RANCE SENDS SCOUT CABLE

esday I presented a message to the deration. In his address General De erckheim said our officers and solers show the result of scout traintheir strength comes from their nirit. They would like to have our ddiers act here as scoutmasters in was where they are located. Boy outs here are always on duty and in niform.- Government is preparing a meral system of physical and moral

aining along scout lines. Meeting or-

ered the following message to be caled you: Les Eclaireurs de France and Les claireurs Unionistes de France Fedrated have been thrilled by the mesage conveyed to them by Mr. Macarland in behalf of the Boy Scouts of merica. Thankful from deeply moved earts they send you their greetings nd respond with the cry, "America nd France onward together until final getery." General de Berckheim, presdent de la Federation Française des Eclaireurs.' Minister of War sent commandant Royal as special repre-

CANADA SCOUTS VISIT U. S.

sentative to meeting."

Four Patrol Leaders Tour East on Bicycles and Camp Out.

Four Canadian scouts, all belonging October 13. to Troop No. 8 of Ottawa, are in New York city on a well-earned sightseeing trip. They came all the way on their bicycles, except for the boat trip down he Hudson. The scouts made the money for their journey by their farm work in the Ontario fields.

They left Ottawa at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, August 20, and arrived in New York Monday, August 26, and the first



One of the Canadian Scouts.

thing they wanted to see was the transports that are taking the American tawa by way of Boston and Ogdensburg. The scouts are Troop Leader W. H. Robert Quinney and Thomas M. Cramp, the three latter being patrol leaders. The Canadian scouts all had the red 1914 badge for having taken active part in war work. Their sleeves were covered with merit badges and their shirts with badges showing their

BOY SCOUT DOINGS.

Scouts of Aurora, Ill., removed stones and other obstacles in the paths of tourists.

The boy scouts in a camp near Akron, Ohio, hearing of the shortage of farm labor, picked many bushels of strawberries that would otherwise have gone to waste.

Boy scouts of Dayton, O., are doing guard duty throughout the city owing to the immediate need. They are at their posts from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. They are doing excellent work.

Governor Bickett in Training For Cotton Picking Championship of the South.

Raleigh.-A scene never before witnessed in North Carolina featured the Governor of North Carolina, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. the faculty and students of Peace \$n-Foreign Minister Pichon has sent stitute, and children from the Raleigh is message to the Boy Scouts of Public Schools, picking cotton at the farm of Mr. Will Allen, north of the French boy scout organizations city and in front of the Wake County re new united in a federation. Wed- Hospital. The children, under the direction of Col. Olds, who had inaugurated this cotton picking system, be gan work early in the morning and kept it up until the sun was nearly down.

Quarantine Order Extended.

Charlotte.-The order establishing a quarantine in Charlotte because of the Spanish influenza epidemic, was extended one week to expire at midnight Saturday, October 26, order to be renewed if considered necessary by the city commissioners. Mayor Mc-Ninch said that the health authorities of the city reported the epidemic still a matter of grave concern, though some indication of improvement has been noted. The hope was expressed that conditions toward the end of week would justify the city authorities in lifting the quarantine.

In accordance with the action of the Charlotte authorities, the Mecklenburg county authorities also ordered the quarantine in the county to continue for an indefinite period.

Pneumonia Increasing.

Charlotte.-New influenza cases reported at the city health department for the 48-hour period numbered 95. as compared with 230 cases for a like period October 6 and with 175 for

The number of pneumonia cases showed a substantial increase which was attributed to the bad weather of Sunday. Deaths here from pneumonia following influenza attacks were increased by seven to 40 for the 24 days of the epidemic. Dr. C. C. Hudson, city health officer, said he expected the daily report of new influenza case to show a slow but steady decrease while the number of new pneumonia cases might continue about the same each day for several days yet. He explained that the development of pneumonia following relapses after apparent recovery from influenza is reported frequently now, and the daily increase in the number here who have had the disease makes possible a disproportionate number of new pneumonia cases as compared with the daily report of new influenza

The health officer cautioned those who have apparently recovered from influenza to continue to exercise the greatest care in avoiding relapse.

Deeds of Heroism.

Trinity College, Durham.-Word has just come of the safe arrival in New York of Lieut. John C. Boggs, of the Second Machine Gun Battalion, Lieut. Boggs was wounded in one of the first battles fought by American troops, but was soon back in the trenches, and at the bloody battle of Chateau Thierry "he displayed," in the language of the official citation for herourn, "exceptional personal brave, and initiative by volunteering to take charge of a machine gun and crew.

For the successful deed of heroism, Lieut. Boggs was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and was promoted to first lieutenant. Lieutenant Boggs is a graduate of Trinity of the class of 1917.

Henry Thomas Garris, ex- '18, U. S. M. C., of Margarettsville, N. C., is another Trinity man to be cited for conspicuous service and bravery. He has been awarded the French Cross of

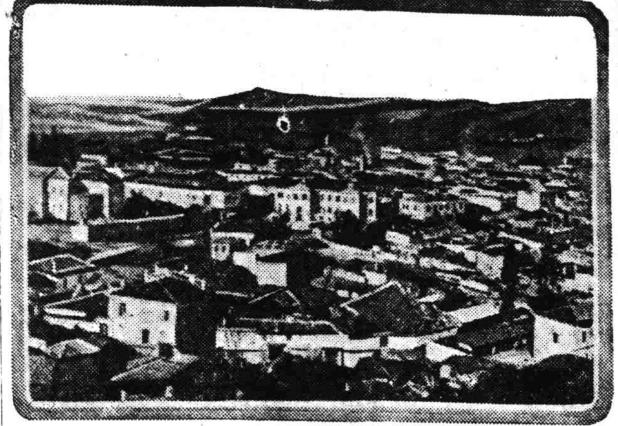
derson, whose home was at Wilson was posthumously awarded the Dis- found it and this stubborn tenure of his hills. tinguished Service Cross. The expla-their fatherland has been possible 28-30, 1918, he showed utter disregard command forward in spite of artillery and machine gun fire.

No Fair of Carolinas This Year.

Charlotte.-There will be no Fair of the Carolinas in Charlotte this year. forces across. They returned to Ot- The directors of the association decided to call off the fair, it was announced, owing to health conditions. Rupert Esdale, Arthur C. Pennington, It was thought that, even if the present quarantine should be cancelled in time to hold the fair the people would not attend in numbers large enough to make the event a success. It also was explained that there undoubtedly would be a scarcity of entries, as was the case at the recent Gastonia fair.

Building Large Laundry.

Camp Greene.-A camp laundry at the contract price of \$155,000 is now well under construction at Camp Greene and will be finished under present plans before the first of the year. The building is enormous in proportions, being 272 x 162 feet with an additional wing 48x72 and is located on the Dowd road near the Remount station. At present the contractor has most of the frame work completed and by November 20 he expects to have everything ready for the installation of the machinery.



View of Avlona.

proper choice, observes the New York

Italy, having Montenegro on the north, Serbia on the east and Greece on the south. Albania has a commanding place upon the landlocked sea, and her harbor at Aviona, one of the finest in the world, is considered by military critics an Adriatic Gibraltar. The country is a rugged, wild, heavily wooded mountain, complex, undeveloped and unpathed.

Albania became nominally a province of Turkey in 1468 and remained his back or broken his faith to a such until 1913, when the London conference granted a national independence under a prince chosen by the great powers. The Albanians bitterly complained at that time about the borders delimited for them on the grounds that many purely Albanian districts had been given to Montenegro, Greece and Serbia. Albania was in a sulky mood at the outbreak of the great war. However, its isolation was characteristic, for Albania has stood alone throughout its history.

In this time of flaming national prides the Albanian, or Shkypetar, deserves a fleeting notice. He has and independence, but wild, inhospitpropaganda, his heroic story has atsupported by allies, sympathy, song or story, the Shkypetars, a "little naren crags, war for freedom voiceless throughout the centuries.

2,000 Years' Struggle.

Serbia's or Montenegro's endurance is pale compared to that which has preserved this remnant of a race against all comers through truceless ages. For more than 2,000 years the Albanians have stood their ground, yielding their patrimony foot by foot, but guarding the fragment of their native land so well that it today re-First Lieutenant Robert Banks An- rope. They are the oldest race in Europe to survive upon the land nation is given in the words of the only by a longer, braver and more inaward as follows: "In the attack and domitable struggle than that waged by defense of Contigny, France, on May any other Balkan people. The taciturn and dour Shkypetar, however, has for his personal safety in leading his fought silently, with merose and unbroken spirit and at lone venture. All other Balkan peoples have continuous-

world. their troubled history. Whatever turn | short. the great battle in the Balkans may take, it apparently can only mean that the time has come at last for Albanian submergence. Italians, Austrians and Serbians are contending bitterly for the last strip of the Shkepetar heritage, and it seems that the measure of their existence has been reached. They will emerge from this world shock Italians, Serbians or Austrians, and the ancient Illyrian will vanish Into the limbo of forgotten things.

Fought Without Complaint.

nationality!" Bismarck roughly ex- against aggression. claimed at the congress of Berlin. The conflict sustained for more than against the Turk a bare five centuries.

ISPATCHES tell that the Al- | 2,000 years against Greek and Slav banians have joined forces and Turk and Frank, by this unconwith the soldiers of democ- querable race, has awakened no echo racy. From the pan-Albanian of understanding or applause abroad Federation of America, Vatra, which in the civilized world. Montenegro's with no water in an enamel kettle; has its headquarters in Boston, comes | sturdy defiance of the Turk through | word that the 70,000 Albanians in the five centuries; the courageous resist-United States have purchased nearly ance of the Serbians; the stolid sur-\$1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds vival of the Bulgarian under cen- oven, where it may dry out without through the organization. The news turies of merciless domination, and indicates that a most ancient and the revival of the Greeks, the nation hardy nation at last has made the of illustrious ancestry; all these have stirred the world. The wrongs and the hopes and the virtues of all other Albania stretches along the eastern | Balkan peoples have been told in the coast of the Adriatic sea, opposite | press everywhere. The Shkypetar has continued his history into modern times of propaganda and press agencies practically voiceless. Overshadowed and overshouted by the peoples around him, he at best received flashes

> or as a race of guerrillas. Lord Byron gave the Shkypetar a momentary notice, a brief literary memorial, when he said that the wild Albanian had never shown an enemy guest. The Albanian has asked nothing of Europe, and Europe has given him nothing but a sad reputation, which, judged according to the greater enlightenment of our civilization, he undoubtedly has deserved.

Neglected by Missionaries.

But even the mission schools have passed him by and so he has had little opportunity to learn the advantage of the high moral codes and humanitarism which rule the destinies of civilization. Pillaged and warred upon through the centuries, he has become habituated to war and pillage.

The Albanians are the remnants of fought the longest and the hardest of the original inhabitants of Illyria, all historic struggles for native land Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace. Overwhelming waves of Celts, Goths, Roable and untutored in the uses of mans, Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, Franks and Turks have flooded against them, tracted rare and scant attention. Ur- but the Shkypetars bare aiways survived the sbeck; have survived the burning of their villages, the wasting tion," with their backs to their bar- of their lands, the massacres of their enough stale bread crumbs to make a people, and have somehow emerged anbroken, unassimilated upon the stage

of the twentieth century. They have borne the assault of Slavonic storm almost since the Euro- three quarts of chicken soup. Simmer pean debut of the Slavs. Between the one cupful of rice until it is tender in Slavs and the Illyrians there have been the stock, rub through a sieve, seacenturies of blood feud. The Slav has son and reheat. Thicken with one tacalled the Albanian a brigand and blespoonful of cornstarch, rubbed plunderer, and the world has accepted smooth in a little cold milk. Add a the verdict, while the Slav and the cupful of boiling cream and one-half Turk have steadily encroached upon cupful of chopped cooked chicken: mains the least known region in Eu- the Shkypetars' homeland. Until the serve with croutons. wild torrents of this world war swept over his country the Albanian had Chop fine two ounces of suet, add half and who fell in the battle of Cantigny, where the morning light of history managed to maintain the freedom of a cupful of flour and salt and pepper

Single Handed for Independence.

Though occasionally beaten and forced into narrower limits, he has obstinately refused submission, has opposed a rugged, uncomplaining, unconquerable spirit to all grievous misfor- into dice two cucumbers, two carrots tune; and alone, without the sympathy and two turnips; cover with a quart of of anyone, illiterate, poor in country, ly clamored for the sympathy of the his few remaining rocks coveted by every neighbor, with no ally or disin-Today, however, their hills, swal- terested counsellor, at the outbreak of thicken with the yolks of four eggs lowed up in the overwhelming mael- the world war the Shkypetar stood atrom of world war, their land crossed at the end of a splendid fight of more by the battle lines of great powers, than 2,000 years' duration, in which they are living the last chapter of the armistices have been few and

And their claims are the best in Europe to the lands they occupy. There can be no doubt of the legitimacy of their tenure. When the Slavs first appeared in the Balkans in the beginning of the sixth century the Shkypetars had already enjoyed 1,100 years' possession.

True, the Albanian has not been a friend to the stranger nor has he been a seeker after the stranger's light, but then almost the whole story of his contact with higher civilization has been "There is no such thing as Albanian a battle for his hearth and home

More properly speaking there was no banians' country, but left the unbreak- and a bit of butter added, then place Albanian diplomatist, no Albanian able people largely to themselves. The spokesman. There was just a little Slavs drove them from many of their nation to be dealt with according to lands, but could not crush or subdue the irrefutable wisdom of power, just them. For more than 1,000 years the the remnants of an ancient race that Shkypetars have contested, their has been forced ever farther into a ground foot for foot against the Slav fringe of unproductive mountains, and Turk. Montenegro struggled



Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace, and plenty, where supporting and supported; polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss .-Thompson.

TOMATO WAYS.



HEN canning, select tomatoes that are ripe, but not overripe, and free from blemishes. Scald them for two minutes, then dip in cold water, and remove the skins and the green core with a sharp knife. Pack

into sterile jars whole for the cold pack method, fill each jar with boiling hot tomato juice, add a teaspoonful of salt to a quart jar and if liked, one to three teaspoonfuls of sugar. Cook 25 minutes in a hot water bath.

Tomato Puree .- This may be made from small or broken tomatoes. Cut and cook them until the tomatoes are soft, then press the pulp through a sieve, discarding the seeds and skins Add one medium-sized onion, two tablespoonfuls of chopped sweet pepper: and a teaspoonful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of salt. Cook all to gether until the mixture is of the consistency of catsup, stirring often to keep from burning. Pour it into jars and sterilize for 20 minutes in a hotwater bath.

Dried Tomato Paste.-Prepare the tomatoes as for canning. Put to cook when tender put through a sieve and cook the pulp until it is very thick, then place it over hot water in a slow danger of scorching. It may be then sealed in hot sterile jars or further dried on plates, cut in squares and stored in moisture-proof containers. This paste may be used for soups, sauces or scalloped dishes. One tea- Nursery stock is irrigated by one or spoonful of the paste will make a dish two furrows and young trees by two

Spanish Pickles.—Slice thin one peck of green tomatoes, four onions, and chop four green peppers. Let the onions and tomatoes stand over night of consideration as a possible booty in a cupful of salt. In the morning drain them and put them into the preserving kettle. Add the pepper, onehalf ounce each of allspice, cloves, and peppercorns, one-half cupful of brown mustard seed, one pound of brown sugar, and enough vinegar to cover the mixture. Heat gradually to the boiling point and boil one-half hour. Pour into scalded jars and seal.

> The sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in the human voice when it speaks from its instant life, tones of tenderness, truth or courage.

CHICKEN SOUPS.



OLLOWING are chicken soups a little out of the ordinary:

Vermont Chicken Soup.—Reheat six cupfuls of chicken stock, seasoning with salt and pepper and a grated onion. Add one head of lettuce,

shredded, and one cupful of green peas. Simmer until the peas and lettuce are done. Beat an egg, add paste and shape into small balls. Drop these into the boiling soup and simmer ten minutes, then serve.

New Jersey Chicken Soup.—Reheat

Chicken Soup With Dumplings .to season. Add enough cold water to make a paste and shape into balls. Reheat six cupfuls of stock, drop in the balls and simmer 15 prinutes. Season to taste and serve.

Chicken Soup Hollandaise. - Cut chicken stock and cook until the vegetables are tender. Season to taste, add a tablespoonful of butter and beaten smooth with a cupful of cream. Pour into the tureen and add half a rupful each of cooked green peas and

New Orleans Chicken Gumbo. Cut up a chicken, dredge the pieces with flour and fry brown with a sliced onion and four slices of salt pork. Add four quarts of water and cook until the chicken is nearly tender. Add two slices of boiled ham cut in bits, a pod of red pepper, two quarts of sliced okra and half a can of tomatoes. Simmer until the chicken is done, season with salt and pepper and add one teaspoonful of powdered sassafras.

Peaches With Marshmallows .- Take halves of peaches, arrange in serving dishes and pour over a sauce made of Rome policed the shores of the Al- the juice thickened with cornstarch a marshmallow in the center of each peach and pour the sauce over, chill and serve cold.

IRRIGATION OF AN ORCHARD

Plan Outlined for Proper Distribution of Water in Furrows-Grade Varies Widely.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In irrigating orchards by the furrow method the length of the leteral ditches or furrows is governed by the size of the orchard and character of the

The rows of citrus trees seldom exceed 40 rods in length, but the apple orchards of the northwest are larger as a rule. Even in large tracts it is doubtful if it ever pays to run water in furrows more than about 600 feet. Where the soil is open and water sinks readily through it, short furrows should be used, otherwise much water is lost in deep percolation on the upper part of the tract. Prof. H. Culbertson of San Diego County, Cal, after a careful investigation of this subject has reached the conclusion that on sandy or gravelly soil having a steep slope the proper length of furrows is 200 feet, whereas on heavier soils and flatter slopes the length may be increased to 600 feet.

The grade of furrows varies quite widely. In flat valleys it often is not possible to obtain a fall greater than 1 inch to 100 feet, whereas on steep slopes the fall may reach 20 inches per 100 feet. On ordinary soils a grade of 3 to 4 inches is to be preferred, and where the fall exceeds 8 to 10 inches to 100 feet the trees should be set our in such a way as to decrease the slope of the furrows.

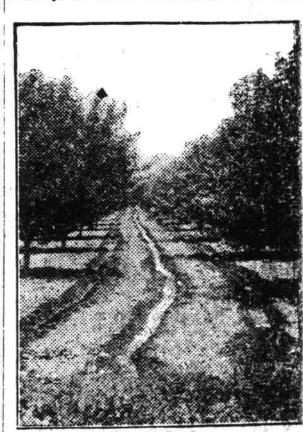
The number of furrows in orchards depends on the age of the trees, the space between the rows, the depth of ferrow, and the character of the soil te four. A common spacing for shallow furrows is 21/2 feet, but deeper furrows are 3 to 4 feet apart. The general trend of orchard practice is toward deep rather than shallow furrows, a depth of 8 inches being used in many instances.

In spacing furrows chief consideration should be given to the lateral movement of moisture in the soil or each side of the furrows, so as to insure a fairly uniform distribution of moisture.

The furrowing implement most commonly used by the citrus orchardists of southern California consists of a sulky frame to which are attached two or three mold-board plows. Those who prefer a small number of deep furrows use a 12 to 14-inch corn lister.

In the Payette Valley, Idaho, 200 of more miner's inches are turned inte the head ditch and divided up by means of wooden spouts into a like number of furrows. On steep ground much smaller streams are used. The length of the furrow varies from 300 feet on steep slopes to 600 feet and more on flat slopes. The time required to moisten the soil depends on the length of the furrow and the nature of the soil. In this locality it varies from three to 36 hours.

A 20-acre orchard tract under the Sunnyside canal in the Yakima Valley.



Irrigating an Apple Orchard by the Furrow Method.

Wash., is watered four times in each season with 14 miner's inches (0.35 cubic foot per second). Three furrows are made between the rows, which are 40 rods long. The total supply is applied to one-half the orchard (ter acres) and kept on 48 hours.

On the clayey loams of the apple orchards on the east bench of the Bitter Root river, Mont., Prof. R. W. Fisher. formerly horticulturist of the agricultural college of Montana, has found, as a result of experimenting, that it requires from 12 to 14 hours to moister the soil in furrow irrigation 4 feet deep and 3 feet sideways.

In 1908 an orchardist of Hood River, Ore., irrigated three acres of apple trees in furrows 350 feet long, spaced 3 feet apart. About a miner's inch of water was turned into each alternate furrow from a wooden head flume and kept on for about 48 hours. After the soil had become sufficient'y dry it was cultivated, and in eight or ten days thereafter water was turned into the alternate rows, which were left dry

Product of Some Orchards. Some orchards produce mainly d crop of insects for the chickens.

during the first irrigation.