

# BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America

## DEAN RUSSELL ON SCOUTING

James K. Russell, dean of the Teachers' college, has this to say of the Boy Scout program:

"Our children are in school a total of one thousand hours in the year. The average child of school age is awake a total of 5,875 hours. The normal child is getting impressions, using ideas, reading, emotions, doing habits, organizing his modes of behavior four hours outside of school for every hour spent in school. I would consider myself a prize student if I could derive a school program in which the curriculum should appeal to the child's interests and the course of study apply so effectively to adult needs as the Boy Scout program. Every hour in working in a man's job and down to a boy's size."

"The appeal to a boy's interests is not primarily because he is a boy, but particularly because he wants to be a man. Scan the list: agriculture and hunting, bird-watching and business, carpentering and civics, dairying and mining, trails and plumbing, country and printing, first aid and politeness, life-saving and nature study, seamanship and compass, patriotism and cooking, and scores of other accomplishments and activities requiring accurate knowledge that is assimilable of direct and immediate application to everyday life. Everyone of these tasks holds the boy, not only because he is a boy and likes to do them, but also because they are tasks which grown men find useful. It is the man in the boy that is emphasized, and the type of manhood idealized is that which strives to stand for the right against the wrong, for truth against falsehood, to help the weak and oppressed, and to love and seek the best things of life. Hence the Scout oath taken by every boy on becoming a tenderfoot: 'On my honor, I will do my best (1) to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; (2) to help other people at all times; (3) to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.'"

"Scouting is not intended to be a substitute for schooling. It is a device for supplementing the formal instruction of the schools by leading the boy into new fields and giving him a chance to make practical use of all his powers, intellectual, moral, and physical. The best thing about it is its extraordinary diversity, reaching out to boys of all degrees of mental ability. In all kinds of social environment, and evening for them a real need to do their level best. "But the most significant contribution of the Boy Scout movement to education is its pedagogical methods. As a teacher, I take my hat off to Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the genius who in a bare decade has done more to vitalize the methods of character training than all the school men in this country have done since the pilgrims landed on the New England coast."

## ALL SCOUTS SHOULD CAMP.

Outdoor activities are fundamental in scouting. Only in the Scout camp can the Scout attain his highest and noblest and the scoutmaster his fullest influence.

Nothing but insurmountable difficulties should prevent any troop from having the privilege of spending a week at least in the open.

The camp may be coordinated with gardening or crop gathering. A few hours a day of productive labor will be worth while and will stimulate the appetite for restorative activities. Cutting the camp out of the Scout year is like leaving the yeast out of the bread.

## FILLING THE LEADER'S PLACE.

Scout troop organizations must be continued, and the chief Scout executive in a recent statement to all Scouts, wherever leaders enter active military service at the front, their places must be filled immediately from the ranks of the patriotic men who must stay at home because of those who are dependent upon them or because of physical disability.

## 5,000 GARDENERS PARADE.

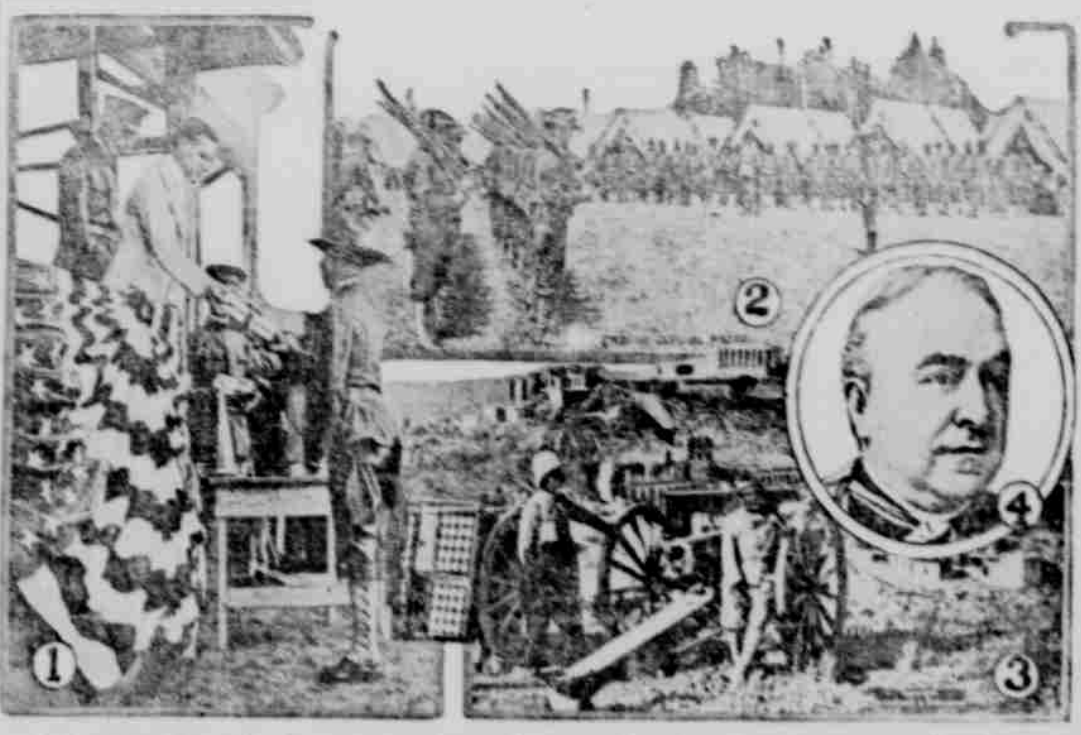
Five thousand members of the Boy Scouts of America took part in the "Wake Up America" parade recently held in Greater New York. Many of the boys carried boxes and rakes, some were supplied with first-aid equipment and others carried signal flags. In this way the marching Scouts indicated how they intended to do their "bit" during the present national crisis.

## SCOUTS HELP CITY CANNING.

New York city has started a municipal canning kitchen, to take care of the surplus food rejected at the docks. The mayor's committee of women have begun the canning of these foodstuffs on an immense scale for the benefit of the poorer people of that city, their output to be sold at cost. In this work they are finding the ever-obliging Boy Scouts invaluable through careful sorting of fruit and vegetables rejected by the city food inspectors.

## SCOUTS GET FLORIDA PRIZE.

Florida this year celebrated the Fourth, and in Smyrna there was quite a parade, with floats and other features. The Boy Scouts captured the first prize, and then, in the words of the scoutmaster, they "gave half of the money to the Children's Home of Jacksonville, although the Scouts need the money for equipment. They will shortly send a barrel of clothes to the home." The Scout doesn't act for prize, but his acts call for it.



Secretary of War Baker giving instructions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Meade. 2—Victorians from the morning inspection in their camp in Typhoon. 3—Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—General Gortals, grand secretary, who led the Peace Conference, formulating his peace proposals.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.

### CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

### Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Coldly Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Training Camp Men Get Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Lens salient and which the allied forces had been sitting at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counterattacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians with severe losses to Fritz's irregular forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the official cooperation of the French on their left. The latter scraped Debaucheron and showed their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeek and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemark and occupied much territory there and about St. Julien.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Bulgarians slowed by somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued nevertheless. Van Manenssen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Panceva, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the farther east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the six-year, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tauris-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that is not even on a railroad.

Peace Proposals From the Pope. Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of his impressiveness and his distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the pope's plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he indorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable. Unless the utterances of their lead-

ers do not represent fairly the sentiments of the Americans, the British, the French and the Italians, those people surely believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the status quo ante, leaving Germany responsible for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more important than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims, Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the woman and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those non-combatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "let us forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations at war should "stop fire" and pay for all the damage done by the conflict. This, of course, implies that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

Hoover Gets Busy. Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reassuring for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at interior terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25 in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p. m., September 8.

Guardmen Going to France. The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow" division—officially the Forty-seventh—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their close-up training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons. China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

don't seem any outburst even approaching the enthusiasm and outpouring of the vast population.

It was London's official welcome of the United States as an ally in the war for world liberty.

It was a welcome noisy, whole-hearted, sincere.

King George, with Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, Princess Mary, Field Marshal French, and the royal household staff and officers, stood at the gate of Buckingham palace. As the American troops passed,

again and again the king and his party raised their hands in salute to the flag of the United States.

The march through London of the American contingent was one of distinct triumph. Guard bands escorted the troops.

A meeting of the cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was adjourned to permit the premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels successfully attacked increased.

A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial steamer Dannebrog has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 28 submarines and now have nearly 200, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage and endurance the foe of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the waning efficiency of the submarine campaign that though the U-boat losses in April were 500,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.



## MAINTENANCE TAX IS URGED

Governor of North Carolina Would Keep Highways in Good Order and Make Improvements

"To spend \$100,000 to build highways and then leave the roads without provision for maintenance, is fully equal to that indicated in by the farmer who uses \$2,000 worth of farm machinery and then refuses to build a shed under which to keep it."

Gov. T. W. Barker of North Carolina points to the fact that it is not only necessary for a state to build good roads, but also to keep them in good



Convicts Working on Good Road.

shape and to improve them from time to time. In North Carolina, convicts have been employed on the main roads since 1881, but the convicts have been required to hire them from the state and pay for them out of the state funds. The country has, therefore, been parsimonious in their expenditure on road improvements. Governor Barker suggests that county commissioners be compelled to levy an annual maintenance tax, to be spent by the state highway commission for the upkeep of the roads.

The national committee on prison labor has repeatedly shown the value of employing convicts in road-making. In North Carolina and other agricultural states, this method of employing the convict is particularly advantageous because of the security of labor at this time.

The war brings the matter of the employment of unskilled labor on roads before the public again. Unskilled labor has become very scarce and expensive; yet the present crisis demands that the roads of the country be maintained in good shape to insure rapid transmission of products. The national committee on prisons and prison labor has begun a movement for the mobilization of the convicts for the country in a national and state service for the building and upkeep of good roads.

## CUTTING HEDGES ON CORNERS

Obstruction Is Menace to Motorists in That It Shuts Off View of Approaching Cars.

Along with the better roads that the farmers are achieving comes the attendant better care of hedges, noticeable almost everywhere. The fact that no road can be so good if it has an untrimmed hedge alongside it, is being generally recognized, and the further fact that a hedge at a corner is a menace to motorists in that it shuts off the view of approaching cars, is leading to the cutting of hedges at the intersections, and in many places to their elimination altogether and their replacement with wire.

## NEGLECT MAKES POOR ROADS

Carelessness Requires \$2 to Be Spent, Where \$1 Invested Earlier Would Have Done Work.

It is neglect which makes earth roads bad, and requires \$2 to be spent where \$1 invested earlier would have done the work. Every township should arrange for a patrol system of maintenance, or its equivalent, under which someone will give his entire time to a section of roads and be responsible for their condition.

## Tool for Foundations.

Operated by one man, a gasoline-driven machine has been invented that delivers more than 1,000 hammer blows a minute to newly laid concrete foundations for roads to give them an even density.

## Prejudice Against Oiled Roads.

It may be that prejudice against oiled roads has arisen among too enthusiastic champions of concrete. But concrete costs so much that in many instances its use is out of the question.

## Contented Cow Don't Kick.

The contented cow is not apt to show a refractory disposition by kicking the bucket or refusing to "give down her milk."

## Milk for Young Calf.

At birth a 50-pound calf should have about eight pounds of whole milk a day, while a 100-pound calf should have about twelve pounds.

## Knowledge of Sheep.

Your knowledge of sheep will increase with the growth of the flock.

# WRIGLEYS



The goody that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

## Wrigley's is Helpful

to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

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## WHAT TO SELL TO CHINAMAN

Celestials Will Not Buy Some Things Regarded as Necessaries, Says Commercial Attache.

An American commercial attache in China points the manufacturer at home that the Asiatic demand for Western articles is still somewhat primitive.

For example, the Chinaman is a liberal purchaser of American hardware. He likes the locks we make, files from the United States and well and one American firm holds a monopoly on sheep shears. But the razors made here have no attraction for the Chinaman is contented with the clumsy, bearded, the local blacksmith hammers out of a file. Trying to sell him razors and electrical bells is to waste time and breath. Chinese agriculture gets along with the farm implements devised centuries ago and cannot even understand the mechanism of American farm machinery. Nails, bolts and nuts have a ready market, being simple, yet when it comes to knives, the product of high skill and workmanship, China is perfectly satisfied with the cheap stuff sent out from Europe.

The commercial laxness of the far East can be successful only if the character of the people of the East is given careful consideration, says the Toledo Blade. The American merchant does not try to sell section hand fountain pens. The American manufacturers will lose money who seek an order in China for articles that a simple people look upon as luxuries or toys.

## Worried.

Old Lady—Doctor, do you think there is anything the matter with my lungs? Physician (after a careful examination)—I find, madam, that your lungs are in a normal condition.

Old Lady (with a sigh of resignation)—And about how long can I expect to live with them in that condition?

Only Half Enough. She (delightedly)—Father says if we want to get married he will pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us.

He (despondently)—But who will pay the other half?

Accounting For It. "That speaker fairly electrifies his hearers."

"No wonder! he's a live wire."

A good man's countenance may fall, but it remains for some better man to break it.

## He Was Scotch Sure.

The Teumens were strolling idly along the street when they chanced to gaze into an attractive shop window.

Being soldiers, they both had an eye for a pretty girl, and there within the shop was a real winner.

"Sandy," whispered Mike, "shure, she's just the fairest colleen my eyes ever luv' rested on. It's myself that'll go in for buy something, an' perhaps she will have a smile for me."

His companion came from "ayont the Tweed," as his answer proved.

"I'll gang wi' ye," he said. "But, looke, mon, ye neednae spend a bawbee. A' ye hev the dae is ten ask fur change o' a shillin'!"

## Signer Himself.

"You'll find my ancestor's name on the Declaration of Independence."

"Well, you'll find my name on the registration lists of 1917."—Kansas City Journal.

If your eyes smart or feel sore, Ross's Eye Drops applied upon closing the lids is just the thing to relieve them. Ad.

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