

### SWISS PUT CHECK ON UNDESIRABLES

#### Demand Ironclad Passports of All Foreigners Entering the Country.

### HOSPITALITY IS VIOLATED

#### Switzerland Has Suffered From Foreign Element as No Other Neutral Since War Began—Country Is Overrun With Spies.

Berne.—Switzerland finally has taken initial steps to control the undesirable foreign element from which she has suffered as no other neutral country since August, 1914.

New regulations adopted by the federal council are intended to make it difficult for the agent of one of the warring countries, for the deserter from any side, for the foreigner without obvious, legitimate means of livelihood and occupation to flock, as heretofore, into the little country that is trying desperately to maintain an upright neutrality and at the same time weather the storm until peace arrives.

Switzerland hitherto has permitted, without any material objections, scores of thousands of strangers to enter almost as freely as in peace times. Now action has been taken to stop this only because her hospitality has been grossly violated, her neutrality at times even threatened.

The new rules, which will become effective as soon as the Swiss diplomatic and consular officials throughout the world can be notified, require that all foreigners entering the country must be equipped with ironclad passports from their own countries, or equivalent papers of identification; that prior to coming to Switzerland all foreigners must furnish to Swiss diplomatic or consular officials adequate reasons for wanting to come here, and that, after arrival, strangers must register with the police of the city or town they intend to inhabit.

#### Overrun by Undesirables.

There always has been a daily traffic between France and Switzerland in the neighborhood of Geneva, and between Germany and Switzerland near Basel, on the part of laborers and others. Many undesirable foreigners have smuggled themselves across the border and have failed to return. Once in Switzerland, they have been able to hide because of the lack of control over foreigners.

That all is to be changed. Every person crossing the border at other than the ordinary points where ironclad passports will be required will be numbered. If he fails to return, the police will be put upon his trail. He will have little chance of escaping, for without the right kind of credentials he is unable to obtain bread. A bread card today is more important even than the money with which to purchase it—and a bread card is issued only on presentation of identification papers.

The hotel at which the newcomer stops, the pension that takes him in, the private family to whom he may go, are all liable to heavy penalties if they fail to announce his arrival.

#### Problem for Deserters.

There remains the problem of the deserters who have managed to flee across the boundary from one army or another and of the near-deserters, those who have come here with the permission of their respective governments, and then have declined to return. Swiss law prescribes that these deserters and refractory ones, as they are called, cannot be forcibly deported.

There are in Switzerland now, it is estimated, between 10,000 and 15,000 of these gentry. Not all of them are bad citizens. Hundreds of them, at least, are gainfully occupied and are living model lives. Others are undesirable to the point of being out-and-out criminals. Figures for Geneva alone show that out of 70,000 foreigners among its 170,000 population, 1,336 are deserters and 2,452 refractory ones, while in Zurich these figures are exceeded.

### LAW VIOLATOR IS FORGIVEN

#### Man Who Broke Game Law When Child Says He Is Now Studying for Ministry.

Columbus, Ind.—Fred H. Ehlers, deputy fish and game warden, has forgiven a violator of the law. Besides, the statute of limitation may have something to do with the affair.

Ehlers has received a letter from Nampa, Idaho, from Willard Isgrigg. The writer says: "When I lived near Hartsville, at the age of seven to twelve years, I went seining with a crowd of men when it was against the law. I also disobeyed the Snaring law, perhaps others in that line. I ask you here to forgive me. If there are any charges you want me to pay let me know. God has really saved me and I am studying for the ministry. I did these things eleven to fifteen years ago. Where will you spend eternity?" Ehlers says Isgrigg's heart evidently is in the right place and he forgives him for seining. Ehlers declines to answer the question about where he means to spend eternity.

### ROY GOT HIS COOKIES

#### Naval Paymaster Helps Out Grandmother in Distress.

#### She Stole Away From Home to Take Boy Goodies and Was Barred by the Guard.

Great Lakes, Ill.—One morning an old-fashioned grandmother from Chicago carefully climbed off a train at Great Lakes. She might have stepped from the daguerrotype pictorial page of an old magazine. A black bonnet crowned her silver hair and was tied with black ribbons under her chin. She gripped a large paper bag. The guard stopped her.

"You can't come in today," he told her. "Wednesday is visitors' day." Her eyes filled with tears. "But Roy is going to sea today," she said. "I came to give Roy his cookies. I had to run away from home to get here. My daughter won't let me go out of the house much. She thinks I am too old."

She took a letter from a handbag. It was from Roy and it read in part: "Grandmother: I leave for sea on Friday and all that I lack to make me happy is some of your raisin cookies. The food here is good, but I had to leave without again tasting the cookies that I loved so much."

"I baked cookies for that boy since he was big enough to eat them, and he always had my cookies until he enlisted," she resumed. "His mother is dead. He is in Camp Ross. I must see him before he goes away."

The guard was iron. Paymaster J. D. Doyle is a busy man. But Paymaster Doyle was not too busy to stop and hear her story. He is not a young man and his hair is gray, but he likes raisin cookies and has a heart as big as the administration building.

He heard her story, heard that her daughter would not let her bake the cookies, heard how she had waited until the daughter had gone shopping and then mixed the butter and done the goodies to a perfect brown. This morning she had stolen away and come to the station.

He helped her into his car and whisked her to Camp Ross. He found Roy for her and saw her weep for joy on Roy's blue jacketed shoulder. He ate one of the cookies. Grandmother and grandson visited and said good-by.

Mr. Doyle took her back to the depot, helped her on a Chicago train, and returned to his neglected work. He was tickled as a kid.

"Jove, she loved that boy," he said as he smacked his lips.

### READY TO GIVE TASTE OF STEEL

#### Americans in France Complete Their Training in Bayonet School.

### SPEED PLEASES INSTRUCTORS

#### Give Demonstration of Energy and Accuracy Which Is Truly American—Graduates to Act as Instructors to New Arrivals.

With the American Army in France.—The "graduation exercises" of the large bayonet school were watched by several generals and their staffs. The men, who had been trained in the British system by British instructors, gave a demonstration of energy, speed and accuracy which was truly American. They are ready to go over the top.

A British sergeant major put the men through the drill so vigorously that more than one man was hurt. But their wounds were not serious. The instructor himself so narrowly escaped a bayonet point that his tunic was cut.

"Now, then," the sergeant would say, holding a heavy, long stick in his hand, "when I tell you men to turn, try to get the point to me. Now, turn! Yeah! Yeah! Give 'em hell! That's good!"

#### They "Go Over the Top."

The Americans worked like football players, every nerve and every hardened muscle straining. The sergeant, by reason of long practice, was able to ward off some thrusts with the point or butt, but from many he had to jump.

Even more vigor was shown by the men as they occupied the trench line and, with their officers, went over the top in a charge. The operations began by firing from the trench at the dummies in the enemy trenches. Some of the men made perfect scores, while only three of the whole class fell below 80 in a possible 100.

The men went furiously at the charge, urged on by the most emphatic language that a British sergeant major might be credited with having at his command. He shouted to his men: "Give it to 'em—in the heart, in the throat! That's the way. If you don't get them they'll get you! On your toes all the time! Quick! Quick! Quick!"

The urging was unnecessary. The men knew what to do and did it, and they were so well trained that orders were anticipated.

The French and British officers were enthusiastic, especially at the speed and energy of the Americans. Some of the graduates will be sent immediately to newly arrived units as instructors.

#### Training New Contingent.

A division of American troops, recently arrived in France, will begin regimental maneuvers at once and will be trained in barrage fire, the American artillery working with American aviators. The site picked for the practice is rolling ground.

The artillery will lay a barrage up to the first objective, over theoretical German trenches. The infantry, following up the fire, will occupy the trenches and then execute a flank movement.

The signal corps will get the benefit of the maneuvers, for they will be carried out as if an actual attack were being launched.

### FACES DEATH FOR DAYS

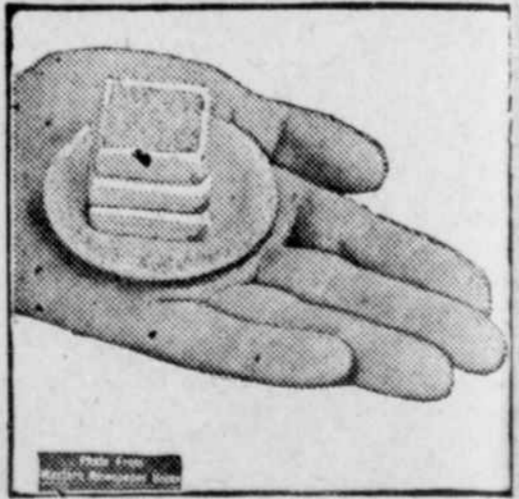
#### Heavy Seas Wreck Vessel and Owner Is Prisoner on Ledger for 16 Days.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—Heavy seas wrecked an Indian fishing launch on a ledge in the open sea off Dundas Island and held its owner, Stephen Ryan, prisoner on the ledge 16 days after washing his two companions, Peter and Richard Robinson, off the ledge to their deaths, according to reports reaching here.

Ryan, who was given up for dead by his fellow members of the Metlakle tribe, was rescued and told how he was nearly submerged at nearly every high tide, and when not almost drowned by combers was soaked by constant rains. He said he made a raft from the launch and put to sea, but it upset and he swam back to the rock.

At nights, he said, he tied himself to the ledge with ropes. His only food was a few raw potatoes rescued from the launch.

### BERLIN BUTTER RATION



One ounce of butter per week is the ration for the population of Berlin. Our picture shows one ounce of butter, about the quantity consumed by the average American at a meal.

### HELP WIN THE WAR

#### Opportunity for All Furnished in Thrift Stamps.

#### Lend Your Money to the Government to Assist in the Battle for Democracy.

Washington.—War savings stamps, popularly known as "thrift stamps," are now on sale. These stamps have been termed "little baby bonds," by the treasury department, and the term comes nearer explaining them than any other, for they are virtually government bonds issued in small amounts. Back of them is the entire resources of the nation, and they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase to the date of maturity, January 1, 1923.

This obligation of the United States government is issued in the form of stamps, in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "thrift card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the "thrift card" may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at post offices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and one cent additional each month thereafter.

Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any post office for each stamp.

It is also important to note that war-savings stamps increase each month in cost as well as in value, so that it is decidedly to the interest of the public to buy early.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "war savings certificate," which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or disability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with "war savings stamps" between December 1, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$82.40 and on January 1, 1923, the government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100—a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly. The amount of war-savings stamps sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and no person may hold such stamps to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000.

If the 20 spaces on the "war-savings certificate" are not filled by January 1, 1918, the stamps which are actually attached will draw interest at the same rate.

If the holder of "war-savings stamps" desires to sell them before maturity, they may be redeemed at any post office, the holder receiving the price paid for the stamps, plus one cent a month on each stamp.

### SWEARS OFF ON CANDY FOR DURATION OF WAR

Portland, Ore.—When little Jack Applewhite of Clarkston, Wash., heard his father read about the shortage of sugar in France and the appeal of Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, for every pound of sugar, that can be spared, the lad dictated the following letter: "Dear Mr. Hoover—I am sorry about there being no sugar in France and about the Belgian and French boys and girls not even having enough to make things sweet, and I am going to save all I can, for I am not going to buy one single bit of candy, and I am not going to ask mother to make one bit, either—and she makes just awful good candy and I love candy dearly."

### LAD JERKED UNDER A CAR

#### Presence of Mind of Brother Saves Boy's Life—Escapes With Loss of Toe.

Findlay, O.—Frank Drais, eleven years of age, is in a hospital minus his great toe, and that he yet retains his head is due to the thoughtfulness of his older brother Howard.

The two were returning from school and were walking along a railroad. A train overtook them and when the caboose came along young Drais caught hold of the steps. He was jerked under and his great toe cut off. He fell with his head across the track, but his brother instantly grasped the situation and hurriedly pulled him from the track, the only thing that saved the lad's life.

### Lays a Big Egg.

Santa Monica, Cal.—An egg measuring seven inches around the middle and 8 1/4 inches in circumference the long way was laid the other day by a hen belonging to George C. Harter of the Santa Monica fire department. The egg was so large that Harter's friends accused him of keeping an ostrich in disguise. The fireman keeps only four hens at his home, No. 426 Colorado avenue, but he says that from this number he has averaged two eggs a day for more than a year.

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