

IN THE LIMELIGHT

WILL ASSIST SECRETARY BAKER

When it became necessary to confer with Secretary of War Baker, Maj. Benedict Crowell was obliged to put on his overcoat and cap and step across the street in Washington to the state, war and navy building. But now he has taken his typewriter from the Mills building to the office of assistant secretary of war.

President Wilson has appointed Major Crowell to help the secretary of war as assistant secretary with some of the difficulties and intricate problems connected with carrying on and winning the war. Major Crowell is an engineer by profession and first showed his merit by his expert advice to the general munitions board, especially concerning steel production immediately after the formation of the national council of defense in Washington. It was in the engineer corps that he was given a commission, and later he was placed in charge of the Washington office of the Panama canal. Major Crowell is a man thoroughly trained in the technical matters pertaining to the munitions situation.



SPRECKELS, THE SUGAR MAN



Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining company, who, in the recent investigation into the sugar and coal shortage made startling accusations against the government's food administration, and who in turn was accused by Mr. Hoover as being a foe to the food rule, is one of the best-known sugar men in the country. He was born in San Francisco in 1858, of German ancestry. His father, known as the "Sugar King," had established the California Sugar Refinery in San Francisco, and it was here, where he went to work at seven years of age, that the young Spreckels had his opportunity to study all phases of the sugar business. In 1892, after he had served as secretary of all the Spreckels companies, he was transferred to Philadelphia as vice president and general manager of the Spreckels Sugar Refining company, which had been established two years previously in order to take the trade in the Eastern market. In 1895 the plant was sold to the American Sugar Refining company at a large profit.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union)

THEY ALL TELL SAME STORY.

A California man writing to the San Francisco Examiner from Denver, Colo., says:

"I am stopping at the Brown Palace, and in discussing this matter with the proprietor, he tells me that this year has been the most profitable year in the history of the hotel, and they are entirely satisfied with their conditions. In fact, I am dictating this letter in what was formerly known as 'The Spa,' a celebrated saloon in the Brown Palace. It has now the unique distinction of being a dry bar where soft drinks exclusively are sold. The bartender told me this morning that it is more than paying its way.

"The reports I get from Colorado Springs, which is exclusively supported by tourists and visitors, are the same. All of their hotels are full and have been all summer.

"I was very much pleased yesterday, driving out to Lookout Mountain to pass in the city of Golden a large, beautifully equipped old brewery building, now used for the manufacture of milked milk. It was such a surprise to me that I made inquiry and found that this business was more profitable than the manufacture of beer."



Columbia: This continual patching of the map is getting on my nerves! It seems to me the time has come for Uncle Sam and me to make the map all white by a prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution! — The Union Signal.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR MAINE.

It is impossible to judge of the complete efficiency of prohibition by surface investigations. One has to know what conditions were before prohibition came to pass, and a study of conditions in Maine previous to the adoption of the prohibitory policy—as recorded by those who witnessed the change which came over the state sixty years ago when it outlawed the traffic—leaves no doubt of such a transformation there at that time as has recently been taking place in such states as Oregon, Washington, Arizona and the states of the South. By all the accounts of those times the unmistakable signs of shiftness and poverty due to drink were everywhere prevalent in Maine. But the one thing that impresses visitors to the state more than anything else today is the thrift—the spic-and-spanness of buildings and grounds, even to the white paling fences which testify to the effect that the prohibition of drink has had upon the population. The savings habit possesses Maine to a startling degree. Street urinals carry pennies to storekeepers and deposit them there until the amount reaches \$1, then the dollar is promptly carried to the savings bank. And the comparative paucity of crimes, the smallness of the state penitentiary, the safety with which women and children visit the state in the summer round the woods and hills of Maine, all point the same prohibition moral.

THE SIGNS IN OHIO.

In 1914 the wet majority in Ohio was 88,142; in 1915, 55,408; in 1917, 1,157.

It is significant that not only was the wet majority of the state reduced in remarkable degree, but the large cities made great dry gains. Even Cincinnati gained. Cleveland, Toledo, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, all gave prohibition majorities, and the dregs carried Columbus, the capital city. City dwellers as well as rural citizens are beginning to realize that the license policy means economic waste. It is easy to predict the result of Ohio's "next time!"

SOME HIGH BAWLS.

The hawl of the distiller when his soul-destroying trade is stopped.

"The hawl of the brewer who sees that his day is coming.

"The hawl of the tippler as the price of the highball soars higher and higher. It makes him sore, too.

These three bawls lend to three other bawls which hang over the pawnbroker's door. As Hamlet says: "Oh, my prophetic soul, mine uncle."—Temperance.

THE HIGH COST OF LIQUOR.

Speaking of the advanced price of whiskey, Henry J. Kattenbach, president of the wholesalers' association, makes this statement, says the New York World:

"The wholesalers will pass the new tax on the retailers, and the retailers will pass it on to the consumers. They must do this or go out of business."

But the consumer, many of him, is refusing to pay, and saloon patronage is falling off in marked degree. Thousands of saloons are going out of business.

The AZORES



CONCERNING the reports that the Azores had been utilized by the United States as a naval base, a writer in the Chicago Examiner says:

"These islands lie in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles off the coast of Portugal. Situated well to the south of the main transatlantic ship routes to England and France, they afford an admirable rendezvous for our patrolling fleets and a convenient port for assembling military stores and troops. Such a base for ships to prevent the wholesale destruction of navigation and for the protection of neutral as well as allied shipping should be as welcome to Portugal as to the other allied countries.

"Powerful wireless stations on the islands keep in touch with shipping on the Atlantic and, located as they are so close to the trade routes between this country and southern Europe, it is quite probable that the islands have been rendered safe from U-boat attacks and that our allies are using them as a base of operations.

"The Observer, Lisbon, has constantly advocated the creation of naval police and protecting stations in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. In urging this course of action, in a recent issue, it states: 'None would be more important in point of geographical position and natural resources than a naval repairing, furnishing and protecting station in the Azores or Western Islands and, if necessary, for a relay point for American forces crossing the Atlantic. Some understanding already ought to have been had between Portugal, England and America.'

Harbor Facilities Not Very Good.

"The Azores occupy an area of 922 square miles. The archipelago comprises nine islands, of which the chief are St. Michael, in the Northwestern group; Terceira, Graciosa, Santa George, Fayal and Pico, in the Central group. In 1911 the population of the islands was 242,613, mainly of Portuguese origin.

"The islands at present do not afford the best of harbor facilities. Those, however, that may be available have potential possibilities that should not greatly tax the ingenuity of our engineers.

"One of the best harbors is at Angra, on the island of Terceira. However, the islands afford other advantages that would make them an excellent base. The climate is mild and snow seldom seen. The temperature is never higher than 86 degrees. Angra is the only city on Terceira, and has 12,000 population. It affords many diversions and its inhabitants of every class are notably deferential and hospitable. Here there are three social clubs, an athletic club and a lawn tennis association.

"The deepest, and some claim the safest, anchorage is at Velas, between Pico and St. George. It is known as St. George's channel. The natives of St. George are chiefly occupied in raising cattle and manufacturing cheese for export.

Pico and Fayal.

"On Pico, across the channel, is the symmetrical, cone-shaped peak, rising to a height of 7,865 feet above sea level. The climate here is unrivaled. It is said to be one of the healthiest spots in the world, absolutely free from marshes or stagnant water.

"Fayal is perhaps best known to American tourists. Here the first Azorean and fourth consulate of the United States was established in 1805. Here the first American residence was built by John B. Delaney, the first consul. The harbor at Horta, Fayal, is the most spacious in the Azores. By improving the breakwater here an excellent port would be afforded to vessels of our fleet. At Horta are anchored eleven submarines with a joint central station for the English, American and other companies.

"As a relay point for troops the Azores would meet almost every requirement. The climate is equable; access easy, abundant streams for water supply; fertile soil and within two days' sailing of the continent.

"That the Azoreans would give our troops and ships a cordial welcome is unquestioned. Friendly relations between the United States and the Azoreans date back to the War of 1812 when the Armstrong was beached on the island.

"During the Civil war the Tuscarora and Kearsarge were stationed there,

and when the latter went forth for the naval duel that resulted in the sinking of the Alabama, the Confederate privateer, at Cherbourg, more than 100 Azoreans were members of the crews of the two Union ships. Today there are many pensioners on the islands, veterans who served under Sherman, Grant, Sheridan and Howard.

Beautiful Sea and Sky Effects.

S. G. W. Benjamin says: "No part of the Atlantic is more prolific in the wonders of the sea than the Azores. The inexhaustible diversity of the cloud scenery of those islands I have never seen approached except at Madeira, combining the effects of sea and land clouds.

"At sea the impression of distance is conveyed as never on land, because no hills nor mountains intervene to interrupt the view of the most distant cloud strata, and no clouds are so full of suggestive form, of representations of dreamland as those far-off, low-lying, vapory forms, resplendent along the dimming, picturing phantom towers and oriental domes clustered on the edges of precipices flanked by leached peaks and overhung by groves of palms. Off Pico, one evening, I saw in the sky horsemen chasing a stag and as they faded away, a triumphal march of knights in gilded armor moved slowly and majestically westward. No effort of fancy was required to distinguish all these groups with perfect distinctness.

"One of the finest effects at sea is mirage, which is confined to no one part of the ocean, although the conditions that produce it do not always seem thoroughly explained by saying that it is due to refraction. To see the shore raised above the water and hovering mysteriously in the air, reflected in another sea of its own, is a sight that the most thriftdom familiarity can never make less wonderful."

GREAT EAGLE OF STONEWORK

Quartz Rock Bird, Work of Indians, Measures 120 Feet From Tip to Tip of Wings.

Conflicting stories are told concerning a large stonework eagle which is situated on the broad top of a stony range-hill in middle Georgia. The one point that seems to be certain, observes a writer, is that the Indians left the eagle as a legacy to the state. A hundred years from now it will probably be found lying on its back, with outspread wings and tail, even as it lies today. For it is made of quartz rock so cunningly placed that it would require a pick in a strong man's hands to displace any one of them. The rocks lap and overlap in such a manner as to represent feathers. No cement holds them in position, and the stones vary in size, weighing from half a pound to three or four pounds. The huge rests on a very firm foundation, for the stonework extends several feet into the ground.

Once, perhaps twice, treasure-seeking vandals dug into the breast of the eagle; but the work must have proved too laborious, for the diggers gave up before they had reached the bottom layer of overlapping stones.

Rough but fairly accurate measurements of the bird show the length of the eagle from the middle of the tail to the head to be 102 feet, and from tip to tip of outspread wings 120 feet. The length of the breast is 10 feet, and the height of the body at the center of the breast is 10 feet. The eagle lies with its head to the west.

Tradition does not give any satisfactory explanation of the age or the meaning of the great stone mound. It may have had religious significance to the Red men who built it, and it may be the burial place of some great chief. It is a most mysterious and interesting prehistoric monument.

Musical Beginnings.

Mrs. Boynton caught a glimpse of her young son going to the library one afternoon concealing something behind him. Upon investigation, she discovered he had a new porous plaster which he had found in the medicine closet.

"Why, Edmund," said the mother, "what in the world are you going to do with that plaster?"

"I am going to see what tune it will play on the pianola, mother," replied the boy.—Puck.

Stop That Catarrh

It weakens you and disgusts your friends. It offers a prepared ground for dangerous diseases. It will not get well by itself, but many thousands of just such cases have yielded to

PERUNA

which for forty-five years has been the household's standby in catarrh and debility during convalescence from grip.

Experience has taught a great number that Peruna is a reliable tonic that aids the membranes in recovering from inflammatory conditions, regulates the appetite and clears away the waste. At your druggists.

THE PERUNA COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

For Horses

Horsemen agree that Yager's Liniment is the best and most economical liniment for general stable use.

For strained ligaments, sprains, lameness, sore shins, swollen joints, cuts and any enlargement, it gives quick relief.

A 3c bottle contains more than the usual 50c bottle of liniment.

35c PER BOTTLE AT ALL DEALERS

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DROPSY TREATMENT. Give quick relief. Best remedy for swelling and short breath. Never heard of the equal for dropsy. Try it. Trial treatment sent FREE by mail. Write to DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Bank Bldg., Box 20, CHATSWORTH, GA.

The Great Joker
Professor W. Vanderbilt, at a dinner in Longhemp, praised the production of his own garden.

"I don't see why that for your garden has produced," he said, "you wouldn't believe me. You'd think I was an impostor, a jester, as Mark Twain."

"A young girl once asked Mark Twain to write in her autograph album. She said it must be something she could show her mother. The great humorist dipped his pen in the ink and wrote—

"Never tell a lie."

"Beautiful," said the girl in a slightly disappointed voice; but Mark wasn't done yet. He dipped his pen in the ink again and added—

"Except to keep in practice."

Cuticura Stops Itching.
The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address: Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Hypnotist.
Ethel Greenfield, I know a girl that made four men love her.
Atired Whistler's answer—Purple Cow.

Body Terribly Swollen

Mr. Madara's Condition Was Critical Until Doan's Were Used. Health Was Restored.

"For six months I couldn't walk, I was so swollen as the result of kidney trouble," says Gen. T. Madara, 15 Mt. Vernon Ave., Putnam Grove, Camden, N. J. "He had me nearly wild and big lumps formed over each kidney. I looked until I weighed 407 pounds, and I was a sight to behold. The water in my system pressed around my heart, and I sometimes felt as if I was being strangled. The kidney secretions were scanty and contained a thick sediment."



"No one can imagine how I suffered. I finally went to the hospital, but when an operation was suggested I would not consent and came home.

"I heard how Doan's Kidney Pills had helped others, so I discarded all the other medicines and started taking them. The second day I began to improve and as I continued, my back stopped aching and the swelling went down. The other kidney troubles left, too, and I was soon as well as ever."

Sworn to before me,
Philip Schmitt, Notary Public.

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

STOP YOUR COUGHING

No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove tickling and hoarseness, by relieving the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

IS HONORED BY SCIENTISTS



Theodore William Richards, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was born in Germantown, Pa., on January 31, 1868, and is the son of William T. Richards, a famous American palater of marine and landscapes, and Anna Matlack Richards, well known for her poetical writings.

Scientific societies at home and abroad have honored him with elections. In the United States he is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1891), the American Philosophical Society (1903) and since 1899 of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1914 he served the American Chemical Society as its president, also he is an honorary member of the Chemists club of New York city. Among his honors abroad are foreign membership in the London Chemical Society (1908) and honorary or corresponding membership in the Royal Institute of Great Britain (1906), the Royal Academy of Sweden (1907), and the Royal Berlin Academy of Sciences (1909). His membership in the American association is of comparatively recent date; for he joined it only at its Boston meeting in 1908, and a year later was made a fellow. At the New York meeting last year the association gladly conferred on him the greatest honor in its gift.—From the Scientific American.

CORDUROY BATH ROBE WARM

"Trench" Model Is Double-Breasted With Round, Turn-Over Collar That Comes Well Up About Throat.

A good warm bath robe is a first necessity if one lives in a country, or a suburban home, where the furnace does not always give adequate service early in the day.

As pretty as flowing elbow sleeves and wide, turned down collars are, in theory a garment that protects the

arms clear to the wrists and that snugly up closely about the throat is desirable for those chilly mornings.

A very good corduroy robe is called this year the trench robe. It has straight lines and is double-breasted with a round, turn-over collar that comes well up about the throat, and long coat sleeves with turned back cuffs. Slanting pockets are set at the hip, and there is a straight buckled belt at the waist.

Promises to many folks are like pie crust—only made to be broken.