

DRESSMAKER ONCE, USES BAYONET NOW

Our National Army Is a Polyglot Organization.

FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE

Anecdotes Illustrating How Sons of Many Nations Take to Soldier's Life in the United States Army—Large Part of Time Taken Up in Saluting—Calling Out the Guard for the Commanding Officer.

Every person who has written ten words about our National army has commented on its polyglot complexion. Its sons of many nations, its children of two hemispheres and other smooth sounding phrases.

One night a general staff officer was inspecting the dark trenches in the American sector northwest of Toul. Earlier in the evening there had been a brush with the enemy, machine guns still were popping and everybody was straining his eyes out over No Man's Land hoping for some shadowy form to shoot at.

"Keep a watch here and don't let anybody get as close as I am before you halt him," said the officer. "A Hun might have your rifle before you know what was happening."

"By this time the soldier was speechless. The officer started to put him at his ease, now that the man was properly on the alert.

"Where did you come from?" asked the officer. "San Francisco, sir," replied the soldier.

"I know that city well. Where did you live?" the officer queried.

By this time the man was at his ease and launched into a description of the surroundings of Golden Gate avenue and Kearney street.

"And what was your business there?" asked the other native son.

"Ladies' dressmaker, sir," replied the soldier.

It is a big transition from an adept, gently striking plus so as not to spoil a fussy lady's fitting to a ferocious charger jabbing a bayonet through a man's body, but it had been made in a few weeks.

The Question of Salutes.

A large part of a soldier's life is taken up in saluting. He must salute every officer he meets. Usually the officer's susceptibility to salutes varies in inverse geometrical ratio to the length of his commission.

"But all these petty evasions of discipline vanish when the soldier is on duty. There he is away from the busy burly of the street and all its strict business. Officers are fewer and he salutes them all. If he is on guard, he effects his heels together and brings his rifle to attention holding it there until the salute is acknowledged.

For a last look at the homeland from the windows of the train; Search for the sacred uttermost the meaning of those eyes.

For they have learned from Calvary the soul of sacrifice.

Ask of the women and the men who put their dreams away To glory in stern drudgery; yes, ask of those who stay!

What has a twelvemonth wrought in us? Ask your own heart and mind

Though they may bend, though they may break the line we hold so well,

Though guns may carry miles untold their devil-driven shell,

The strength which has been born to us in this, the world's red night, Will carry through the pit of hell and up to Heaven's light!

VACATION ZONES FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

Men on Leave Go to Interesting Places in France

ARRANGEMENTS BY Y. M. C. A.

Pleasure Trips Are Arranged for Men Who Get Seven-Day Furloughs—Free Transportation Provided for Men Who Spend Leave in Centers Selected by Army—Are Given Liberty of Action.

Between three hundred and five hundred American soldiers are arriving or leaving Aix-les-Bains each day via trains. Smaller numbers are entering and leaving the towns of Chambéry, Charles-Eaux and other places in the department of Savoie, which has been selected as the first great leave center of the American army.

The question of taking care of men on leave has been one of the most important recreation problems with which the United States army has had to deal. After consulting with representatives of the Young Men's Christian association and other welfare organizations it was decided to experiment with the scheme of selecting in turn various interesting places in France to which the men could be sent.

GIRL IS COLONEL OF THE BOY SCOUTS



Henkel is colonel of the United States Boy Scouts and the only one of her sex to be made a member of that organization.

IN A YEAR

By AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR of the Vigilantes

What has a twelvemonth wrought in us? Ask of those eyes that strain

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CALL MARINES "DEVIL DOGS"

Soldiers of Sea Proud of Title Conferred on Them by Germans.

MAKE UNIQUE GIFTS TO THE RED CROSS

Striking Examples of Personal Sacrifices Seen in Some Recent Contributions.

HOUSE IN TWO TOWNS

Liquor Is Delivered at Back Door, But Front Is Dry.

A question that Solomon in all his glory never had to decide is now puzzling the brain of Chief E. W. Ferguson of the Santa Monica (Cal.) police department. Is the delivery of liquor at the Venice back-door of a house whose front door is in Santa Monica a delivery of liquor in the latter city? Is the problem that stumps the chief.

TWIN BABIES' LONG TRIP

Infants Travel Half Way Around the World.

Nine weeks old and completing a trip half way round the world is the record established by John and Jonn Waffe, twin children of Dr. John H. Waffe, who is doing research work for the Rockefeller Institute in Sydney, Australia.

MUST SALUTE FLAG

Miners Found a Suspicious Bottled Fluid and Test All Containers.

Miners employed in Nigger Hollow mine No. 1 of the St. Louis and O'Fallon Coal company, near Edgemont, Ill., have placed an American flag at the shaft entrance and require workmen and all others to salute the flag before entering the mine.

German Lies Ruined Him.

Charles Nelson worked hard after coming to American from Scandinavia and had \$2,000 in a bank at Escanaba, Mich. German sympathizers told him he would have to invest all his savings in the next Liberty loan and that the bonds were certain to be worth little or nothing in a few years.

Says Penny Deflected Bullet.

Theodore Gravely of Alton, Ill., who is with the American forces in France, has sent to an Alton friend a battered penny which he says saved his life. He writes that he was in the front trenches and was carrying the coin in the pocket of his topcoat when a bullet struck it and was deflected by it.

SEEKING ORIGIN OF TRENCH FEVER

Sixty Men Volunteer as Subjects for Experimentation.

WAS UNKNOWN PRIOR TO WAR

While Disease Disables a Man for From Six to Eight Weeks, It Is Not Fatal—Little of Value Is Known of Ailment and Microscope Has Not Yet Detected the Organism Which Causes It.

A scientific investigation of "trench fever," the disease which is causing an alarming wastage of man power in the armies, is being conducted by the American Red Cross through medical officers of the American expeditionary force at a British base hospital.

Sixty enlisted men, all New Englanders, of the United States sanitary corps volunteered as subjects for experimentation. These men are serving in detachments either as hosts to normal or infected body insects or have received injections of blood taken from soldiers known to be suffering from trench fever.

Trench fever was unknown to the medical profession before the present war, and there is still little information of value in regard to it; the microscope has not yet detected the organism which causes it.

The British troops at the front it is at the head of all the fevers and is second in the list of those which cause the greatest wastage. It has caused almost one-third of all the sickness in some of the armies in the field in northern France. One division alone during one year averaged 350 cases a month.

Although it disables a soldier for from six to eight weeks, it is not fatal and it leaves no permanent disabilities. But the extended absence of the sufferer makes the disease alarmingly destructive of man power.

Call for Volunteers. It was with the approval of General Pershing that a call for volunteers for experimentation was made. In transmitting the names of the sixty chosen the division chief surgeon wrote to the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary force: "It is a subject of some pride in this division that practically all of the men of the One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second and First, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth ambulance companies volunteered for this service."

In a memorandum sent to General Pershing last December the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary force said there was urgent need to determine the origin of the disease, and concluded: "The American Red Cross has set aside a sum for research work for determining the cause of these diseases which are producing the greatest wastage in our armies. As trench fever is one of the greatest sources of wastage, this subject is to be taken up first, and the medical department of the army and American Red Cross have been requested to assist the British in these researches."

Trench fever became recognized as a distinct, specific infection during the latter part of 1915 and 1916. While the first cases disabled the patients for only a brief period, the time a soldier is kept away from his command has materially increased in the development of the disease, owing to the many relapses which occur in the majority of cases. In France the fever has occurred particularly in those who have been in the trenches or have cared for the sick in the hospitals.

In Two Types. The fever appears generally in one of two types, either as a short, evanescent fever lasting for a few days or a week, and frequently followed after a few days by a single short relapse, or as an affection in which there is a series of relapses. The onset of the fever is sudden, as a rule, and marked by headaches, dizziness, pains in the back and particularly in the legs and a sharp rise in temperature, usually to 102 or 103 degrees. Pain in the shins is a common complaint by patients and is often very distressing. The pulse is usually in the neighborhood of 100. The heart is normal in the early stages of the disease, but disordered action is very common later in severe cases. Medical experts of the British army have demonstrated that it is infectious.

As the incubation period of the disease has been known to extend to 22 days, it is not possible at present to announce more than the inauguration of this work.

TWO LIVE ON \$12 A MONTH

Came to Husband, Civil War Veteran, in Form of Pension.

W. J. Daniel city humane officer of Muncie, Ind., in his rounds recently discovered an aged man and wife, the former eighty-five years old and the latter seventy-eight, who are living on an income of \$12 a month, which comes to them in the form of a pension. Out of this sum they must pay rent. The man is a veteran of the Civil war. The two said that until prices of necessities became so high they managed to get along fairly well, but that now they have much difficulty in existing. The humane officer saw to it that they were provided with coal and proper clothing and food. They have no near relatives.

1,480 MILES OF MOVIE FILMS FOR SOLDIERS

Used Each Week in Army Y. M. C. A. Screen Entertainments at Home and Abroad.

COALEDO AND TOLEDO

Woman Found After She Left Train It Was Wrong Place.

Coaledo and Toledo sound very much the same to the ordinary ear. A confusion of the names caused a woman to arrive in Toledo when she should have arrived in Coaledo, and the singular part of the story is that she did not discover her mistake until she began to look around for her relatives, who promised to meet her in Coaledo.

"What place is this?" she asked of a bystander at the depot.

"This is Toledo, madam," replied the bystander.

"Is this Coos bay?" she asked, waving her hand toward the lordly Yaquina.

"No, ma'am," replied the citizen; "this is Yaquina bay."

"I don't understand it," she explained. "I asked the agent to give me a ticket for Coaledo, and here I am in Toledo. That agent is due for a piece of my mind when I get back."

Raise Hens to Save Meat. R. E. Wilkins, poultry husbandman of the United States department of agriculture, has appealed to every patriotic person in St. Louis to conserve red meat by raising hens in their back yards. This will greatly aid the fighting men, he stated.

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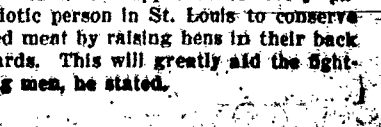
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MRS. LILLIAN PURDY RED CROSS WORKER