

# HOOD OF WAR DUCK OF PEACE A REALITY NOW

Contribute Useful Service on  
Western Battle Front.

## CARRY ORDERS TO TROOPS

For Every Dog Who Dies on Field of Honor, France Considers It Has Saved the Life of a Soldier Messenger—Dogs Are Carefully Trained for Their Useful and Dangerous Duties.

The dog pounds of France are contributing an element to the deadly trench warfare that is old as conflict and, at the same time, modern in its conception and achievement.

Every dog pound in the republic is contributing every canine it picks up, and numerous breeding societies are furnishing regular quotas, but still dogs are needed to fill a very great and growing need.

So many diverse duties have been developed for dogs in this war that practically every canine, provided he is intelligent enough to be trained, can be utilized.

A dog trained large enough for training hundreds of dogs is a regular part of the equipment of every French army now. It turns out trained animals for front service.

Originally dogs were used for just two purposes—carrying aid to the wounded and accompanying patrols to "scout out" the enemy. The Belgians have always had a third duty—that of training dogs to draw machine guns.

But the highly specialized art of war today has resulted in amplification of these duties. Two of the most important roles now played by canines—"messenger" work and sentry service—can be said to have attained supreme importance.

**Play Useful Part.**  
"Liason" dogs have the most dangerous and the most useful parts to play. They carry messages between attacking troops and batteries to the rear, which shield the troops by barrage fire. The intensity of enemy counter-barrages to prevent this kills hundreds of dogs, but still many trained animals slip through. For every dog who dies on the field of honor France considers it has saved the life of the soldier messenger, who otherwise would have to do the work.

Many dogs who fail to show aptitude for "messenger" work develop into excellent sentries. Those particularly fitted for this work take their place at the top of the trench alongside the gun barrel of their master and detect every patrol or individual soldier that attempts passage of the barbed wire entanglements ahead.

Dogs are still trained and used to carry aid to the wounded. One veteran—Dick—who has been officially decorated with the War Cross for bravery at Verdun, where his master was killed and the dog himself seriously wounded, has just gone back into service.

## LADY ABERDEEN DOING GOOD WORK FOR BABIES



In Dublin, Belfast and other cities in Ireland the infant mortality is 50 per cent higher than in New York city. One of the big bits of work, said Lady Aberdeen, is "getting behind the babies in order to build up the nation weakened by war."

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**Are Carefully Trained.**  
The dogs undergo first of all an examination before a special jury before being accepted. The dogs, when accepted, are placed in centers of instruction, preparation and training.

There they are entrusted to experienced trainers, who make them familiar with their position as soldiers, and courage, discipline, sangfroid, prudence and dispatch are taught them. It is only after a fairly long course in these schools that the dogs are sent to the front and start their service.

In the Vosges, in Lorraine and in Alsace the dogs often work with transport and carriage of provisions, harnessed to vehicles specially constructed for the purpose. The dogs like this work, which they carry out with rapidly and energy.

The dogs attached as guards to depots of arms and munitions are perfect and trustworthy guides, swift in attack and defense. As to rat catchers, these, like the sentinels, are the best friends of the poilu, living with him, faithful, intelligent, affectionate companions, the soldier's true friend. Their watchfulness enables him to sleep.

Ambulances dogs are required to discover the wounded and to go and find the ambulances. The dogs carry to the latter the cup of the wounded man or some object indicating the unit to which he belonged. Other dogs, differently trained, call ambulances to the wounded by means of prearranged signals. All these dogs carry a little wallet containing a flask and various rough dressings for first aid. They are accustomed to cover all sorts of country, to clear all obstacles and to have no fear of cannon or shell fire.

**Proved Their Value.**  
They have proved themselves valuable since the declaration of war and for three years they have carried out their laborious and perilous work with the ambulances to which they are attached in the most heavily bombarded districts.

Dogs, as a rule, show great distress when shells burst near them and howl piteously. On the other hand, they have been known to dash along the top of a trench during infantry fire, barking at the smoking muzzle, sharply examining puffs of dirt thrown up by enemy bullets and apparently enjoying the noise. Evidently there is some chemical exuded by exploding shells that peculiarly affects a dog.

Regimental mascots appear to have the best time, for they stay in billets, live on the fat of the land and are made much of by the local inhabitants. The pampered terrier of a certain famous regiment of foot-guards sat on the top of a transport wagon at the tail of the battalion and barked at all the civilian dogs he passed.

**Useful Little Wrist Purse**  
Can Be Made for Every-Day Use or to Match the Costume With Which It Will Appear.

A useful little wrist purse that any girl can easily make for herself is shown in the sketch. It is carried out in silk and lined with satin.

Cut out two pieces of the shape shown in diagram A. Line them, then sew together upon the wrong side, and turn inside out. The opening of the purse is made upon one side, and is bound at the edges with narrow ribbon. Upon the opening a bright steel key ring is placed, and to obtain access to the contents of the purse this

ring has to be drawn upwards. A loop of silk cord is sewn upon the right-hand side to prevent the ring from slipping off the purse when empty, and a second or larger loop of silk cord is provided for carrying the purse. At the bottom the purse is finished off with a small silk tassel.

The colors of the materials are a matter of choice, and it might be made to match the costume with which it will appear, or it would be serviceable for every-day use made in almost any dark shade of color.

**Clean Fine Lace.**  
To clean fine lace spread the lace out on paper, cover it with calcined magnesite, place another paper over it and put away between the leaves of a heavy book for two or three days. Shake off powder and the lace will be fresh and clean as new.

**FASHION'S FANCIES**  
Very plain frocks may have collars and cuffs of brilliant stuff.

Cheap fur—especially if dyed—is neither economical nor beautiful. Vells are a very important feature of the smart street outfit.

A very simple narrow girdle is tied in a butterfly bow in front. There are long narrow muffs that resemble a stovepipe.

The informal evening gown has quite a high neckline. Many of the new small hats turn abruptly off the face.

Red is said to be the favored color for the coming spring. Apron effects are prominent among the new dresses.

Sport dresses are worn with knitted sleeveless jackets. Black, brown and taupe are the preferred colors for vells.

A coat of green velvet trimmed with kolinsky is attractive. Long coats trimmed with fur usually have bright linings.

Fringes for evening wraps are made of silk or slashed cloth. Long scarfs of wool muffle the throats of fashionable women.

Many of the new dresses have skirts that simulate trousers.

**Comfort in Clothes.**  
Wear tight corsets again in order to have a small waist? Never, women never will, says a well-known designer and costumer in New York. A woman, she speaks for other women, saying they will not again go back to all sorts of limitations. They will not make themselves uncomfortable with high collars, though there will always be some people who like them and can wear them with ease. Narrow skirts, too, will not mean that they must be so scanty that they are not practical, that one cannot walk in them, but rather that they are not to possess any superfluous fullness around the bottom.

There really is no danger, comforts this designer, that women will be expected to adopt bustles again; in fact, women will not endure such a style, she insists. What are mislabeled bustles are really only variations of back drapery.

**Fabrics That Have Use.**  
Pongee and shantung, the latter in the plain, natural color, are featured in smart tailored frocks for Southern wear, says the Drygoods Economist.

Ginghams in fancy checks are expected to be as popular for Southern wear this winter as they have been for several seasons, and many good-looking dresses are made up in this material.

**Pretty Wrist Purse.**  
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## HATS OF BROCADE

Materials So Rich That They Require No Trimming.

Simple but Striking Models Can Be Made by the Home Milliner With Very Little Trouble.

So lovely and rich are the new brocades that to trim them would be quite as bad as "painting the lily." And the golds are ever so prominent. One sees striking things in black and gold, and blue and gold, and not a little silver is being used to express the brocade idea, says a fashion authority. Here are two very happy suggestions



Dress Hats of Brocade.

for you if you are considering making your own dress but this year. The first is a simple cuffed turban, with nothing more than a veil to garnish it, just fold sufficient brocade over the right shape of buckram foundation, tack it here and there—not too many accents, remember, for that means unwholesome stiffness—and drape the whole with a fine meshed veil edged with a dainty bit of soutacheing.

If you are small of stature and you would create the illusion of increased height, by all means select a turban like this one after the Russian. The brocade idea is tremendously effective on just such a hat. And a large gracefully draped veil with dainty shadow lace border and huge chenille dots does a deal in the way of setting things off.

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## UP THE LADDER

By EMILY WARRINGTON.

Sidney Bruce had a "job." Warren Trask held a "position," a difference with a decided distinction. The former was merely an underpaid clerk in a big dry goods store. Trask was manager of a department.

The latter loved to lord it over those he considered and treated as his inferiors. He strode into the room where Sidney was marking some rugs, assisted by several fellow workers.

"Special matter for you, Bruce," he announced in a sharp mandatory way. "Very well, sir."

Trask always took the "sir" for a mark of obsequence and acknowledgment of his superiority whereas Sidney used it as a barrier to prevent familiarity, for he did not like the man.

"Errand boys all out and this is a rush order. It's part of a wedding procession for the rich Miss Delby, over at Acton."

"There are no trains until afternoon," suggested Sidney.

"I have thought of that and duly provided," Trask caught him up by saying, in his wise grandiloquent way, "Our buyer has his horse and gig here. Says he won't use it this afternoon, and you can slip over to Acton and back in two hours."

There was no doubt that there would be some "spinning" for the moment—Sidney went down into the court where the rig was, he noticed the fire in the eyes of the steed. Sidney took a firm grip on the reins and by the time he reached a clear road had the animal well under control.

An automobile flashed past at a sharp curve in the road, and the horse reared, curved and gave the gig a swing that carried it off its balance. Sidney was thrown clear of the vehicle, the lines torn from his hands and when he recovered his scattered senses the rig was out of sight.

It was late in the afternoon, fully twenty miles from the spot where Sidney had been thrown out of the vehicle that automobilists came across the horse and gig, the former done out and cut with flying flints at the forelocks, and the gig minus a wheel and a wreck. The box containing the wedding dress had disappeared.

Pretty well depressed, Sidney reached home to report his mishap to Trask.

What mighty importance did Trask assume in adjusting the scattered issues of the case! He reasoned like a lawyer and pronounced his verdict like a judge. Sidney had to pay for the dress, a matter of over one hundred dollars. That sum used up six weeks' salary. When the last dollar of the cost of the dress had been paid, Sidney bade his employers a dignified farewell and started with bare soles to further exploit his craft on the uncertain sea of business.

A new enterprise had been started in the town by a man named Greeley. He had gone into the finer grade of house furnishings. As Sidney was passing the store Greeley called him in.

"I've wanted to speak to you for some time," he told Sidney. "I knew it was no use while you were working, for you're not the kind that leaves an employer in the lurch—except for a just cause."

"I am looking for an opening," Sidney frankly admitted.

"Very well. Here is my proposition: A reasonable drawing account, five per cent commission, and if you can work up an average of fifty thousand dollars a year I will take you in as a partner."

Sidney Bruce started in his new sphere of business activity with vim and confidence. There were many wealthy people scattered through the district and within a month he had brought in quite a number of orders. One day he learned of a Mr. Wardell, who had just moved into a fine mansion that had been vacant because of litigation for years.

Sidney found Mr. Wardell was in the market for complete renovation and furnishing of the house. He started to take Sidney through the place, jutting down the suggestions.

"Here is the music room and dance hall," spoke Mr. Wardell, coming to an open archway. "A visitor, daughter," he called out.

Sidney had observed a graceful feminine figure standing before a great pier glass, posing, swaying, arrayed in the wedding dress that had cost him position and money. The girl, beautiful in the extreme, turned quickly and then ran from the room. Her father laughed freely.

"One of the servants found a box containing that dress in the woods some time ago," he explained. "We could not discover the owner and Idalia seems to enjoy dressing in her own wardrobe appears."

Sidney amazed Greeley by turning in an eight thousand dollar order and was busy off and on for a month at the Cedars, giving the workmen instructions.

Now Warren Trask overstepped his orders one day and was let out. "Bruce seems expanding," he observed to a casual acquaintance one day, as Sidney flashed by in an automobile.

"Oh, he's got beyond job or position," was replied. "He's a boss, now—partner in Greeley & Bruce."

"That so?" mumbled Trask anxiously.

"And they say he's going to marry the daughter of the rich owner of the Cedars, Miss Idalia Wardell." Which was true.

## Report of Condition of Lincoln National Bank OF ROCHESTER

At the close of business December 31, 1917

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$12,385,740.48
Notes and Bills Re-discounted	\$501,000.00
Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with endorsement of this bank	074.93
Overdrafts unsecured	\$11,884,065.55
Liberty Loan Bonds pledged to secure Circulation	146.32
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. Deposits	830,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness owned and unpledged	75,000.00
Liberty Bonds unpledged	101,276.27
Liberty Loan Bonds pledged to secure U. S. Deposits	530,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. Bonds pledged to secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,000,000.00
Bonds and Securities pledged as collateral for State or Other Deposits, (Postal excluded) or Bills Payable	191,711.75
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including Stocks) owned unpledged	311,893.72
Collateral Trust and Other Notes of Corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	3,114,701.15
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	536,831.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	80,224.35
Real Estate owned	12,055.59
Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	1,102,510.51
Items with Federal Reserve Bank for collection	80,224.35
Cash in Vault and Net Amounts Due from National Banks	2,035,993.52
Net Amounts due from Banks, other than above	336,050.64
Exchanges for Clearing House	290,764.67
Checks on Banks located outside of City	11,708.86
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	45,500.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due	80,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,731,323.01</b>

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	725,991.98
Interest and Discount collected or credited, not earned (approximate)	70,000.00
Amount reserved for interest	9,568.18
Circulating Notes outstanding	829,997.50
Net Amounts due to National Banks	\$ 351,158.51
Net Amounts due to Other Banks and Bankers	602,587.46
Individual Deposits subject to check	15,118,197.70
Certificates of Deposit due in less than thirty days	204,075.27
Certified Checks	158,862.14
Cashier's Checks outstanding	47,253.13
State, County or other Municipal Deposits secured	277,387.95
Dividends unpaid	35,235.50
Certificates of Deposit payable after thirty days	50,000.00
Postal Savings Deposits	160,834.34
U. S. War Loan Deposit Account	1,000,000.00
Other U. S. Deposits	30,203.47
U. S. Bonds borrowed without Collateral	1,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	<b>19,095,795.47</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,731,323.01</b>

Contingent Liability:  
For Re-discounts, with Federal Reserve Banks 501,000.00  
Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with endorsement of this Bank 074.93  
Total Contingent Liability 501,074.93

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF MONROE, ss:  
I, PETER A. VAY, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1918.  
CLARENCE S. GREENE,  
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
GUSTAV ERBE,  
EDMUND LYON,  
CHAS. H. BABCOCK,  
Directors.

INCORPORATED 1850

### Monroe County Savings Bank

35 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

**RESOURCES \$28,400,000**

Deposits \$1 to \$3,000

Interest allowed from the first three business days of any month

Dividend declared December 1st, 1917, for six months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum

JAMES E. BOOTH, Pres. WILLIAM CARSON, Sec'y & Treas.

**BANKING HOURS:**  
Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Saturday evenings from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. for deposits only

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