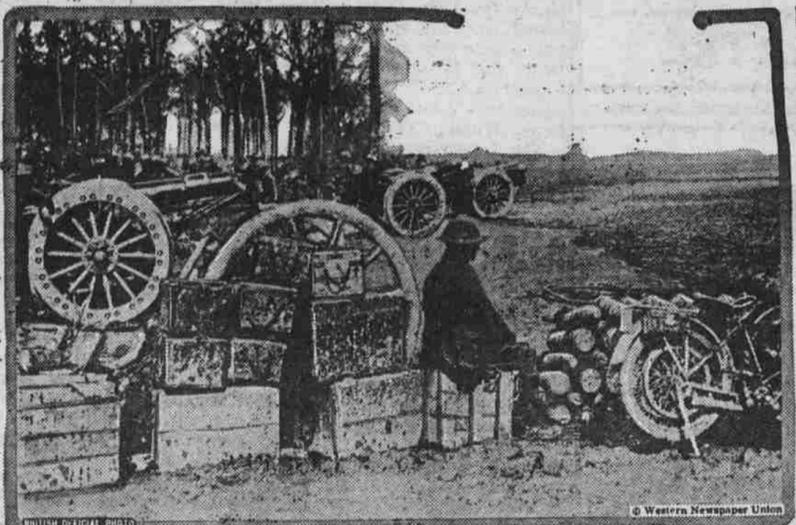


## AMERICAN POLISH LEGION MARCHES TO FRONT IN FRANCE



With their band playing martial airs the long line of Polish Legionaries is marching through Laval in France on the way to the front to fight for democracy and the independence of their country. The regiment is composed entirely of American Poles who were trained in the United States. Every man and every officer is a volunteer, and they are all citizens of the United States.

## BRITISH HOWITZERS IN ACTION AT CORNER OF A WOOD



A battery of British howitzers is seen at the corner of a wood hurling shells at the distant Huns. In the foreground is a motor dispatch rider ready to carry messages to headquarters.

## GENERAL PERSHING ORDERING AN ATTACK



General Bullard of the American forces abroad is shown dictating to a group of French officers the orders of General Pershing (at the right) preparatory to launching an attack somewhere along the American front.

## MARINES' CLUB IN PARIS



While the recruiting statistics of the United States marines over here are being literally swamped with applications, it is interesting to note that this distinguished and valiant corps has a club of its own in France, membership in which will probably be as eagerly coveted as in the corps itself. The photograph shows the entrance of the American Marines' club in Paris.

## Where Soy-Bean Flourishes.

North Carolina claims rank as the largest soy-bean-production state, with an estimated crop for 1917 of 1,500,000 bushels, an increase of 20 per cent. over 1916. Despite this large crop, the oil mills of eastern North Carolina imported 200,000 bushels of soy-beans recently from China. A soy-bean harvester has been invented by North Carolina farmers. This harvester thrashes the beans from the vines in the fields.

## The Hesitation.

She—If a girl told you you could kiss her on either cheek, what would you do?  
He—I'd hesitate a long while between them.—Punch Bowl.

## ONE RESULT OF THE WAR

Little Village of Oberammergau Has Received Spiritual and Physical Blow.

Oberammergau, the little village in Bavaria that became world-famous as the home of the Passion Play, is virtually a deserted village where sorrow broods. All of its male inhabitants capable of bearing arms have entered the ranks of the Bavarian army, and many have fallen in battle.

Miss Madeleine Doty, who has visited the village, in recording her experiences relates a conversation that she had with a waitress at the little hotel.

"The town is sad," we averred. "Why shouldn't it be?" she retorted. "We have lost so much."  
"How many men have gone to war?" we asked.

"Every one under 45. Five hundred and fifty out of a population of 1800." We paused a moment. It seemed brutal to go on now, but we wanted information.

"There were 40 killed and 49 wounded the first year. I don't know the number now."

"Will there ever be another Passion Play?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell? Some of the players and musicians have lost an arm or a leg and others are dead. The town no longer has any money."

We pushed back our chairs and went out into the golden sunshine. No one moved about the streets. It was like a village swept by a plague and deserted. War has been a special disaster to Oberammergau. It has dealt a blow at its spiritual as well as its physical welfare.—Atlantic Monthly.

## Legend of Alsace.

There is a quaint old legend of Alsace concerning a family of giants who, once upon a time, lived in a certain castle in a certain valley of the old country. The moral of the story seems appropriate at a time when the French minister of agriculture, to mention but one of the allies, is making special effort to encourage the cultivation of land.

The giants lived, says the legend, far from the peasants of the plain, and one day the daughter of the house, who, though quite a child, was already 80 feet high, strolled toward the plain and saw a laborer peacefully plowing his field. She picked up the peasant, the horse and the plow, and put them in her pinafore and returned to the castle to show what she had found to her father.

"What you think is but a toy," said the giant, "is what produces the food which enables us to live. Put back the laborer and his horse where you found them." From that time onward, adds the tale, the peasants were never molested by the giants.—Christian Science Monitor.

## German Morals.

A senator was talking at a tea in Providence about the Germans.

"I heard a young lady schoolteacher tell a story the other day," he said, "which brought the Germans vividly to my mind.

"The young lady said she came upon two of her pupils one afternoon in a wood. The older pupil was eating a stick of candy. The younger one was howling with rage and grief on the ground. The young lady inquired into the matter and soon learned how the land lay.

"Gus," she said to the older boy, indignantly, 'do you think it's fair to take Tommy's stick of candy away from him?'"

"Fair?" said Gus, as he sucked away. "I don't have to be fair. I can lick him."—Washington Star.

## Women Soldiers.

There were literally scores of women who served in the Northern and Southern armies. Since the war, with Germany begun more than one woman has been discovered in a soldier's uniform. One, at least, got almost to France before she was detected.

We men of America who, for whatever reasons, are not in the military service honor very greatly the Russian women who entered the army "in the hope of inspiring the men of Russia." We beg to assure them that in case of desperate need the women of America would not hesitate to serve also in the war against the Hun. They have proved their valor in past wars.

## Voluntary Rationing.

Controller Hoover congratulated a Washington gathering on the success of the voluntary rationing system.

"The observance of voluntary rationing has been universal," he said. "I heard the other day of a tiny urchin on a picnic in the country who ran to his mother with tears in his eyes.

"What's the matter?" his mother asked.

"The urchin held out a swollen finger and shouted indignantly: 'Them bees! Today is a meatless Tuesday, and them bees ain't observin' it!'"

## In Plain Sight.

Willie Stone had been sent on an errand to the home of the rich Mr. Lott. He returned with the astonishing news that Mr. Lott was going blind.

"What makes you think that?" his father asked.

"The way he talked," said Willie. "When I went into the room where he wanted to see me, he said, 'Boy, where is your hat?' and there it was on my head all the time."—Harpers Magazine.