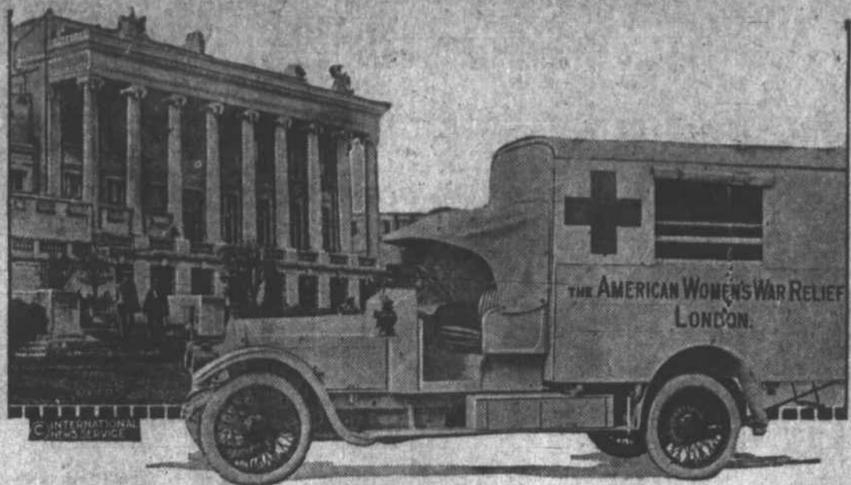


AMERICAN HELP FOR WOUNDED BRITISH



Six motor ambulances like the one in this photograph have been given to the British war office by the American Women's War Relief fund. With their fittings they cost about \$20,000. At the left is Oldway house, the residence of Paris E. Singer in Devonshire, transformed into the American Red Cross hospital.

GERMANY USES STAGE TRICK TO SWELL PROCESSION OF PRISONERS

In Order to Give Air of Verisimilitude to Tales of Foe's Regiments Annihilated, Trainloads of Captives Are Sent Through Same Town Many Times—Belgian Trooper Becomes Peeved at Twelfth Trip Through Aix-la-Chapelle.

London.—It is a relief to extract a little humor out of this tragic war. French and English alike are wondering, and laughing not a little, at the tremendous number of prisoners which the Germans, according to their own reports, are capturing, both east and west. If they had taken as many prisoners as they say they have they would have no enemy to fight. But the explanation is simple enough. Take but one instance.

woods and are as reluctant as carrion crows to leave. Last night we heard heavy footsteps, an odd noise like 'latapoum, patapoum.' Was it a batch of German deserters coming to us, or outposts returning with some warning? I peered into the darkness, and within a few feet of my head was a fat pig. He was more frightened than I, and decamped. We followed, and in five minutes Mr. Cochon was tied to the wheel of an ammunition cart. He grunted all night long.

A Swiss who was at Aix-la-Chapelle at the beginning of this month, and who is now at Basle, writes: "The German government is very ingenious in its efforts to keep up the spirits of the population. It reports the annihilation of regiment after regiment daily, and in order to foster the delusion it has to produce formidable convoys of French, British and Belgian prisoners. Aix-la-Chapelle is the spectacular spot chosen. It is the busiest railway station in the German empire just now. The German general staff sends long train loads of prisoners through this junction going east every day. You can imagine how impressive it is. You can also imagine how industriously the newspaper correspondents record the incident in their dispatches to Berlin, not forgetting the downcast demeanor of the captives and the cheers of the German populace.

Describing the conditions surrounding the British army, a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical corps, writing home, says: "In front of us are the German trenches, only a hundred yards away. A bobbing head, a shaking fist, an occasional spade wave, bespeak the presence of our foe. Yesterday one of our merry men fixed up a target. On white paper he drew a bull's-eye with a charred stick, tied it on a cardboard box, placed it in front of the trench and with flag behind recorded the misses of our friend Fritz. I feel sure that if in those trenches we had a more humorous foe instead of the phlegmatic Teuton we might pass away many of the weary hours of watching in friendly joke. But we are up against a wary foe. There is no leisure, for barbed wire, artfully contrived hoops and loopholes forever claim the attention of our brave men.

FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS



New York society girls serving behind the counter in "Little Belgium," the novelty shop established in New York for the purpose of raising money for the relief of destitute Belgians.

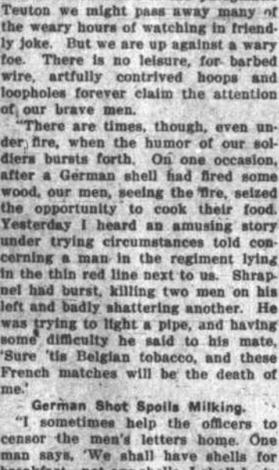
BRITISH PAID BY FRANCE

Republic Bears Cost of Auxiliary Troops Even to the Provisioning. Berlin.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes an account of a wounded German officer upon his return from France, in which he says: "The French government bears the cost of paying the British auxiliary troops, each man getting four francs (80 cents) for each day on which fighting takes place, while on 'battle days' each man gets eight francs (\$1.60) per day. Besides, the entire British force now on French soil is provisioned at the expense of the French government."

ALIENS STILL SERVE LONDON

Wholesale Dismissal of German Waiters Did Not Help British Brethren. London.—According to the Central Unemployed Body for London the wholesale dismissal during the last month of German and Austrian waiters has not helped the English waiter. The vacated places have been filled by Italians, Frenchmen and Dutchmen. The explanation is that waiting on

A FRENCH BOMB-PROOF



One of the bomb-proofs in the advanced trenches on the eastern frontier.

QUEEN'S MAIL IS CENSORED

Letters From Her Son, Prince of Wales, Read by Officials of the War Office. London.—The prince of Wales, during his first week at the front, sent two long letters to his mother relating his experiences and observations. Both letters were opened by the censor and officially passed in the same manner as those of the ordinary soldier.

They Got No Milk.

Paris.—A cow strayed between French and German trenches, which were only 100 yards apart, and both sides agreed that whoever hit a horn first would be privileged to milk Bessy without molestation. The first shot came from the German lines and killed the cow.

Here are two humorous touches from the letter of a Dublin fustler: "At one point of the line German and French troops were not more than one hundred yards apart. They could hear each other talk, and sometimes talked to each other. One day a cow strayed between the lines. Both sides wanted milk! They agreed whoever hit a horn first would be let milk the cow. The first shot came from the German lines. Bad as usual, it killed the cow."

Death of the Gallant Lancer.

And here is one about a gallant Irishman with some pathos in it: "One afternoon when I was riding from the transport to the battalion I met a lancer going the same road. We were chums at Aldershot a couple of years ago. I met his wife when he brought her to the married quarters, a bonnie bride. He was a squat little Irishman with a pair of lively eyes that spoke the language of all tongues. He had fought at Mons and been right through the campaign, and as we rode together through the town we talked over past and present. As we passed a butcher's shop a pretty girl came to the door and gave him 'Bonjour,' with a charming smile. Against regulations he doffed his cap and made her a sweeping bow. Their eyes met—it was a mere passing salute, but one could see he had passed that way before. He turned to me with a light laugh. 'We are all single at the seaside.'"

GERMANS WITHOUT HUMOR.

Describing the conditions surrounding the British army, a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical corps, writing home, says: "In front of us are the German trenches, only a hundred yards away. A bobbing head, a shaking fist, an occasional spade wave, bespeak the presence of our foe. Yesterday one of our merry men fixed up a target. On white paper he drew a bull's-eye with a charred stick, tied it on a cardboard box, placed it in front of the trench and with flag behind recorded the misses of our friend Fritz. I feel sure that if in those trenches we had a more humorous foe instead of the phlegmatic Teuton we might pass away many of the weary hours of watching in friendly joke. But we are up against a wary foe. There is no leisure, for barbed wire, artfully contrived hoops and loopholes forever claim the attention of our brave men."

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GERMAN SHOT SPOILS MILKING.

"I sometimes help the officers to censor the men's letters home. One man says, 'We shall have shells for breakfast—not egg-shells. I shall be in Berlin in a fortnight, and I'll send you some sausages.' I overheard on the march one 'Pat' say to another, 'I never believe anything I hear, and only half of what I say.'"

YOUTH LEADS CHARGE.

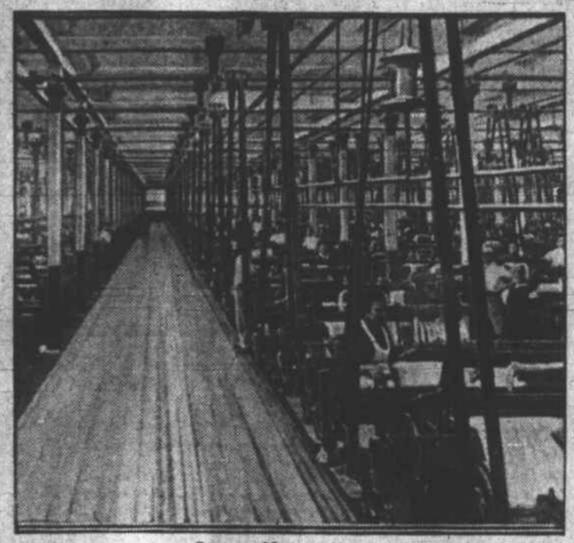
London.—Private Preston, eighteen, and known as the "baby" of a Manchester regiment, led the charge of his company against the Germans after all the officers had been killed.

CHEESE THE CHIEF EXPORT.

Berne, Switzerland, exports a much higher value in Swiss cheese than in Swiss watches.

Japan's Hair-Working Women

G LADLY though I would linger on the more beautiful and romantic aspects of Japan, the Japan of the iris and cherry blossom, of violet lake and pine-clad mountains, of maple trees running in autumn like tongues of flames along the hillside, of little fishing-villages crowding the romantic shores of the inland sea, of Fuji, snow-powdered and aloof, hanging as it were in midair 'twixt earth and sky—it is of another and less lovely Japan I must speak today. Modern industry has laid its hand already on this race, writes Violet Markham, in the Westminster Gazette, and the pressure is not likely to grow less heavy as time goes on.



COTTON MILL IN KOBE

Compound and factories alike vary in cleanliness and comfort. Some factories are well constructed and well ventilated and filled with machinery coming from Oldham. Others are dirty, dilapidated and ramshackle. It is the same with the compounds. When a factory has to provide accommodation for 1,000 or 2,000 women operatives we may well scrutinize the conditions, even when the altogether simple standard of life in the far East is taken into account. The Japanese have no beds, but sleep rolled up in quilts on the floor. In one compound I visited, I saw 24 girls asleep in a dormitory 24 by 13 feet, and this is no uncommon state of affairs. Phtisis is a disease which is beginning to play havoc in the cotton mills, and when, as in many cases, girls employed on the day and night shifts use the same dormitories and no proper ventilation is possible, it is easy to understand the spread of this dread scourge.

The Japanese women are fragile little creatures, whose appearance does not encourage the idea that they can be tossed without protection into the fierce stream of industrial competition. These girls, drawn as they are from the farming and fishing class, often return home utterly broken in health at the end of their indentures. Some factories cater for the health

COAL FIELDS NOT EXHAUSTED

Industry in the United States. The output of coal is enormous, but it is increasing year by year. The amount of coal so far taken out is only a fraction of what remains, according to the estimate of geologists. The people of this country, however, are using more coal every year, and with the exhaustion of some of the European coal fields already in sight the foreign demand for American coal will increase enormously.

CAN'T DEPEND ON COMPASS.

It is a physical phenomenon known to the most ignorant skipper who ever commanded a whaler or a trawler, or any description of water craft, that the magnetic compass is not dependable. It points toward the north pole or the south pole in only a few of the so-called parallels of latitude or longitude. Its guidance is only less unavailing than that of philosophical delvers, most of which have become objects of derision with newer discoveries which have put the older convictions to flight, only to have those newer discoveries and theories suffer an awful upset sooner or later.

SOME FACTORS IN PICKING A BREED



One of the Many Good Breeds.

Is it for fun, love, or money that you wish to raise chickens? First decide this, and then pick your breed accordingly. This is the advice which an experienced Wisconsin poultryman gives to all "embryo" chicken farmers. He emphasizes this as the prime factor in a successful beginning—determine what is the object of your venture, study the requirements of your market and then choose a breed that will meet these conditions. It must be very obvious to even the novice in the chicken business that different conditions demand different breeds. The millionaire fancier may well gratify his hobby of breeding beautifully plumed bantams, but he who desires to sell roasters and who depends on his flock for a living must pick the breed of fowls that grows to a good size in short time. Many authorities agree that all fowls may be classified under one of four heads: Egg breeds, meat breeds, general-purpose breeds, and fancy breeds. While this classification is useful in distinguishing fowls according to their characteristics, it should not be inferred that the distinctions are hard and fast. The usefulness of any breed will depend to a considerable extent upon such conditions as food, care, climate, and market demands. Thus, if it became the "fad" in New York to serve roast bantam pullets, the poultryman of that section could profitably raise the tiny birds for table use, although they are now considered a fancy breed. The egg breeds include all small or medium sized fowls having a strong tendency toward egg production. Almost without exception the noted egg-producing breeds are small or medium sized, and possess trim, neat bodies.

CULL THE FLOCK; IT WILL PAY YOU

Will it pay the poultryman to cull his flock closely? James G. Halpin, secretary of the Wisconsin Poultry association, says it will and he realizes that eggs and poultry likely will be higher later on. But in spite of all this he is urging the poultrymen of the state to cull more closely than usual. He argues that with present feed prices farmers, and certainly other poultrymen, cannot afford to feed hens which show from their general makeup that they will not develop into good producers. He has found that on many farms 200



JAMES G. HALPIN, Poultryman, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

chickens are being kept with only housing room for 100. If these flocks were reduced to the 100 best layers their owners would have many more eggs and much lower feed bills. On a large proportion of our farms there are, according to Mr. Halpin, old hens which have outlived their

POULTRY CORNER FOR THE BOYS

It Pays to Keep Clean. By J. H. REED. No matter what business you are in it pays to keep your shops and your stores clean. And so it is in the poultry business. For hens will not eat from a dirty floor. No matter how tempting the feed may be, they refuse to accept it when it is scattered in dirty bedding among the remains of two weeks' feeding. Of course if they will not eat, they cannot lay. And if they cannot lay, your chances for a profitable season will go glimmering. So it is up to you, young man, to clean up that poultry house floor and keep it clean. Sweep out the old bedding and left-over feed every morning. Get into the corners and under the nests. Do a good job of it if you are going to do it at all.

Rout the Lice!

Here is a very effective lice powder which may easily be made at home: Mix, away from fire, one part of crude carbolic acid with five parts of gasoline. Stir into this mixture just enough plaster paris to make a thick, moist mass. Spread the paste out on a paper and allow to dry. After the gasoline has evaporated, the plaster mixture may be applied like any dusting powder. The powder gets into the pores of the lice and kills them by suffocation or the carbolic acid poisons them. Some of the compound put into the dust bath will be found an easy method of controlling the parasites.

usefulness. Many of these have long toe nails which show that they have not worked for months. These and the "crowheaded" thin breasted, weak "constituted" hens should be discarded for they will never be good egg-producers. Similarly, late-hatched chicks will not prove paying investments. It will pay well to dispose of these culls as quickly as possible and to give the feed to the layers and workers.

Don't Overcrowd.

Don't try to winter more birds than you have house-room for, or time to care for. Overloaded houses are sure to become damp, while hens will not lay when overcrowded. And don't let the roosters remain with the layers. They kill egg-production. They are feed consumers and nonproducers. Don't keep more than you will need for spring use.

Successful Poultryman.

The successful poultryman has not stepped into that all at once. He has arrived at that by the slow and arduous road of experience. He cannot stay there except by traveling the same road.

Houdan is Neglected.

The Houdan is a much neglected fowl; it is one of the oldest of the pure breeds. The Houdan has a rather heavy body and short legs; its crest is sort of frowny and its feathers about evenly marked, white and black, giving it a pretty spotted appearance. It is a fine able bird and is a heavy layer of large white-shelled eggs. It seldom gets broody until two years old.

Select Eggs for Hatching.

Select eggs for hatching from the best and strongest birds.

Cleanliness prevents lice, mites and disease.

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