

**AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.**  
In Belgium.



Hunger, disease and exposure were not all that Belgian children were subjected to, for enemy shells constantly dropped into what little of their country the invader did not hold. In this picture Red Cross nurses are seen taking some of the fifty babies from the American Red Cross nursery at La Panne into a bomb-proof structure as the Germans opened fire from the sea.

**AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.**  
Recreation in Hospitals.



The American Red Cross conducts its recreational work in hospitals through trained men and women, introducing a multitude of recreations suited to the handicaps of the men. The accompanying view of a hospital ward shows in operation a moving picture projecting machine, developed by a Red Cross recreational director, which throws the pictures on the wall so that the men do not have to stir from their cots.

**AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.**  
In Italy.



Arriving at one of the most critical stages of the war, when the Teutons were forcing the Italian army back to the Piave, the American Red Cross rushed emergency relief from Paris and revived the drooping spirits of the whole country. In addition to furnishing rations and comforts and medical attention to the fighting men, the American Red Cross instituted 42 soup kitchens, 38 children's hospitals, 10 children's dispensaries, 14 artificial limb factories, five homes for refugee children, 10 rest stations for refugees. This photograph shows a group of Italian refugee children being fed by the American Red Cross at one of the numerous relief stations.

**AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.**  
In Siberia.



Possibly the most important Red Cross work in Siberia, and one which most demands the continuance of operations there, is the campaign against typhus. Over a stretch of 4,000 miles the American Red Cross has fought the scourge. Here is seen "The Great White Train," an anti-typhus institution which, with its crew of doctors and nurses and cargoes of drugs, food and cleansing apparatus, has saved the lives of thousands.

**WHAT "SHODDY" REALLY IS**  
Most People Imagine the Term Signifies Something Cheap and Nasty.

To most people the term "shoddy" signifies something cheap and nasty, but goods made from the best-class rags are superior to many cloths made from low-grade wools. A revival in demand is the more likely, as one of the great offices of the shoddy trade is to keep down the level of prices for wool goods. The use of substitutes for wool has in the past been due to the insufficiency of the world's supply of wool to make all the clothing demanded, and this insufficiency is very marked at the moment in Europe. The tendency during the war was to use more wool and less rags. Many of the normal sources of supply of rags, on the continent and elsewhere, were cut off from British manufacturers, and new rags, such as tailors' clippings, remnants and patterns were scarce. Thus there was a check to the manufacture of shoddy, using the term to cover all kinds of regenerated wools.

In a restricted sense shoddy denotes the soft rag wool obtained by tearing up long-fibered, unfelted goods, but in a wider sense it signifies all manufactured wools, as contrasted with natural wools, and includes mungo (which is obtained from short-fibered rags), extract (obtained from cloths of mixed cotton and wool in which the cotton is reduced to cellulose by the action of sulphuric acid and the wool fiber preserved), and, finally, the locks and wastes of different kinds which are collected in the woolen and worsted factories from the carding, rooming, weaving sheds and fulling mills. These machine wastes are usually sold direct from the factory.

The manufacturing processes for shoddy are elaborate. The rags are first freed from dust and dry cleaned in a mechanical shaker, and then sorted according to their color or quality. Buttons and seams are removed and the rags pass to the grinding machine, where the fibers are teased out, preserving, as far as possible, their original length. With a mixture of New Zealand or other strong wool, shoddy makes a good yarn, while mungo is used in many of the best fabrics, chiefly in the worst thread, or is employed along with a cotton warp in the cheaper cloths. Rag wool thus finds its way into many sections of the woolen trade and its total consumption is estimated to exceed 200,000,000 pounds per annum.

One of the great difficulties confronting the industry is lack of proper standards for the raw material. Rags vary infinitely in quality, color and condition, since every class of cloth, serge and tweed, as well as limited materials, such as stockings, are pressed into service. Uniform grading is unattainable, especially as the work of the rag sorters must vary. The blending of rag wool is important, since the combination of colors secured by proper blending is eagerly sought after. To insure a correct blend requires a fine taste and a sense of color harmony which are comparatively rare. —London Statist.

**Mound Builders Cannibals.**  
That the builders of the famous Indian earthworks on the Crawfish river, near Lake Mills, were cannibals, is the statement of Dr. S. A. Barrett, president of the Wisconsin Archeological society.

"That many of these mounds were constructed for ceremonial purposes was evident from excavations we have made," declared Doctor Barrett in a meeting of the Wisconsin Historical society. "In the center of some of the higher mounds within and outside of the enclosure were found ceremonial pole walls imbedded in stone and cement made of gravel and clay. In a few of these mounds we have found stone hatchets, arrowheads and celts, and in one of them we found an ear ornament that was famous among the Eskimos. From the pottery found in these mounds it is evident that the tribe which built the famous enclosure at Aztalan was familiar with the Iroquois Indians in the East, the Algonquins and lower tribes of the Mississippi valley. This earth enclosure was a ceremonial establishment. It was not a stockade; it was not a fortification. There are indications that the people who built and inhabited this place practiced cannibalism. Among the bones of fish were found dismembered bones of human beings, and these bones had been cracked for their marrow."

**Pay of Jap Soldiers.**  
In the opinion of the Japs, the pay of Japanese soldiers is too small. At present it is 1.56 yen (78 cents) a month for first and second-class privates, and 1.85 (93 cents) for corporals. Even if the pay be increased 50 per cent, says the editor, it will not suffice for the needs of the soldiers. At present they have to get money from home to make up the shortage, which is not right. The total pay of the soldiers amounts to \$2,150,000. If it is tripled, the government will need only \$3,300,000 additional.

**Only a Few.**  
"Everybody knows about it. Some people take her part and some take her husband's part."  
"And I presume there are a few eccentric individuals who mind their own business."

**Distinction.**  
"Did you go up Mount Washington?"  
"Oh, yes; we stayed overnight at the summit."  
"I suppose you lived high."  
"Yes, we had a tip-top supper."

**THIS STORY HAS A MORAL.**  
Rockefeller Tells of Expert Who Was Fast Asleep When He Should Have Been Working.

John D. Rockefeller, on his eightieth birthday, told a story.  
"There was a young fellow a good many years ago," he said, "who lived on a farm. But this young fellow thought himself too clever for ordinary farm work, and so he persuaded his farmer daddy to send him off to college.

"The young fellow worked hard at college. Yes, he worked so hard there that after his graduation they made him an instructor at \$18 a week. That made him proud, I tell you.

"Yes, he was so proud, so eager to get on, that now he took up the study of mineral oils and in ten years' time he became such a remarkable mineral oil sharp that they made him oil professor at \$40 a week. How he chuckled at his old farmer dad then!

"Well, about that time the old man died and the oil professor wrote home that the farm was to be sold; so sold it was. There was a brook running through the farm and where the brook rose the old farmer had put a board to take the scum of the water, so that it would be clear and wholesome for the cattle to drink. The new owner sampled this scum and found that it was petroleum, the one thing that the clever professor knew all about.

"But the professor knew nothing about the petroleum on his father's farm. He had never got up early and taken the cattle out to drink. He had been fast asleep when he ought to have been working. He had never seen the board that took the scum off."  
"And so it came to pass that the oil professor sold for a few thousand dollars a farm that has produced to date something like \$100,000,000 worth of oil."

**The Hazards of Life.**

"Save the Youngest," a pamphlet recently issued by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, presents in a series of seven charts a visible proof that the really "dangerous age" is the first year of life, and that the high danger period of this year falls within the first month. More than 75,000 babies in the United States in 1916 died before they had completed their first month of life. There is no indication that this loss—14 times as heavy as in the twelfth month of life—is being cut down. The charts show that work to save older babies from the dangers of improper feeding and contagious diseases and other unwholesome influences has borne good fruit; but there is little indication that we are attacking the problem of infant mortality at its root. According to the children's bureau, prenatal care is necessary to the reduction of our high infant mortality rate in the early days of life, for the conditions which cause these deaths arise in large measure from inadequate care surrounding maternity.

Every year 16,000 mothers lose their lives from conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth. In a list of ratings respecting maternal mortality for 10 countries (1900-1910), the United States stood fourteenth, and in the year 1916, it was eleventh in rank among 23 countries respecting infant mortality.

**Praises Japanese Music.**

The song which Japanese workmen sing when raising the roof tree of a new building ranks with the purest music in the world, according to Henry Elelheim, a Boston composer, who is spending a year in Japan studying oriental music, says the New York Evening Post. He said in Tokio: "The orientals have evolved by the process of elimination a perfect philosophy, a perfect art and a perfect music. If we could think as orientals think we would realize the absolute simplicity and perfection of their art life." As he goes about Japan he takes notes on the primitive music of laborers and on the sound of temple bells, with their beautiful overtones, with the view of making them themes for his compositions.

**Clay Output Falls Off.**

The quality and value of the clay mined in the United States in 1918 showed a considerable decrease in output but an increase in value compared with 1917. The total quantity of clay mined and marketed as such is estimated at 2,340,000 short tons, valued at \$9,207,000, or \$3.28 a ton. This is a decrease of about 304,000 tons, or 10 per cent, in quantity, but an increase of about \$1,165,000 or 14 per cent in value. The imports decreased in both quantity and value.

**Coming Events.**

"The extraordinary things of yesterday will be the ordinary things of tomorrow," remarked Justice Darling recently.

"Already I can picture little Tommy waking up in the night and crying:

"Mother, I hear something on the roof" and hearing mother answer:

"Go to sleep, it's only your father taking off his shoes to sneak through the skylight. He's just come home from his club in his airship." —Pearson's Weekly.

**Business Picking Up There.**

During the 15-year period, 1904 to 1918, inclusive, only four American vessels called at Sourabaya, of an aggregate net tonnage of about 6,500. Seven American ships, aggregating over 15,000 tons net, called at Sourabaya for discharge and loading of cargo during the first six months of 1919.

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