

WHO IS WHO NOW

YORK: RED-HEADED PEACEMAKER



Sgt. Alvin C. York, Pull Mall, Fentress county, Tenn., Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, Eighty-second division (All-American), has been proclaimed as "the soldier who has distinguished himself above all men in the war in the achievement of the greatest individual deed in history." This deed is really a little battle in itself, but told as briefly as possible it is this:

York, then corporal, October 8, 1918, killed 29 Germans with his rifle and pistol; captured 132 prisoners, including a major and three lieutenants; put 35 machine guns out of business, and thereby broke up an entire battalion which was about to counter-attack against the Americans on Hill 223 in the Argonne sector, near Chatelet-Chery.

Pull Mall is a mountain cross-roads with possibly 20 houses scattered about. York was born there December 13, 1887, one of 11 children. He is a farmer and blacksmith. He provides for his mother, one brother and three little sisters. He is 6 feet and weighs 205 pounds. He is red headed. He is sure death with both rifle and pistol. As a fighter, he is the rare kind that gets cooler as the danger grows.

He used to drink a little, gamble a little and swear. He quit in 1915 and joined the Church of Christ and Christian Union, of which he is second elder and singing leader. He was a conscientious objector. His captain convinced him in camp that it was his duty to act as the peacemaker in Europe. His "girl," Grace Williams, says: "It wasn't Alvin; it was the hand of God."

HOUSE'S INFLUENCE ON WILSON

Statesmen and laymen have speculated much upon the qualities possessed by Col. Edward M. House which give him an influence over President Wilson not possessed by any other individual—not even by any member of his cabinet.

Every now and then something comes from Paris that tends to throw light on this mystery. For example, it is now said that the American body of experts at the peace conference is probably the most notable in attendance and that Colonel House is to be thanked for its organization.

It is also said that Colonel House's great influence with the president is unquestionably due, primarily, to the fact that the president has found in the colonel a complement for his own mind.

The president's mind runs to principles—is inclined to shirk details. Relying greatly upon the power of his eloquence, he is inclined to be content with generalization. Colonel House's line of attack on difficult problems is exactly the opposite of that employed by the president.

Colonel House never made a speech in his life. He is unsentimental. He is influenced only by facts. He wants all the facts.



MISS ALICE PAUL: "JOAN OF ARC"



Alice Paul, national chairman of the National Woman's party, is called by her friends "Joan of Arc." In three years she has raised more than \$300,000 and has formed a national organization of 50,000 members.

This militant leader of woman's suffrage forces is a Quaker. At first sight, in repose, she looks that part more than the militant suffragist who, for picketing the president, received a sentence of seven months' imprisonment. Her manners are quiet, her voice low. She is apt to keep her hands crossed on her lap. It is only on close scrutiny that one perceives her underlying firmness and ability to fight to a finish.

Miss Paul is a graduate of Swarthmore college and, after a course in the New York School of Philanthropy, went to England to study labor problems in the Universities of London and Birmingham. Her followers at the Washington headquarters say it was while working among the women in the slums of London that she decided to return to America and devote herself to suffrage. Before she founded the National Woman's party in 1913 she was associated with the older suffrage association. But from the first, her admirers recall, she was for downright fighting.

She resolved to take politics as she found it.

GARFIELD AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Harry A. Garfield, though retiring from the directorship of the United States fuel administration, remains in the public eye by reason of his connection with a possible program of governmental activities in connection with natural resources.

President Wilson is expected to present to congress a program which will provide for government association in the development of coal, oil and gas resources. His plan is not one of outright government ownership, it is said, but one which contemplates a supervision and direction which will make impossible privately owned monopolies of these natural resources.

For some time Doctor Garfield has been working out a plan for the president. The purpose, it is understood, would be to obtain a more equitable distribution of these necessities of industrial life and eliminate the capitalist dictatorship which has heretofore been in effect. Practically the greater part of the oil and anthracite coal output of this country is in the hands of powerful interests, and new gas wells are likely to be gobbled up as fast as they are discovered.



Economy Corner

To Mend an Ugly Tear.

Sometimes you are unfortunate enough to make an ugly tear in a handsome new gown. It may be mended very successfully, and if in an inconspicuous place it will not show at all. Lay the tear edge to edge, and baste across it, being careful that while the edges meet, they do not overlap. Cut a piece of rubber tissue, which may be obtained at any tailoring shop, to supply cover the tear. Lay the garment on the ironing board right side down, place the rubber over the rent, and over the rubber lay a piece of goods of the same material as that of the garment to be mended. Keep both rubber and goods perfectly smooth, and press out with a hot iron for several minutes. Now cut out the basting threads on the right side, and shave off any rough edges remaining. When there is no material of the dress on hand, a piece of lightweight woolen goods of the same color will answer. That the bottoms of men's trousers are held together in this way is a good sign that the method is practical and successful.

To Pad Embroidery.

In padding embroidery use the chain stitch. This is an especially good hint for making scalloped edges.

In making patch work, if you cut your pattern in table oil cloth instead of paper, you will find the work much more satisfactory. The oil-cloth pattern will not slip when cutting and there is no danger of snipping off a portion with the scissors.

A Dress Protector.

When the yoke of a nightdress becomes worn, cut off the nightdress skirt, take out the sleeves and sew it together across the top, leaving a

small opening through which the hook of a suit hanger may be slipped, and use it to protect a nice dress hanging in the closet. Washed but seldom it will last a long time, and will be found more convenient than a bag, as it is so much easier to insert the dress without crushing.

Use for Old Leather.

One should always save the tops of old shoes, or the gauntlets of heavy riding gloves or other pieces of leather. They are excellent as an interlining for iron holders.

Do not make the holder too large, as it is clumsy to handle. Those which are oval in shape are preferable. Cut the covering and the interlining the same size and shape, stitch all the thicknesses on the machine, close to the edge of the material, then bind with a tape or piece of seam binding.

Pongee Again.

As sure as the coming of summer pongee in some form appears. This year there are lovely pongee parasols. Some are mounted on brown frames and sticks, with no other trimming than brown cords on the handles and brown tassels on the ends. Another shows lovely blue butterflies embroidered all over the inside of the parasol, with blue cord and blue ends to the sticks.

A Footwear Fad.

The few who wish to follow fashion's whim in footwear can wear, this summer, white oxfords with black shoe laces and black stockings. This combination is sanctioned by New York's latest decree. Of course the generality of women will use the conservative all white.

Summer and Sport Suits



No one is prepared for midsummer unless she has ready for warm weather a sport suit, or a sport coat that may be worn with skirts of the same character, supplemented by a sweater of sweater-wool. The sport suit has made a place for itself that nothing else can fill. It is not an extravagance even for the woman who believes in reducing her expenditure on clothes to necessities, for the sport suit replaces dressier and less generally wearable clothes. It is smart enough to take the place of afternoon frocks and it remains informal, whatever it is made of. "Suit" is a term that covers the combination of a sport skirt and a sport coat that do not match, as well as skirt and coat of the same material.

A handsome example of the first combination appears in the suit on the left of the two models shown in the picture. In this the skirt is of white satin and is made of one of those new weaves that appear to be better suited to sport skirts than to anything else. It is strong and brilliant. On the overlapped seam at the left side, five large, flat pearl buttons are set near the bottom. Nothing could be done more to emphasize the character of the skirt.

The coat is in the same class as the

BOY SCOUTS

BOY SCOUT "VETS," TOO.

The veterans used to be gray haired—faces deeply marked, somewhat stoop shouldered, one empty sleeve or one pinned-up, empty trousers leg. Their deeds are already in our school histories.

But there is a new generation of veterans today. Young fellows, nearly every one of them. Not stoop shouldered; very cheery indeed and with good cause. Not yet long enough returned from the battles to have held an annual reunion. But veterans nevertheless. Saviors of their country. Saviors of the world.

And there is a still newer generation of veterans coming upon the great world stage. These have not been to war. They may never go to war. And because of them—in part at least—the world itself may never know war again.

These newer veterans are the young fellows who have been five years in the boy scout movement. They are first-class scouts. They have taken upon themselves the scout obligations for life. They have registered with local scout authorities for service to the community in any emergency.

Scouting principles imbedded in a boy's nature will continue to operate in his life whether or not he wears the uniform and the badge. But in order that the movement shall affect the quality of citizenship of the whole nation most effectively, scouting principles should continue to operate through every scout in the active, positive form which the veteran scout embodies in his allegiance.

A SCOUT PARADISE.

I know of a wonderful spot for a camp on the edge of a shimmering shore. And a lake that's as blue as the skies over you, and as sweet as the wind at your door.

There the red-winged black-bird calls to his mates to bathe in the pickered pond.

And the banks overflow with the blessings that grow at the touch of Fair Nature's wand.

There the soft breezes whisper the secrets of rest while away on the big lake we row;

And the swimming is fine in the summer sunshine, and at evening the camp-fire aglow.

There's a jolly old lodge with a jolly old crane, a-jawing in the old fire-place.

And a jolly old chef with a jolly old smile on the front of his jolly old face.

There we pitch our tents with a speed that's immense and we smooth out our bunks with delight;

In the blankets we crawl and somewhere we fall to the tune of the sweet sounds of night.

Why not join in our song as we ramble along, and gather your troop on the way?

You will hit up scout's pace when you get near the place, and be ready for work or for play.

—By R. N. Berry.

SCOUTS BOOSTED IN BOSTON.

A letter to the Boston Transcript, signed among others by Charles W. Elliot and A. Lawrence Loyell, says in part:

We are entering an era of readjustments in wages and prices. In many cases lack of employment and clashes of opinion between employers and employees will be inevitable. Unless we adopt every reasonable means to promote right understanding and good feeling between our various groups—unless we keep to the front the importance of hearty co-operation—much hard feeling is sure to be generated, and we need only read the newspapers to be warned of the possible results.

We cannot expect a complete safeguard against this danger, but the public is coming to recognize that the boy scout movement gives considerable protection, because it promotes mutual understanding and good feeling.

BOHEMIAN BOY SCOUTS.

Scouts in Prague sounds like the real thing in scouting. A letter from there reads:

"Bohemia's boy scouts of the First Scout troop at Prague in the Czechoslovakian republic send greetings to their brother scouts in America."

"Members of this troop are river scouts; 'all round' sportsmen who row, yacht, canoe, tramp, swim, etc. In winter they skate and ski, and go camping with sledge and ski."

The troop has four canoes, two rowing boats, two sailing yachts and a motorboat, their houseboat, a ship 18 feet long with club rooms in the middle for 20 to 30 boys. The ship lies at anchor in Prague."

SCOUTING ALIVE AT COLLEGE.

The University of Pittsburgh has adopted scouting with enthusiasm, says Chancellor S. R. McCormick. Ten faculty members are instructing in scouting subjects, and courses in camp cookery and the duties of scoutmasters have been started.

SOLDIER THANKS BOY SCOUT.

Scout Harry W. Lyons of Milford, Mass., is justly proud of a letter received from a soldier in the army of occupation. The doughboy had read of the scout's splendid work in selling War Savings stamps and was moved to write:

"Here's the hand of a soldier for your earnest work in keeping me fed, clothed and equipped. I have done my best, and you have done as much if not more than I."

Julius Bottomly

Wedding Gifts

—Nothing can be more appropriate nor so well treasured as a gift from Park's. Our modest prices ease the way. Perfectly safe to order by mail.

BOYD PARK

MAKERS OF JEWELRY
100 MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY

MISTAKE WAGES FOR PROFITS

Grave Error That Is Made by Most People Who Are Working for a Salary.

When our wage-earners and salaried people begin to learn that savings are profits and that the process of accumulating savings is substantially the same as getting profits out of a business, we shall be on the way to becoming a thrifty people.

But very few wage and salary earners know this.

Their mental process, to the very limited extent that their minds enter into the matter at all, is to regard the pay check as profits, which is, of course, a very fundamental mistake.

In the business of wage-earning the pay check is no more profits than is the cash that comes over the counter of a store or through the receiving teller's window at a bank.

A wage-earner's pay check is the gross receipts, and his profits, if there be any, are found by deducting from these gross receipts whatever it costs to keep the wage-earner going.

In business it is well understood that there are just two ways to increase profits: either more money must come in over the counter; or else less must be paid out in keeping up the business. So with the wage-earner. If he fails to save he must fit himself for a better job or else lower his standard of living; there is no other way.—Carl Marshall in the Thrift Magazine.

HERE'S A PUNCTUATION TEST

Make Sense of This Jumble and Prove That Your Think Tank Is Working Properly.

Can you punctuate? No, I am not going to ask you to punctuate the well-worn phrase, "It is and that I said not but"—you probably know how to do that already; but I have received an amusing communication from a reader showing how important a part punctuation can play in making sense of what we write, says a writer in London Answers. Without punctuation the following paragraph reads somewhat nonsensically, but if you put in the correct punctuation marks you can turn the sentences into sense:

"Daily the sun sets in a bucket down in this valley primroses can be seen growing inside the piano are strings of dough bread is made and baked on top of the mountain it is cool in the spring time waits for no woman neither man will wait long to quench the thirst of the thirsty even on a wet day our stewards can give a good and substantial remedy for the gout in toes is a terrible sore thing when trodden on even a worm will turn on carrots carrot seeds will grow on turnips are leaves of iron tools are made for Moses was the daughter of Pharaoh's son and likewise was the son of Pharaoh's daughter."

Credit to Napoleon.

The glory of definitely completing the Louvre was reserved for Napoleon III; the activity he displayed in carrying out this plan compensates to some slight extent for other disastrous episodes of his reign. On the 14th of August, 1857, Napoleon III opened the at last completed Louvre. Two marble slabs commemorated the building of the great French monument, one of the most perfect expressions of the artistic genius of the race. On one of the slabs, which is still in existence, are inscribed the words: "François I began the Louvre. Catherine de Medici commenced the Tuilleries." On the other marble slab, which has since been removed, it was stated: "1802-1857, Napoleon III joined the Tuilleries to the Louvre."

Interpreter 'Vanted.

Curling, like its sister Scottish game of golf, has its own vocabulary. Here is a dialogue in which a Scot in the Antipodes tried to illustrate the "kiltie pints" of the game to his New Zealand friends. "What's a pat-lid, Mr. Macpherson?" asked an inexperienced member of the venerable "skip." "Div ye no see, ye gowk?" said the skip. "Ye ding yer stance cannily, but nae sae fine as the hog it. Nae haid's dext, nor jinkin' turn, ye ken, but tently, that it eye gangs snoodin' an' straight as an elder's walk, hog-smotherin' among the guards, till ye fan' on the verra tee. When ye've done that, laddie, ye've made a pat-lid, and ye may bear the gree!"

Alexandria.

Alexandria, founded by the world conqueror, Alexander the Great, is an Egyptian city that is eager to lose its connection with the faraway past and become completely modernized. Fate has favored this ambition, for the wonders that Cleopatra knew have been eaten by fire or swept away by the sea. Alexandria is a city of trade and fashion, dominated by prosperous Europeans too deeply absorbed in the stock exchange to be even vaguely interested in the romantic side of their city.