

# NAVY'S TRAINING BASE IN IRELAND

## American Station on River Under Irish Cliffs.

# HOUSE IN BIG OLD GRANARY

### Naval Recruits From All Over United States Are Here Being Trained for the American Destroyers—Men Still Green to Things of the Sea Are Instructed in Methods of Fighting the Submarine.

The first United States naval training station in Ireland is built along the bank of a river under cliffs that reminds the Americans of the Highlands of the Hudson. Here naval recruits from all over the United States are being trained for the American destroyers, the most recent arrivals being 200 boys from Pensacola, Fla.

This naval barracks, which some of the older men call Cob Dock after a part of the New York navy yard, was formally commissioned with the arrival the other day from the United States of its commanding officer, a commander who came to the navy from Louisiana. He has a staff of a lieutenant, two ensigns, a paymaster and several surgeons, who can take care of several thousand men. They are instructing men still green to things of the sea in methods of fighting the submarines.

To the station, which covers five acres come the recruits from training stations in the United States. There are regulars, reserves and state militia, but their identity as such is lost here and they are all alike while the war lasts.

### House in Big Old Granary.

These war time sailors are housed in a big old granary which was the home of a famous Irish regiment. When the Americans came along the soldiers cheerfully moved on, for the submarine still is regarded as the most dangerous enemy over here, and men who come to fight it are welcomed. The granary is really four large buildings joined together. They are of rough stone, which makes the barracks appear not unlike some American prisons. The walls are three feet thick, and there are four floors. The Americans have whitewashed the walls and made a wonderful transformation in the place.

The men sleep in hammocks swung from the rafters in the ceiling. They sit at long mess tables from paneled dishes and get the same food as those on the American ships, which is hard to beat nowadays in this particular part of the world.

Reveille is sounded at half-past five o'clock while outside it still is dark and cold. But these new war-time sailors rise without a murmur, dress, pack their hammocks out of the way and march to breakfast below as if they had been born to it. All the cooking is done outside the barracks where the Americans have set up a few field kitchens. They also use trench stoves for cooking bean soup and stew. The adaptability of these men is what first impresses the visitor. Many have given up lives of comparative luxury and ease to submit to naval discipline, which probably is less comfortable here than in the United States.

### Kept in by Armed Guards.

The station is shut in by a high wall upon which armed sentries are posted. No liberty is permitted for visitors in the village which consists of a saloon and a shop. The only street in the Americans are seen in the city streets is when a company of the guards passes through from a cross-country hike, a part of their daily routine. The only liberty granted the recruits is to the more pretentious village ten miles down the river which is the base of the American destroyers. A sea-going tugboat makes one round trip a day with the liberty party. At the base village the recruits are free to visit the United States Naval Clubhouse, the REEFERY, M. C. A. hut or the two village movie shows. The liberty men leave the barracks each afternoon at five; the curfew rings for them at 11 at night, when they board the tug for the return voyage. For those not on liberty taps is sounded at the usual hour of nine.

### The state of health of the men compares excellent, despite the raw, damp climate peculiar to this part of Ireland and the sick bay does a small business.

### New Knitting Record.

Mrs. Samantha Masten of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has established a war-knitting record. In five months she has knitted 20 sweaters, 20 mufflers, and 20 pairs of wristlets, an average of an outfit a week. While knitting for the soldiers Mrs. Masten has performed her daily household duties and has taught other women how to knit.

### Thrift Stamps as Tips.

Members of the Cleveland Hotel are contributing to the use of Thrift Stamps for tips. Bell boys and other employees are being provided with Thrift Stamp books, in which the tipper will affix the stamp.

### Blind, Wins Scholarship.

William C. Plunkett of Washington, D. C., the only blind undergraduate at Harvard, has won the Bassett scholarship and his name has been placed on the roll of honor.

# AMOUS OPERA STAR IN PATRIOTIC ROLE



Geraldine Farrar, one of the most prominent American opera stars, is a patriotic war worker. She is a member of the Stag Women's War Relief Society and she can be found at headquarters practically every day working for the soldiers and sailors, who are fighting democracy's battles. She is shown in this photograph operating a sewing machine, and she is an adept on this machine and turns out excellent work. This wonderful star is only one of the hundreds of famous stage women who are devoting a great deal of their time to war work.

# RED CROSS THRIVES UPON EMERGENCIES

### Wonderful Efficiency Shown by Organization in Handling Work in France.

Emergencies are what the American Red Cross thrives upon. The proof of this assertion, says Captain Edwyed H. Williams of Chicago, who is back from France, is found in the way the Red Cross is meeting the shortage of shipping.

Captain Williams' work over there was in the purchasing department of the Red Cross. As the space on ships became less and less available for the transportation of Red Cross supplies, it was necessary to buy as much material in Europe as possible.

"The Red Cross buys supplies in France, England, and Italy, and will do so in Spain when negotiations are completed, because our government needs every inch of space on ships to transport troops and munitions," he explained. "Everything is bought on strictly business basis by men specially trained in American industries, working generally without pay.

"One ability to give relief to Italy when the Austro-Germans suddenly swooped down upon them last autumn is accounted for in this policy of keeping our warehouses in France stocked up. Had we sat down and waited for the time when enough ships would have been available to get all our goods from America the Italians would have suffered immeasurably and possibly would not have rallied as they did following our relief work.

"Every ton of supplies we buy in Europe makes one more ton of space available for the shipment from America of army supplies, or surgical dressings and other Red Cross supplies made by American women."

Captain Williams confirms the reports of all other officers who have been to France, that the Red Cross has sustained the French people and army wonderfully and that they are ready for the trying days ahead.

# LUMBERJACKS SAVE FOOD

### They Observe All the Rules in Their Eating.

Patriotic lumberjacks are willingly observing meatless and wheatless days, and doing without sugar and milk twice a day. Secretary J. A. Vye of the Minnesota state food administration told timber operators at the close of a state timber sale at the capitol.

The operators pledged co-operation to the food conservation movement in every possible way.

In one big camp, Secretary Vye said, the plans are resulting in a saving of 6,000 pounds of sugar weekly and other food conservation.

### The Faithful Dog.

A large collie dog led a group of citizens of the town of Northeast, N. Y., to the frozen body of his master, a hermit, who had lived in seclusion for many years at the top of Mt. Hinta.

It is believed the aged man lost his footing in the snow and succumbed before help could reach him.

# WE CAN LICK 'EM HIS LAST WORDS

### West Pointer Dies Like Hero Fighting Germany.

# FIRST OF SCHOOL TO FALL

### Story of the Captain's Death Told by Four Members of His Company—Shell Ends His Career as He Levels Revolver at Oncoming Huns—Germans Hold Advance Celebration the Night Before the Attack.

"Steady, boys. Though they outnumber us ten to one, we can lick 'em," were the last words of the first West Pointer to die fighting Germany.

The story of this captain's death was told to the United Press by four Samtles who were with him when he fell. These men are from Green Bay, Wis.; Minot, N. D., and two from Chicago.

The captain left his dugout when the Germans started their raid on the American trenches early Friday morning. He ran through a fierce barrage until he got in the midst of his men in a strong point.

### Shell Ends His Career.

As he spoke his last words, he leveled his revolver at the oncoming Boches. A shell burst near by. He fell dead without a sound.

This captain led a fighting company. Many of its men bear familiar Irish names. The boy from Minot, N. D., told of the Americans' first encounter with the enemy in a stand-up battle. He spoke in an Irish brogue so thick it could be cut with a knife.

"It was a merry scrap and well worth having," said he. "We had been expecting it and had a party waiting for Fritz. His barrage was pretty rough. It missed things up considerable. But it was not for our captain to lose his head. He was as cool as if going on leave. For a time our platoon was nearly surrounded. It was hot work. The Dutch were behind us and in front of us."

### Chicago Man's Experience.

The Green Bay lad was beside the captain when he fell and told of his last order. Then the Chicago men chimed in, relating why they thought the raid was coming.

"There was apparently an advance celebration in the German trenches the night before the attack," said one. "We could hear the band playing back of the German lines and they were noisy all night long. Our patrols heard the Boches shout 'Come on over, Americans!' and then 'we're coming over, Americans!'"

"We had no orders to go over, but there was a hot reception awaiting the Germans on our side."

The men, tired and dirty after their trick in the trenches, topped by the stiffest fight to date, remained very cheerful. They are ready for another whirl at the enemy. They sat in a circle in their rest billet on a dry spot overlooking from a sea of mud and unbroken water, slowing away slum, bread and coffee.

# GETS FATHER'S PARDON

### Son in Service in France Writes to the Governor of Ohio.

A single word, "Pardoned," was added to a boy with the American expeditionary forces in France by Governor Cox of Ohio the other day. It is in answer to a letter received from the Ohio soldier, who asked that his father be pardoned from the penitentiary.

"I am willing to die for my country, and I could die happy if I could but know he is free to care for mother," wrote the boy.

The man was freed with five other prisoners recently. He was convicted of stealing and had almost a year more to serve. At the request both of the father and the son Governor Cox did not make known the pardoned man's name.

# AUTHORS DOING THEIR "BIT"

### Two Turn Translation Fees Over to War Charities.

Each of the literary world is doing his bit as he sees it. It is reported that Gilbert Chesterton has turned the emolument received from a certain source for translating a French propaganda document into English into some needy war work.

Also the great Spanish writer, Senor Azorin, has renewed this appreciably happy geste as a result of the translation of one of his recent works into French by a well known Parisian journalist, M. Giorget. He asked his translator simply to turn in to any war charity that he might choose the sum due to him for translation rights. Thus does the whole question of international copyright enter a new realm.

### Fish Skins for Shoes.

Fish skin makes good sole leather. A Newark leather firm has completed experiments with whale, shark and porpoise hides. They declare that the results have been so satisfactory that shoes made of the product would be ready for the market in a few months. This makes possible a 50 per cent reduction in shoe prices.

# THE WAR, THE FARM, AND THE FARMERS

By HERBERT QUICK.

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. But the farmer everywhere is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free—either a warrior or a serf. The farmer are sometimes the last to heat up, but they stay hot, and in a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No Man's Land to the foe in the last grim struggle.

The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war, this enormous struggle to win again the victory which we fondly believed we had twice won in the past.

This war was at first hard to understand. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war, the thing was so far off, and it came to us in so unfamiliar a guise. We did not then know that a monster has arisen with a thousand arms, who could reach across the seas and could take from us three-fourths of everything we grew without our being aware of it and could follow up his robbery with invasion, subjugation and national death.

### The Hand of Kaiserism.

If the imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his own land, that he could not haul a load of grain or drive a head of stock to town—if, in fact, the Kaiser had laid an interdict on all intercourse between farm and farm and between farm and town—he would have done only a little more than he accomplished by his interdict against American farmers use of the sea.

When the war broke out through terror and surprise and panic we gave up for awhile the use of the sea as a highway. To a great extent we gave it up. And so long as we gave it up we, the farmers of America, were ruined. When we finally rallied and set once more in motion the ships of the world prosperity returned to the farms of America.

### Why did we draw the sword? Was it to keep up the price of wheat and cotton and to protect trade only? If some one should order you to remain on your farm and not to use the public highways would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in property, the profits from failure to market your crops, the inconvenience in not being able to buy your supplies in town? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp, not to make money, but to be free.

### War Against Slavery.

When a man is enslaved all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery for that reason.

What the imperial German government offered the farmers of America in its ruthless submarine warfare was not the loss of profits, but slavery to the sabbler rattle of Potsdam. He purposed to make us slaves by murdering the people who take our products to market.

This, then, is the war in which we are fighting. If we had not declared war but had accepted the conditions of life ordered for us by the Kaiser, we should today be a poverty stricken people, our factories shut down, our workmen unemployed, our people starving, our farmers ruined by the poverty of those for whose consumption we grew our crops.

Every farmer in the United States must remember that the war has a first mortgage on every cent he has.

Our contribution is, first, our sons and brothers for the trenches; second, the last pound of food products which we can grow by mobilizing our labor supply, utilizing the men, women, children and the townspeople about us, and, third, money for Liberty Bonds.

# FIRM WILL INVEST APRIL PROCEEDS IN U. S. BONDS

Among the most promising reports of co-operation by great industrial companies received by the Liberty Loan Committee in New York is a letter from the Todd Protograph Company, whose factory and general offices are in Rochester. This company announces it has decided to invest the entire proceeds of its business for April in Liberty Bonds of the third issue. The officers expect they will be able to subscribe at least \$500,000.

# OFFICIAL TRADE MARK OF LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE



This is the official trade mark adopted by the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District. Buying Liberty Bonds means lending our soldiers a strong hand in going "over the top" to victory in the Third Liberty Loan campaign.

# CALIFORNIA VALLEYS TO BE FOOD CENTERS

### Government and State Spending Millions to Meet Necessities of Future.

Development of two California valleys capable of producing a large portion of the food supply of the whole nation in time of stress by control of floods is going forward through government and state agencies. The California debris commission, comprising three army engineers, will spend, all told, about \$11,200,000 on the project, half of this sum being furnished by the state of California and half by the federal government.

The work includes widening and deepening the mouth of the Sacramento river from Rio Vista to Collinsville, a distance of fifteen miles, and constructing four weirs between Sacramento City and Colusa, over which excess flood waters will be diverted into the by-pass system.

In addition, and in order to make the work effective and of value, about \$30,000,000 worth of work additional must be done in the construction of the river levees and by-passes.

This portion of the work is under direction of the state reclamation board and is paid for by assessment levied on private lands, in proportion to benefits received. The Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district comprising these benefited lands run through fourteen counties from Butte to Fresno and include 1,750,000 acres. Several million yards of debris have been removed from the Sacramento river since the inception of the work, it was stated today by Colonel Lewis H. Hand, corps of engineers, a member of the debris commission.

# AN OLD MAN'S COURAGE

### Veteran of Three Wars Watches Anticipation of His Own Leg.

A remarkable display of Spartan courage was demonstrated in an operation performed on Emil Berheud of Bellevue at an Omaha hospital.

Berheud, who is seventy-seven years of age, froze his feet during the cold weather two weeks ago and it was found necessary to amputate both legs. Because of his advanced age a general anesthetic was deemed inadvisable and what is known as a spinal anesthetic was administered.

The aged man was conscious on the operating table and watched the surgeon cut off both legs at the knee. When asked if he felt any pain, he shook his head and muttered, "Once a soldier, always a soldier."

Berheud was born in France and served in the Franco-Prussian, Civil and Spanish-American wars.

# FIRST AMERICAN INDIAN AVIATOR

### Flowbert W. Richister, the first American Indian aviator to fight for the cause of democracy, and his wife. He joined the Lafayette escadrille and served with that corps until the American flying corps was formed. He is now flying for the latter corps and has been credited with downing a Boche plane.

Though she was born in Germany Mrs. Richister's sympathies are entirely with the allies.

# HAS MANY RELATIVES

One Belonging to Infant is Over a Century Old.

Louise Alice Smith of Los Angeles is only a few days old, but she already holds the record in relatives. She has 125 of them, and one of them is 611 hundred twelve years old. This "oldster" in the family is Mrs. Mary Chip of Morgantown, Va., who is wee Miss Smith's great-great-grandmother.

Moreover, Miss Smith's great-grandmother is still living, as is also her grandmother. The first is eighty years of age; the second is fifty-two.

# TRIBUTE PAID TO OUR FARMERS

### Francis Lynde Stetson Declares That on Their Productions Rest Lives of Allies and America.

# COMMITTEES BEING FORMED.

### Third Liberty Loan Will Find Farmers Expanding All Energy to Deal Crushing Blow at Teuton Hordes—Names of Country Boys Already Figure in Casualty Lists.

Enthusiastic tributes to the important part which the farmers of the country are playing in the great war is paid by Francis Lynde Stetson, the lawyer of New York and life member of the New York State Agricultural Society. In a statement just made to the Liberty Loan Committee, Mr. Stetson said:

"Love of country has dominated our people throughout more than a century of unsurpassed efforts and sacrifices to establish here the home and the example of democratic liberty for the oppressed of every race. Especially has this been true of the most numerous and most important element of our diversified population—our farmers. Upon their productive labor have depended not only our own people but the very lives of our allied brethren beyond the seas. We and they alike are turning in gratitude and confident expectation to the tillers of our soil.

"Since the fateful day at Lexington, when the unenbattled farmers fired the shot heard round the world, they and their successors have stood and suffered for freedom, the freedom which in this dear land of ours means liberty under law. Now, such freedom for us not less than for our allies is challenged and threatened by a foe as formidable in military strength as in his malignant purpose of foreign conquest; and, realising the peril, our farmers are rallying with splendid determination for the protection and the preservation of our hard won liberty.

"Accepting the teachings of their great spokesman, Thomas Jefferson, they are pledging anew for the sake of precious liberty their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

"How their lives are given in glory by our National Roll of Honor. Heavy casualty list from our camps, whether here or in France, is swelled with names of brave boys from farms in every state of the Union. Devoted laborers in our fields are feeding the armies and the peoples in Britain and Belgium and France and Italy. The fortunes, large or small, of our farmers are being poured into the nation's treasury to help win the war.

"This is the case in this State of New York in particular and in a degree not generally known. In every county of this Empire State, farmers' committees are organizing to conduct campaigns in each rural district for the Liberty Loan, about to be offered for subscription. Our farmers have entered heartily into this drive, determined to go over the top of the quotas for each district.

"All praise to them for their splendid effort, and the most hopeful expectation for their success. Having put their hands to the plough they will not turn back. Such is not their wont. Whether on the field of battle or on the field of fruitful industry or on the field of warfare for a righteous cause, the farmers of New York have always followed their furrow to its end, and now they will not falter or fail.

"When Germany is raising its eighth loan for the destruction of liberty, our New York farmers will spare no effort nor any sacrifice to do their bit for our own Third Liberty Loan, 'the best investment in the world' to be made even more valuable by the victory which in due course is certain to be ours. They are going forward, not with any song of hate in their hearts or mouths, but shouting the battle cry of freedom, 'Rally round the flag, boys; rally once again!'"

# EDITORIAL

### WHERE ALLIED LOANS GO.

Some people are under the impression that the money which Uncle Sam is lending to the Allies leaves America for expenditure in Europe and other foreign countries.

This is a mistaken idea. Virtually all of it is expended right here at home for America produced goods, munitions, and foodstuffs. Since the declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917, Congress has authorized the lending of \$7,000,000,000 to the Allies. To be paid over before July 1, 1918. Up to November 1 the Allies had received advances aggregating \$3,911,400,000. They had expended in America for supplies \$2,758,900,000, and had remaining to their credit in the United States treasury a balance of \$932,500,000.

From April to November the Allies had been borrowing from Uncle Sam at the rate of approximately \$500,000,000 a month. And they had been spending it with us almost as rapidly as they got it. Thus the money which you put into Liberty Bonds in the two preceding campaigns has been trickling back through the channels of commerce in an uninterrupted stream. Every dollar you put into Liberty Bonds is an added stimulus to American industry and American prosperity.