

RELIEF GOES ON AFTER WAR ENDS

Work With American Expeditionary Forces to Continue for Some Time.

EFFORTS ARE CO-ORDINATED

One War Worker for Every 150 Men and One Hut Operated for Every 900 Men—Headquarters Inaugurate New Plan.

Paris.—Although the tumult and the shouting have died over here, and the captains, having assisted in effecting the exit of the kings, are themselves beginning to depart, the American program of war work with the American expeditionary forces "carries on" with increased resources and effectiveness.

The other day the American expeditionary forces took stock of the agencies from the moment that they were serving the doughboy. The stocktaking was preliminary to the newly instituted general headquarters program for co-ordinating the work of these agencies to the best advantage of the men. And the results are illuminating. With approximately 1,500,000 doughboys still in France and occupied Germany, there is now one American war worker over here for every 150 men and one hut operated by an American war work organization for every 900 men.

The totals as given in the resume for all the war agencies, exclusive of the American Red Cross, are 9,018 men and women workers and 1,651 huts. Of the total number of workers, 8,350 are representatives of the Young Men's Christian association, leaving the overseas war work strength of all other organizations at 1,208. Of the total number of huts, 1,507 are operated by the Young Men's Christian association, and the remainder, 140 by all other war work agencies.

All increased. The stock taking showed that every one of the American agencies has increased its personnel in the five months since the signing of the armistice—the Young Men's Christian association, for instance, having added 726 workers to its strength.

With these resources at hand the general staff of the American expeditionary forces has undertaken to supervise and regulate the service given to soldiers by the auxiliary organizations. General welfare officers are to be appointed, one to each combat division, each similar unit of the service of supplies and each higher headquarters. Their duties will be to supervise athletic and amusement programs, determine the proper disposition of huts, restaurants and entertainment halls, recommend readjustments where recreational facilities are inadequate or where there is duplication of effort, and to notify war work agencies of the location of all units. They will decide whether there are too many or too few war workers in their territories and where necessary, will obtain details of non-commissioned officers and men to aid the war workers.

The welfare officers will have jurisdiction over free distribution of food and supplies by the various war work organizations.

The Young Men's Christian association, which is operating 1,600 huts in France, is said to have expended half the amount which will be available to it for use in France. It has operated the canteen service at a loss. With the army taking over the canteen service, however, the expenses of the Young Men's Christian association will be reduced.

Vast Expenditures.

Some idea of the expenditure made for war work in the period which passed with the institution of the program of co-ordination is shown in the record of the Young Men's Christian association. This organization had invested \$4,500,000 in overseas huts and their equipment up to the first of the year, with an average maintenance cost of more than \$70,000 a month it gave away in combat areas from last May to the end of November goods valued at more than \$700,000, and its Christmas gifts to the doughboys last year represented a value of more than \$500,000. Its loss in the operation of canteens, done on borrowed capital, was \$600,000. It has expended \$1,750,000 for sporting goods for free use of the soldiers. It has leased and operated 37 chocolate and biscuit factories and seven sawmills in France to meet the needs of the work. It has distributed more than \$2,000,000 worth of books, literature and Bibles free to the soldiers. The entertainment bill of the Young Men's Christian association overseas for the last six months had increased to \$400,000 a month in February. In three months after the signing of the armistice it gave 11,181 moving picture presentations representing an aggregate of \$3,085,000 feet of film. The Young Men's Christian association has transmitted free of charge for the soldiers up to April 5 of this year \$12,816 remittances to the value of \$18,627,797.85.

Seize Opium Deposited in Bank. Los Angeles, Cal.—Ninety-six five-gallon cans of opium, valued at \$18,000, were seized in three safety deposit boxes in a bank here where they had been stored. It is alleged, by Henry Yang, a Chinese. Wong was arrested.

BOAT WAS "SOME" STRETCHER

And Many Will Believe That Old Man Moody Belongs in Much the Same Class.

A group of guides was sitting about the tavern table telling stories. Among them, says Mr. Leon Dean in Outlook, was Old Man Moody. When the conversational ball was tossed to him he was ready for it.

"Boys," he drawled, "you remember that collapsible rubber boat that the old gentlemen sent me up as a present from New York last year? The circle of heads nodded recollection. "Funny thing happened this morning. The pickered ought to be striking today, thinks I, and I went down to the pond to get my boat. Ed Greene was there. Ed wants to race me every time we meet; he's some handy with the oars. I'll allow, but he can't beat the little old rubber bathtub.

"Today he's got a new scheme; wants to try it across the pond rowing frontwards, facing the bow. Says he can trim me to a frazzle that way. It's a favorite of his, you know. "Says I, You can't; and of we went. We was going like grease, too, but I was kind of playing with him, when all of a sudden, about halfway across, I felt the little boat begin to drag. She dragged harder and harder. "Gosh all fishhooks," thinks I, she must be hitched to the bottom."

"By the time we was three quarters over it was no joke I was putting into it for all I was worth and having all I could do to keep up with Ed. 'Come on, old man,' says he; and we let out for the finish. Well, boys, we hit the bank just about nip and tuck. And what do you think the trouble was? "He paused dramatically, and the circle regarded him expectantly. "When I stepped out I heard a sort of swish behind me. I turned round, and there wa'n't no boat there. I'd forgot to untie her on the other side, and she had snapped clean back."

THEORY OF ODD NUMBERS

As Far Back as Can Be Traced, Superstition Has Held Them in Reverence.

"Why is a hen given an odd number of eggs to hatch and never an even number?" a writer in Tit-Bits asks. He answers himself by saying that it is all a matter of superstition and that despite our advanced civilization we still cling to things of the misty past.

Salutes from warships, forts, etc. are always given in odd numbers, he explains, with no valid reason, other than the old theory that the odd number was always lucky.

Virgil records all sorts of charms and spells practiced around odd numbers and never an even one.

People still say, after an failure, that a third attempt may be successful.

Seven is the favorite biblical number, and odd divines taught that it held a mystical perfection. Three is the number of the Trinity—an odd number again.

Fatstaff in the "Merry Wives" is entrapped a third time. He is quoted as saying "They say there is a divinity in odd numbers."

The number two was always avoided and had an evil reputation, in ancient times, because on the second day hell was created.

Law Always Governs.

Everything out of doors is a matter of law. That is, all actions of all created things are in conformity to the laws laid down by nature. Growth and development are not by chance; they are matters of law. The robin returns to a certain region, not as a matter of accident or chance, but because it is governed absolutely by law—just as the drop of water flows down the steep sides of the roof according to law.

Every action of every created thing affects the actions of all other created things. All nature is interwoven until nothing can do anything without its having its effect upon everything else. That may seem like a strange statement, but it is a fact.

Perfect Automobile Springs.

The comfort of the passengers in an automobile is to a great degree dependent upon the character of the springs of the vehicle. These may be adjusted to suit the loads by means of a new invention of French origin. At each end of the rear springs is an elongated slot, in which the eyebolts can be moved by a lever or wheel at the driver's seat. The effect of altering the position of the bolts is to lengthen or shorten the springs, thus decreasing or increasing their stiffness and resistance. Definite positions or stopping points are provided for the sliding bolts, so that the driver may adjust his springs to a specific number of passengers.

The "Know-Nothings."

"Know-Nothings" was an epithet popularly conferred upon the American or native American party, a secret political organization in the United States, because its members when questioned as to its principles and purposes professed "to know nothing." The party was organized about 1854, showed considerable strength the next year, and in 1856 nominated Millard Fillmore for re-election to the presidency. "Know-Nothings" split on the slavery question and became divided into the "North" and "South" Americans. They were merged into the Constitutional Union party in 1869.

Ammonia Guns Turned on "Rum Detectives"

Kennebunk, Me.—Residents of York county who have been shocked by the introduction of ammonia pistols into the rum traffic, Deputy Sheriff Perley D. Greenleaf of this town being shot up when he attempted to hold up a touring cross-state car, are reminded by old-timers that ammonia is not a new-fangled weapon. He is not the first York-county officer to be overpowered by these fumes and turned from his official duties. The other instances occurred at Saco, it is recalled, when a rabbling officer attempted to catch a certain drug store with the goods. As the officer entered through a back window there was an immediate "gas attack" launched in the form of a bottle of ammonia from a handy shelf in the back shop. It did its work effectually, and that was the end of that raid.

WEALTH FOUND IN RUINS

American Soldiers Recover Many Valuables in Shell-Torn Areas of France.

Paris.—American troops who have been working in the shell-torn areas of France have been recovering many valuables of various sorts buried in the ruins. All these finds are turned over to the French ministry of finance, which is endeavoring to discover the original owners or their heirs. All unclaimed treasures go to the state.

Members of the American Second army corps recently unearthed at Avoncourt a large number of French and Russian railway bonds which had lain in the cellar of a demolished home since the Germans first invaded the sector. The bonds were all in good condition and bore coupons which had not been clipped since July, 1914. Whether the owner is dead or alive will be determined by the police.

Among the valuables recovered are many belonging to ruined churches. Not infrequently when several churches in a town have been destroyed and each of them has lost similar treasures it is impossible to say who is the owner of the wealth recovered. In this case it is divided among them.

ROUTS TYPHUS IN ROUMANIA

American Red Cross Physicians Are Watching the Sporadic Outbreaks.

Bucharest.—The typhus epidemic which has claimed tens of thousands of lives in Roumania in the last two and a half years is still smoldering, say American Red Cross physicians who are watching the sporadic outbreaks believe that the disease has "burned itself out." Their greatest worries now are the dangerous outbreaks of smallpox and isolated cases of cholera.

The near East today, according to American, British and French physicians who have completed their surveys, is ripe for an attack of cholera and the plague. Under-nourishment, famine and the strain of war upon the civilian and military populations has undermined the health of the nations of the Balkans. If it were not for the American Food control and the shipments of food, the first brought into Roumania and under the auspices of the American Red Cross, Roumania today would be a land of starving people.

MRS. GROSVENOR B. CLARKSON



Mrs. Grosvenor B. Clarkson is the wife of the director of the United States council of national defense, and she has just returned from France after seven months' work with the Y. M. C. A. organization.

HAD ODD TIME MEASURERS

Various Ways by Which the Ancients Kept Some Track of the Fast-Fleeting Hours.

Sacred history furnishes the earliest reference to anything like a fixed and permanent time measurer. Isaiah speaks of the dial of Ahaz which went ten degrees backward, and this dial it has been conjectured, was a tall and slender column, which cast a shadow on a series of steps with which it was encircled.

The Egyptians, too, are credited with having used their monoliths, such as Cleopatra's needle, as time measurers. However, the Chaldeans had other methods of measuring time, for they, as well as the contemporary Hindus, and very likely the Egyptians, were acquainted with the water clock, or clepsydra, which measured time after the fashion of the hour glass, water taking the place of sand.

Indeed, it is believed that the Egyptians actually had hour glasses, for upon one of the bas-reliefs which have come to light after their long interment of 3,000 years or more is an object which those learned to such matters assure us can be nothing else than a sand glass.

In principle the clepsydra was nothing but a red-hot liquid upon water, which was slowly dripping from an orifice in the vessel in which it was contained. Certain divisions were marked upon the rod, and a fixed pointer served the purpose of a clock hand.

But the Greeks, who seem to have used them on every possible occasion, expended much labor and artistic skill upon their manufacture. Sometimes they were groups of children, the escaping water representing the falling tears of some of their number, while others pointed out the time with a wand.

MEMORABLE GAME OF CARDS

Said to Have Suggested System of Life Insurance to Eminent French Mathematician.

A game of cards is said to have suggested the system of life insurance now so universal, according to London Answers.

A Flemish nobleman in the seventeenth century tried to divide equitably the cash staked upon an interrupted game of chance. He was helped in his attempt by Pascal, a distinguished French mathematician, who solved the problem. In doing so he also solved the "doctrine of probabilities," or laws governing insurances of all kinds.

The idea can be illustrated by the throwing of a die, the chance of turning up an ace being one out of six. In a large number of throws the chances are in the same proportion. From this Pascal laid down the proposition that results which have happened in a given number of observed cases will again happen in similar circumstances, provided the numbers be sufficient for the proper working of the law of averages.

The life of a person is one of the greatest uncertainties, but the duration or rate of mortality of a large number of persons may be predicted with the greatest accuracy by comparison with the observed result among a sufficiently large number of persons of similar ages and occupations and subject to similar climatic influences.

Song Inspired by Poster?

It is an interesting bit of history. In view of the importance of posters as an inspiration and interpretation of patriotism, that the Marseillaise was inspired by a contemporary poster. At first thought one might imagine that the art of the poster, as it is now understood, was unknown in 1792 but the proclamation of the mayor of Strasbourg, with its terse, ringing sentences beginning "To arms, citizens!" was no doubt as effective as the posters produced in 1918. Posted on the city walls as Jean-Baptiste of the French academy has just pointed out, the words of the proclamation—Bretle inspired Rouget de Lisle in the composition of the "Marseillaise," for, as it was first called, "The War Song of the Armies of the Rhine." Later the convention at Paris entitled it the "Hymn of Marseilles." But the public promptly named it "La Marseillaise," and it might almost be said to have set the mayor's poster to music.—Christian Science Monitor.

Red Rag to a Bull.

How many people know the real meaning of the phrase "Like red rag to a bull?" Why should a bull, or any other creature, be enraged when a piece of scarlet cloth is flaunted before them? For bulls are not alone in this. Sheep, usually so meek and gentle, will apparently become transported with rage if they see anything of this color. Geese and turkeys are similarly affected—the former even having been known to attack a scarlet-clad child. The excitement animals display in such circumstances is similar to that caused by the smell of blood. Here is the theory: The color reminds the animals of blood, an association which invariably suggests bodily discomfort and hurt. So they express their terror by the only means they possess.

Weather Talk.

Mrs. Flatbush.—They say some people can talk of nothing but the weather. Mrs. Bensonhurst.—Well, I believe it. I asked my husband for some money this morning and he said, "Isn't it a beautiful day?"

JAPANESE COURTS SIMPLE AND QUIET

No Wrangling of Counsel Allowed and Sentences Generally Are Fair.

CASES TRIED WITHOUT JURY

Many Unusual Points of Difference Between American Tribunals and Their Counterparts in Japan—Minor Cases to Police.

Tokyo.—A Japanese criminal court is almost as difficult to get into as a spectator as it is difficult to get out of as a prisoner, but there are enough unusual points of difference between American tribunals and their counterparts in Japan to make at least one visit instructive, if not profitable. Criminal trials in Japan are public, but not blatantly so, and idle curiosity is not encouraged. To be permitted to even enter the grounds surrounding the court buildings one must secure the formal permission of the stern police official at the gate, and that permission is only secured through the presentation of some good reason why the spectator should be permitted to pass.

Once past the guardian of the gate, however, one may proceed into the courtroom itself without trouble, provided always that he removes his hat immediately he enters the building, removes his overcoat, and holds his remarks and questions down to a faint whisper. In the main courthouse in Tokyo, which houses the supreme court and the various local courts, corresponding to the American circuit courts, the corridors are lined during the session by be-sworded gentlemen between the rows of which the one with business before the judges warily walks. No chance is lost to impress upon everyone the fact that the dignity of the law in Japan is something which must not be trifled with.

Minor Cases to Police.

Ordinary police court cases in Japan are disposed of in the police stations themselves and the police inspectors in charge have the power to exercise a wide discretion. Ordinary drunks, of whom there are very few considering that almost every corner grocery store and every tea house and restaurant sells intoxicants, and there are, said shops every hundred yards on almost every street, are simply kept in lock up long enough to sober up and are discharged with a stern warning. Domestic squabbles are settled by the policemen on the beats.

Once he has been sent to headquarters a prisoner's troubles commence. As a preliminary to all else he is photographed and finger printed, a decided reversal of the American principle, which bars a man from the rogues' gallery until he has been convicted of a felony. From the photograph room and the ink pad the prisoner passes on for his "examination," a legalized third degree, held in an underground room where, without benefit of counsel, he is questioned, perhaps for several days in succession.

Then after waiting his turn the prisoner goes to the local court, where he faces a bench of usually four judges, one of whom is head judge and who does all the questioning of the witnesses. On the bench also sits the prosecuting lawyer, with the lawyer for the defense occupying a desk and seat immediately facing the head judge.

Everything is solemn, everything is decorous and, without a jury to impress, there are none of those flights of oratory with which the American lawyers call upon heaven to witness either the scandalous nature of the prisoner's crime or the halo of innocence so plain to the attorney for the defense. The prisoners sit in a prisoners' box until their case is called, when they stand one by one before the judges and are polished off in rapid succession. Witnesses are not sworn, nor are there any bewildering laws of evidence that furnish legal arguments, grounds for appeal and keep any one from telling all that he knows and suspects. The criminal code is that of Napoleon and the procedure is practically that of the French courts.

Handling of Prisoners.

The handling of the prisoners is pure Japanese, however. Delivered at the courthouse for trial, the prisoners are marched from the police wagon in single file handcuffed and tied together by a stout rope that circles each man's waist and is twisted through his belt. Their jail kimonos are of a dull drab and on their sockless feet are grass sandals, in which they flop through the corridors.

The most unusual feature of all to a stranger is the fact that each prisoner has his head covered by a wicker mask, more like an inverted wastebasket than anything else, the object of which is to prevent recognition of the prisoner, to permit him to hide his shame under the disguise and, very possibly, to prevent the whole file from making a bolt for liberty. The sight of a prisoner so arrayed is ghastly, the mask bringing up the suggestion of the hangman's cap. Once in the prisoners' box, however, the masks are removed, while the prisoners sit with deeply bowed heads in an attitude of the utmost humility.

Japanese courts have the name of being fair and the bench is honest.

POISONS IN COMMON SALT

Deadly Chemical Elements, When United, Form Substance Beneficial to All Animal Life.

When a native of the savage tribes of Africa happens to find a piece of rock salt he considers himself most fortunate. Often he will invite his friends to a party and serve this piece of salt as the refreshments. The guests seat themselves in a circle and take their turns at licking the choice bit, passing it around in much the same manner as the Indians pass around their pipe of peace. Salt seems to be necessary for most forms of animal life. Cattle will travel for miles just to get a taste of it.

Few persons realize when eating this substance that it is composed of two deadly poisons, the metal sodium and the gas chlorine. Sodium is one of the most active metals, while chlorine is a gas dangerous to breathe even in small quantities. If a piece of sodium is placed on water it will react violently. For this reason it is always kept under kerosene to keep it from reacting with the moisture in the air, and it is always handled with tweezers, as it will cause a severe burn if allowed to touch the skin, especially if the hands are damp. The poisonous nature of chlorine is generally known, as it was one of the first deadly gases used by the Germans during the world war.

When these two chemical elements unite each loses its poisonous nature and the salt which is formed is an entirely new substance, having none of the properties of either sodium or chlorine. Nevertheless salt is composed of two deadly poisons, but chemically combined we eat it every day, as it is both harmless and necessary.

MARK TWAIN "TURNED DOWN"

Popular Writer's Report on City's Religious Condition Failed to Appear in Print.

When Mark Twain was a reporter on the Virginia City Enterprise he was given an assignment to report the condition of the churches in Gold Hill. The next day he turned in the following, which the managing editor declined to print:

"Your reporter had some difficulty in securing an interview with the pastor of the Baptist church. He found him pushing an ox cart on the dump pile of the Overman mine. He said that he was doing this not merely for exercise but for \$3.50 a day. He said that his clerical salary was nominally \$50 per month, but the irregularity with which it was not paid was very distressing. The butcher, he said, had been very kind to him, but his patience had limits, and lately when called upon for a beefsteak he had, in an absent-minded way, cut off a piece of liver. His congregation had dwindled to 14 hearers, and the collection for the previous Sabbath amounted to but 40 cents. He had made one concert, but had been unable to baptize him, for the water company had refused to supply the water except for cash in advance. "On the whole," reported Mark Twain, "the condition of the cause of religion in Gold Hill seems to leave very much to be desired."

The Man Who Overcame.

Men with weak eyes will remember that Theodore Roosevelt had weak eyes all his life and became a successful hunter—an omnivorous reader and a keen naturalist. Men with defective hearing will remember that Theodore Roosevelt lost the use of one of his ears and could still distinguish the calls of birds and lead a people magnificently. Men stricken with pain will remember that once Theodore Roosevelt worked at his correspondence until he fainted and the couch on which he lay was drenched with blood. Cripples will hear the word that Theodore Roosevelt spoke when a physician told him in the last month of his life that he might be confined to his chair the rest of his days. "All right! I can live that way, too!"

The millions will remember the inspiring leader; but a few with torturers to face will always cherish most the man who overcame.—Herman Hagedorn in Carry On.

Ended With a Solo.

It was Sunday morning in the choir of a large church. I was singing soprano in a quartet. At the end of the selection I was under the impression that we were to sing "Amen," but, not noticing closely that the other members in the quartet had seated themselves, I remained standing and started with the "Amen" ringing out in the silence of the church, without even the support of the organ. With the eyes of the congregation all turned on me, I sat down, amid the smiles of my fellow singers, wishing the floor might open up and swallow me.—Chicago Tribune.

Overcome Obstacles.

"Don't let obstacles or hardships worry you—a goodly share of difficulties and hardships have the same effect upon the right kind of young man as blows have upon a piece of steel that is being tempered. Setbacks train you to fight better. The 'Black Friday' panic of 1873 bankrupted me just after I had made my first start in business, when twenty-eight, and I well recall an older man then saying to me, by way of consolation: 'Happy and lucky is the man who falls when he is young.'"—Robert Dollar in the American Magazine.