

PRETTY SOFT FOR INTERNED BOCHES

Plenty of Food and Comforts in North Carolina Camps.

SURE GERMANY IS WINNING

Detained Officers and Seamen of German Merchant Ships Often Have Meat Twice a Day—No Alien Has to Work Unless He Pleases, and Then He Is Paid—Find Variety of Ways of Entertaining Themselves.

When night falls on the camps at Hot Springs, N. C., near Asheville, where 517 officers and 1,064 seamen of German merchant ships are detained...

On the tracks barely outside the barricade trains begin to pass with silence, shattering roars, great trains of 60 and 70 cars drawn by giant moguls with flaming furnace doors—the aristocrats of freights for whom all signal lights show clear as they speed eastward to the Chesapeake ports with cargoes of grain, horses, lumber and machinery.

SURE GERMANY IS WINNING

But no other message do they believe, or if they do, they conceal belief. They read American newspapers, but tell the guards Germany is winning the war and that it will be over in four months.

Differences between officers and men have sprung up and fears of forcible encounters made it necessary to establish separate camps. The men when they realized that they were freed from enforced obedience to their officers began to show increasing evidence of resentment for past strict discipline.

Then what? he was asked. "Yes," said he, "What?" and looked again at the concealments of the cliffs overlooking the camp.

The officers have the advantage of the men in the matter of quarters though the food is practically the same.

German artisans did all the work of construction, being paid by the United States at the rate of \$20 a month. No alien there has to work unless he wishes, and if he does he is paid. One day all of them quit work because they resented the publication in a local newspaper that they were slow workers and had to be told how to do everything.

The Germans find a variety of ways of entertaining themselves. Some play tennis, others croquet, some bowl, some go through a semimilitary drill, and each camp has its team for playing what the guards call football.

Work for Idle Hands. The officers have nearly completed a miniature German village by the riverside. The "houses" are tiny affairs scarcely large enough to let a couple of their burly builders squeeze in, and much ingenuity and artistic design is shown in their rustic fashioning.

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Picking Apples on Shares. Picking apples on shares is the way one Kansas university fraternity is fighting the high cost of living and at the same time storing up a winter supply of fruit.

Whether the Germans are better fed than they should be is a matter of viewpoint. A guest of a fine hotel would be dissatisfied with the food the United States furnishes and expert chefs from the big liners prepare.

Local sentiment is somewhat stirred by the fact that the United States officials do not enforce the meatless and wheatless days which Mr. Hoover urges on Americans. And criticism is directed because all purchases of food and selection of the daily menus are made by one of the Germans themselves.

Officials in charge of the camp defend Peinert's selection on the ground that he is highly capable. They say that for months the per capita cost of raw food has been only 45 cents a day, and insist that the hogs fed on the garbage are squealing complaints of short rations. They have no orders from Washington to enforce the Hoover regulations, they add.

IMPORTS UNAFFECTED BY U-BOAT WARFARE

Figures for Ten-Month Period Show Only Slight Falling Off.

How little the submarine warfare has curtailed the exports from London to the United States since America declared war on Germany is seen in the official figures of the United States imports from the British capital.

The principal articles imported from London and their value were: Rubber, \$31,010,629; precious stones, \$15,809,460; tin, \$3,862,856.

The principal articles imported from London for the ten months this year were: Rubber, \$30,770,603; precious stones, \$15,495,602; tin, \$3,890,001; art, \$4,464,660; hides, \$2,834,372; furs, \$3,434,870; ten, \$747,053; indigo, \$1,107,101; wool, \$920,047.

There is a slight increase in the imports of tin as compared with last year's figures, a decrease of about \$3,000,000 in art imports; the figure for hides is about half what it was, and less wool was sent here from London by approximately \$500,000.

LIFE LINES USEFUL IN ROUGH WEATHER



When seas are rough and wave after wave breaks over their ship the sailors on Uncle Sam's destroyers find these life lines mighty handy in getting about on the sea-swept decks.

WHAT UNCLE SAM PAYS SOLDIERS

Subject That Most People Know Very Little About.

WHOLE SYSTEM IS CHANGED

Private Gets \$33 a Month as Long as He Is in the United States and 20 Per Cent Additional When He Goes Abroad—Allowance Made for Wife and Children—Dependent Parents Provided For.

Washington—Ask the first ten people you meet what Uncle Sam pays his soldiers. It will be safe to bet they won't know.

Half of them may have some heavy ideas about a "dollar a day," and you will find lots of people who think Uncle Sam still pays the old scale of \$13 a month, but few outside the army know the ins and outs of the wage scale, even for private soldiers.

The whole pay system of the United States army has been revolutionized since the war started.

A private in Uncle Sam's army, regular, National Guard or National army, receives in cash, as long as he is in the United States, \$33 a month, in addition to food, clothing and medical attendance.

When he is sent to Europe he gets 20 per cent extra, whether in training or in the trenches, which brings the minimum cash pay up to \$39.00 a month, or \$1.30 a day.

The revolutionary part of the pay system, however, about which most people are ignorant, is the scale of allowances made by the government to the soldiers' dependents. We are thus breaking away from the old theory of paying soldiers a flat wage for fighting to the new theory that the nation is responsible for the welfare not only of the man in service, but for the dependents whom he left behind him.

Under this new scheme, if "there's a wee wee wailing" she receives each month direct from Uncle Sam \$15 a month, which is virtually an addition to the fighting man's wage, and brings his total compensation up to \$48 a month while he is in the United States and to \$54.00 abroad.

If there is one child with the wife the allowance is \$35 a month; two children, \$32.50, and so on up to the point where, with a wife and six children, Uncle Sam pays \$50 a month in cash to the family.

Allowances for Parents Made. It may not be enough to support them, even with what the enlisted man can send home out of his wages, but it is at least a recognition of Uncle Sam's responsibility and a bulwark against dependence on charity.

Allowances are also provided for dependent parents, \$10 a month for each, and for brothers, sisters and grandchildren, \$5 a month for each, with the proviso that in any case the government will not pay to the dependents of any man more than \$50 a month.

No makeshift prudery entered into the drafting of these provisions; by acknowledging his illegitimate child a soldier may secure for it the full governmental allowance, the only provision being that if it is born after December 31, 1917, it must be born in the United States. So in the case of a wife, there need be no legal marriage if there is proof that they have lived together as man and wife for two years prior to enlistment.

Uncle Sam also sees to it that his soldiers do not throw all the burden of caring for dependents on his broad shoulders by making it compulsory for each man who has left a wife or child behind to pay over to them through the treasury at least \$15 a month and as much more as will equal the allowances which Uncle Sam makes up to half a man's pay. Thus for the man in service abroad who has left a wife and child behind the man will have to assign to them at least \$10.50 a month, to which the government will add \$25, making a total of \$44.80 which they are to receive.

The old pension system is wiped out by the new and far more equitable system of compensation for death and disability.

This compensation differs from that provided in any other law. It takes the family as the unit that is serving the nation, not the individual man.

Depends on Size of Family. It bases the compensation on the size of the family from time to time. While a totally disabled bachelor will get only \$30 a month, the man with a wife and four children will get \$75. Twenty dollars is added if a nurse is required; \$10 a month as long as he may live, whether he is married or not.

If he dies from injuries or disease received in the line of duty, the widow, children and widowed mother receive sums ranging from \$20 to \$75 a month, according to size of family. No distinction is made between a private and the highest officer.

In addition, every man may take out insurance up to \$10,000 at the actual cost of furnishing such insurance in peace times—the entire nation through the treasury bears the war risk. This insurance is wisely safeguarded to protect it from creditors, shyder lawyers and loan sharks.

The city of Lyon has opened a professional training school for the high technical and scientific development of French women.

FLYER MAKES DARING ESCAPE FROM GERMANY



Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, an American member of the British flying corps, who was brought down in a one-sided battle by the Germans, and who had been taken into Germany on his way to a prison camp, jumped from a train which was going 30 miles an hour, and by many heroic and clever moves managed to get into Holland, and then back up from amid the debris and the chaos. There is not a suggestion of a great surprise to his friends.

O'Brien was reported missing last August 17, and his reappearance was a great surprise to his friends. The morning of August 17 enemy gunners forced him to land, but fortunately he got back to his own lines. Later in the day he was again flying over the enemy lines and he, with five other machines, was engaged by 20 German airplanes. O'Brien alone engaged four of them. He accounted for one of the machines before he was shot in the hip. He fell with his damaged plane 3,000 feet. He cannot explain why he was not killed.

When he regained consciousness O'Brien was in a German war hospital. Later, when he was being taken into Germany, he jumped from the moving train, and by walking at night, swimming rivers and subsisting only on food that he could get from the fields, he managed to reach Holland.

He was a fugitive for 72 days. He had a narrow escape when he was in sight of his goal. To circumvent charged wires O'Brien built a bridge with nearby wood and threw it across the wires. It broke under his weight, and O'Brien says that he can still feel the shock. He dug a tunnel with his hands under the wires and he was freed.

A brief telegram was received by his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, saying that he had escaped from the Germans, and that he soon would be home. O'Brien will try to change to the American aviation corps. The photo shows him standing in front of his machine.

AUTO AFTER JACK RABBIT

Wheel Came Off, There Was a Wreck and No Joke. A curiosity to time a jack rabbit with a tested speedometer resulted in the wrecking of an automobile near Topeka, Kan., one night recently.

W. F. Haefe, an automobile agent at Natoma, was on his way to Kansas City, and as the road was good, was keeping up about all the law permits in the way of speed, when a jack rabbit chose the same route. Haefe thought it would be a joke to make the rabbit take a sliding, and ran his speedometer up to within 80 per cent of its advertised ability. But having chosen cast as his general direction and that particular road as his route, the rabbit continued to plod along at a little better than 50 miles an hour.

The rabbit did not turn out but a portion of the pursuing car did. After he had crawled out of a ditch and twisted himself into shape, Haefe caught a car into Topeka, where he waited until daylight to hunt a wheel, which had left the general wreckage and taken refuge in a corn field.

FISH SWALLOWED RING

It Had a Diamond in It and Had Been Lost.

That truth is stranger than fiction was demonstrated at Hoopston, Ill., the other day when Ray Tilton, a young farmer, received a letter from Peoria saying a diamond ring, valued at \$250, had been found in the stomach of a fish which had been caught in the Illinois river.

In July Tilton was at Peoria, and while rowing on the river the ring dropped off his finger. He never expected to see it again, and was much surprised to receive the letter.

The writer said he caught the fish and, while dressing it, saw something bright fall out of the stomach. He also said he would be glad to send the ring to Hoopston if Tilton would send the reward offered in a Peoria newspaper. The owner sent a check for \$50 to the Peoria man.

Throat Operation to Unfit Men for War. Authorities in Seattle believe they have unearthed a plot of German origin in the arrest of Doctor Gordon and a Russian woman. The pair are charged with plotting to perform throat operations to make men unfit for service under the conscription law, greatly compared to such an ocular dem-

RUIN IN WAKE OF HUN IN FRANCE

Nothing But Desolation Where Prosperous Villages Smiled.

FLATTEN OUT EVEN SCRAPS

One Can Motor for Hours in Region Now Known as British Front and See Nothing But Ruins of What Used to Be Human Habitations—People Hide in Cellars, Lost-Boche Shells Find Them Out.

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE of the Vigilantes.

"Somewhere in France"—I never imagined in the wildest flights of fancy about war that to gain an objective under modern battle conditions an army has not to lay waste a position or a village but practically a countryside. You can motor nowadays for hours in the region generally known as the British front, sweep the landscape for miles in every direction, and see nothing but ruins of what used to be human habitations. Your guides point to a scattered dump of brick, mortar, twisted timbers, indiscriminate rubbish of all sorts, lining either side of the roadway along which you are spinning. Here and there at irregular intervals the bare, charred remains of what once were trees stick up from amid the debris and the chaos.

"We are now going through" remarks our military chaperone, laconically, and we recognize the name of a place prominent in the fighting during some important "push" weeks or months ago—now wiped from the face of the earth as effectually as if honest French peasants and villagers had never striven through the generations to make a comfortable abode for themselves and theirs.

One hopes that the ministering angels permitted them to evacuate the town before their homes were splintered and crushed by 15-inch death-dealers. One wonders how many human remains may still lie buried beneath the wreckage of beams and sandstone. One speculates whether men, women and children who contrived to escape the shells will ever again be able to start life with their dwellings, places of business and cultivated fields mangled and devastated. One is persuaded that stupendous as is the work of destruction wrought by twentieth century warfare, the task of reconstruction will be enormously more gigantic still.

Another cablegram received at Red Cross headquarters says that in speech to the last trainload of refugees, the mayor of Evria called particular attention to their gratitude to the American Red Cross for the opening did work it is doing in hospital and sick children. The speech was warmly responded to with shouts of "L'Américain vive nos allies."

Next came baths, examination by an American Red Cross doctor; then lunch and sleep. Tomorrow the children start for Longlandier, where the American Red Cross will house thousands of them—some orphans, others pre-tubercular or needing better nourishment than was possible under the German rule from which they had come.

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MEMENTO OF WORK IN SERBIAN HOSPITAL

Clothing Is Needed. The Red Cross society is informed that great quantities of clothing will be needed by the civilian population of war-stricken countries of Europe. Women who are not able because of some duties or physical disability to take up clerical work, or to make garments for the wounded, are asked to contribute to the clothing fund.

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I was born and raised in an Indian town very much like dozens of French towns which have been crushed beneath the mercenary heel of the German army. There are Illinois and Iowa and Michigan and Wisconsin towns just like them, too. I thought of those towns this afternoon. I said to myself that if Mason's 17-inch mortars could ever be planted within range of our own smiling Western communities, the Kaiser and his Germans would splinter them as easily as ruthlessly, as completely, as they have demolished this beautiful town.

Perishing's men are here to help save France. But with every blow they strike to save our own Arsenal, Panama and Peronne from the fire which has overtaken France's LaPortes, Rockforts, Kenosias, Davaports and Battle-Croix.

STARVED TOTS CARED FOR BY RED CROSS

Story of Tragedy and Pathos in Struggle of Child Life in the War Arena.

A cablegram received at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington brought another human interest story of tragedy and pathos in the child life of the French and Belgian war areas.

"Six hundred and fifty underfed children, travel-worn after three days in a closed train coming from Belgian provinces," says the cablegram, "crossed the frontier last night and reached Evria at dawn. The morning breeze of French trumpets met the children who, some too young to know their age, had traveled motherless and unaccompanied. They poured into the street crying 'Vive la France' and 'Vive la Belgique,' shaking hands with every bystander."

"Trumpets, like six Pied Pipers of Hamelin, led the dancing, shouting throng to the casino—all except a few sick children who were carried by American Red Cross ambulances. As the casino all received food; they were distributed and songs were sung. Welcoming words were spoken by the mayor. Even the small children knew the words of 'Brabançons' and 'Marseillaise,' but some of them were so tired that they slept right through the music."

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