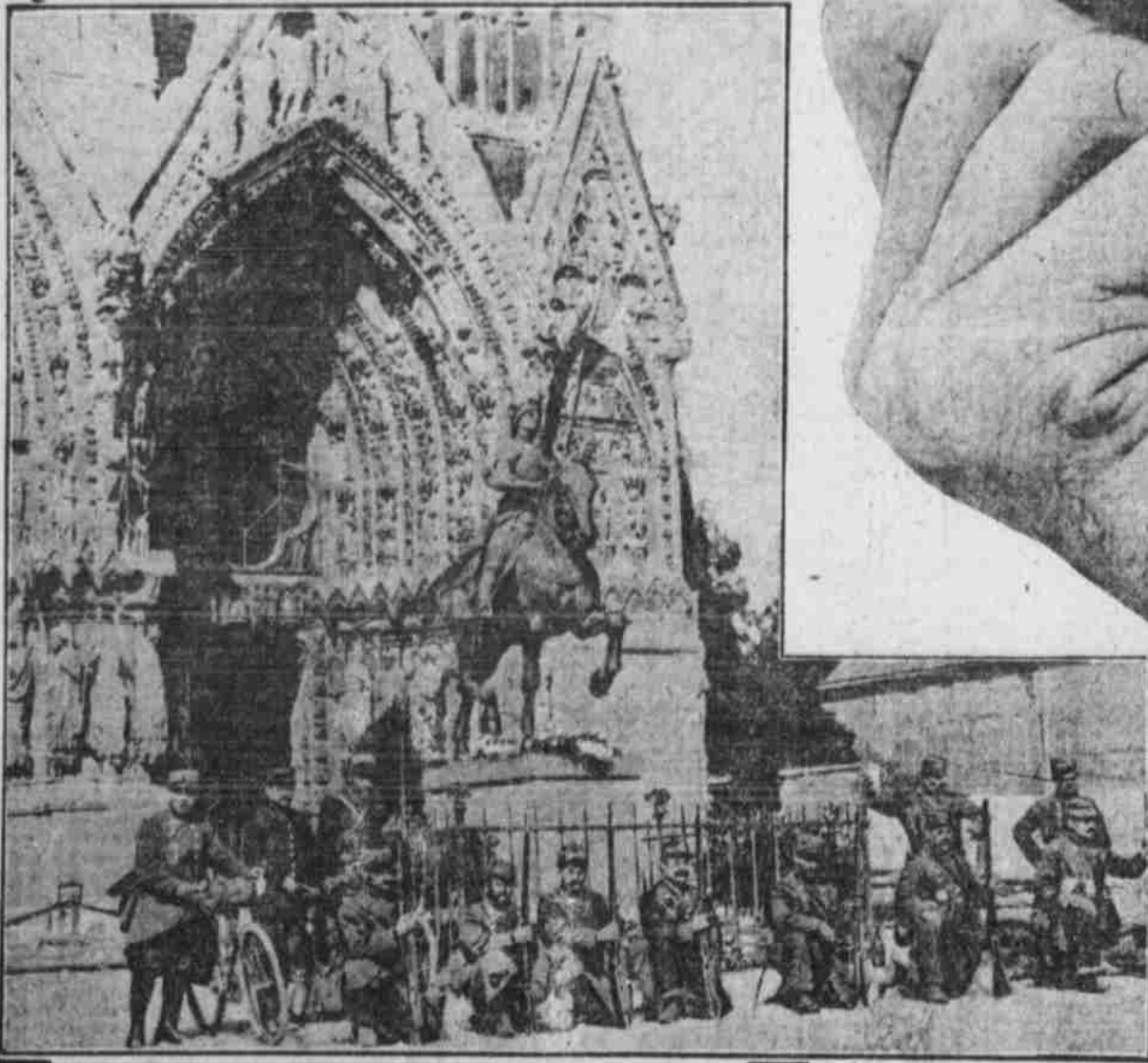


Curious Photograph of a Squad from the Regiment of Paris Apaches (Gummen) Detailed to Guard a Church



A Regiment of Cut-Throats from the Worst Paris Slums



A Clever Plan That Has Turned Apaches and Anarchists Into the Most Daring and Resourceful Soldiers, While Paris Has Been Relieved of Their Crimes

Paris, Dec. 5. THE French Government has recruited an entire regiment of soldiers from the cut-throats and criminals of the worst slums of Paris.

Some surprise has been expressed at the absence during this time of war and civic disorganization of the daring crimes for which Paris has been notorious.

The explanation is out now. All the criminals are away fighting with the army, and fighting bravely, too. They consist mainly of the class of Parisian desperadoes known as "Apaches," and partly of anarchists. It was necessary to organize them into a regiment consisting exclusively of their own class, because ordinary respectable soldiers would have objected to their company. As colonel they have a majority of historic family, who fell into criminal ways through dissipation and extravagance.

The problem of dealing with the numerous criminals of Paris became a serious one for the Government at the outbreak of the war. After due consideration the Government instructed the police to round up the chief criminals and suspects of military age and give them the choice of serving in the army or going to prison. All the criminals not only volunteered eagerly to serve, but offered to assist in raising one or more regiments among their friends.

Psychologists say that many criminals are men of fine qualities, who have been forced to become enemies of society because civilized life has not given them the opportunities for daring adventure and physical activity that their impulsive natures demanded. The experience of the Apache regiment seems to confirm this.

They have shown amazing daring, bravery, endurance and resourcefulness. What is still more remarkable,

they have shown very good conduct as soldiers. They have been obedient to discipline and have refrained from pillage and other acts forbidden to good soldiers. Pierre Loti, in his articles has commented on the excellent conduct of the Apaches under arms.

When it comes to lying out in the rain-filled, shot-stormed trenches day and night without food, there are no soldiers who stand the ordeal as cheerfully as the Apaches. It is their pride to endure the most horrible wounds with a jest in Parisian "argot."

Those who recall the exploits of Bonnot and Carony, the motor bandits, of Liabeuf, the armored Apache and other recent Parisian criminals will realize that they would make terrible soldiers if they turned all their resources against the enemy.

The motor bandits committed twenty-two murders in 1912 before the leaders were finally hunted down and killed by an army of soldiers and police. They first excited attention when an automobile stopped in the Rue Ordener, one of the busiest streets in Paris, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The men in it shot down a bank messenger, took 100,000 francs in cash from him and poured a volley of bullets into the crowd, killing one man and wounding several others.

Then they jumped into their machine and disappeared like a streak. Next day the machine, which they had stolen, was found abandoned at Dieppe, 150 miles from Paris.

The criminals were using a new machine. The police knew what it looked like and lay in wait for them at Alais, outside Paris. The bandits learned of the trap and returned to Paris. There they shot a policeman



The Apaches of Paris—A Painting by Jean Beraud.

dead who tried to arrest them as they were mending a tire. They then escaped from Paris in another direction.

Month after month they kept up their crimes, stealing a new car whenever they needed one. One morning at 8 o'clock six of them, armed with rifles and pistols, stopped a big car in the historic Forest of Senart, near Paris, killed the chauffeur and seized the machine.

They sped through Paris, and at 10:30 were at Chantilly, twenty-three miles northeast of Paris. There they entered the principal bank, seized \$80,000 in gold and notes, and shot a porter who interfered with them. They fired a volley into the crowd that gathered round the bank, wounded several, entered their car and escaped again.

Two of the bandits, Bonnot, called "the demon chauffeur," and Dubois, his aide, were trapped in a plaster garage at Cholsy-le-Rot, near Paris. It was in a quarter known as "the Red Nest," because it was a haunt of anarchists.

A force of 2,000 men, including police, engineers, artillerymen and soldiers, besieged the bandits. The

authorities were determined to take them, if possible, without loss of life to the attackers. The soldiers kept up a fire on the garage while a picked force of engineers mined it and blew it up.

Dubois was instantly killed. Bonnot, with one arm that had been shattered in the duel in which he killed Detective Jouin, and with twelve other wounds in his body, was found among the ruins peering out between two mattresses.

He rushed at the soldiers, cursing them and firing away the last bullets of his revolver. Within a few minutes of his death, as he was being borne away to Paris in an automobile, he suddenly tried to break away from his captors and leap from the car.

About a month later Octave Garrier, said to be the chief of the bandits, was besieged by a force of 2,000 men in a villa at Nogent-sur-Marne. This time the police had in addition the assistance of dogs. Garrier and one companion fought on after the house had been dynamited. Five of the police were shot in the battle. After eight hours Garrier and his companion were uncovered and shot to death.

Evidently, if any of these bandits could have given the same amount of trouble to a foreign enemy, they would have been of great value to France.

The Apaches are a class who prey upon the pleasure-seekers and the women of bad character of Paris. They first received their name from a French story writer named Arthur Dupin, who had been a reader of Fenimore Cooper's works. They adopted it themselves with pride.

The Apaches have played a considerable part in the life of Paris for several years. Books and pictures about their life and exploits have been exhibited in the Salons. There is an interesting painting by Jean Beraud called "The Apaches of Paris." It shows a young Apache, his female companion and a man seated at a table in one of the cafes of Montmartre. The Apache is leaning over and whispering to the other man.

The woman is evidently the subject of their secret conversation, and the expression of her face suggests that she does not like the situation. Many of the female Apaches, by the way, have shown themselves as dangerous in fighting as the men.

One of the most desperate of the Paris Apaches was Liabeuf, for whose benefit the guillotine, which had almost fallen into disuse, was put in operation again.

Liabeuf made his headquarters in the badly famed quarter of Saint Merri. After being sent to prison for a second time for theft, he swore vengeance on the policemen who last arrested him.

One afternoon he went to a little wine shop in the Rue Aubry le Boucher, and there sat drinking for an hour or two with companions of his tribe. He boasted loudly of his purpose of slaying his enemies in the police. These words were carried to the nearest police station, and four men were posted to watch for his exit from the wine shop.

When at last he came forth two of them who were not in uniform attempted to seize him as he was passing in front of a "hotel gard," or lodging house. The moment their hands closed upon his arms they snarled back with cries of pain. Their

Terrible Armed Gauntlet Worn by the "Apache" Liabeuf That Crippled the Policeman Who Tried to Arrest Him.

hands were bleeding from deep wounds.

The Apache had broad bands of heavy leather, thickly set with sharp-pointed spikes, bound about both his arms, above and below the elbows. He was provided also with a long shoemaker's knife and a revolver. Taking refuge in the dark and cramped entry of the lodging house, Liabeuf turned upon the police who

Apaches as a hero and leader. Not only they, but several women of the most degraded character, obeyed his orders and stood in great awe of his cruel nature and his reckless audacity. One of the women went by the double soubriquet of "La Grande Marcelle, Queen of the Apaches."

Liabeuf was a shoemaker by trade, and he fashioned himself the spiked armor which he wore, "La Grande Marcelle" is a "mechanician," according to her police papers, though in what line of industry has not been stated. She is twenty-three years old, tall, with a savage countenance, though not without a certain kind of beauty. She may be regarded as the type of the female Apache. Since the terrible combat of the Rue Aubry-le-Boucher she has sworn before witnesses to avenge Liabeuf.

"I'll have the life of a 'sic!' (slang for policeman), she cried, brandishing a poignard, when she learned of his arrest. At that very moment she had a fresh knife wound, almost completely traversing her right hand.

The fear of "La Grande Marcelle" is said to be widespread in the haunts of Montmartre. She has significant devices tattooed on her person, which is covered, besides, with scars reminiscent of the hundred and one meles in which she had taken part. On her left wrist are two crossed daggers, and on her left hand five black points, the sign of recognition of the Apaches. Higher up on the arm is a portrait of her lover, "La Grande Marcelle" is said to have buckled Liabeuf's armor on for him before the fatal encounter.

"Casque d'Or," "Chiffonette" and "The Mouse of Montmartre" are other names of the Paris Apaches. Chiffonette, who reigned in the Belleville quarter, is a tall, handsome girl, who would be better looking if she had not lost an eye. She is tattooed like a Cannibal Islander, and shows the scars of fifty wounds received in fights with knife or revolver.

A young Apache, who had deceived her, she attacked in his sleep and reduced him to such a condition that he had to spend six months in the hospital.

When he came out he asked Chiffonette to marry him, saying that if she refused he would kill her. She consented, and he made formal arrangements for the wedding. Two days before the event she told him she was fooling him.

He drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which entered her forehead and made her eye hang out. Calmly replacing the eye in its socket, Chiffonette drew her knife and plunged it again and again into her admirer's body until he was dead. For this she received a year in prison.

Two young Apaches called "Loulou" and "Beau Blond" were sauntering along the Boulevard de Belleville one evening when they met Pepe, a female Apache, whom they accused of betraying Chiffonette. Loulou, with a knife a foot long, and Beau Blond, armed with a yatagan, rushed at her to carve her up for her treachery, but three detectives, disguised as Apaches, who had been watching them, arrested all three.

The outward signs of the Apache are ordinarily a vicious appearance, a defiant air and a hat or cap worn over one ear.

The crimes of the Apaches and anarchists became so numerous that the Government was forced to conduct a crusade against them until their activities were nearly stopped. Hence, at the outbreak of the war, many of them were sitting around in giddy idleness, and this made it more easy to recruit a regiment of them.



The "Mouse of Montmartre," the Notorious "Queen of the Paris Apaches."

Food, Fingers and Flies---Watch Them!

THERE are three principal ways in which disease germs are carried from person to person, and these ways may be easily remembered by three catch words—Food, Fingers and Flies.

The most important foods which carry disease are those which are eaten raw, since thorough cooking destroys disease germs and most cooked foods are only dangerous when they have been infected in the kitchen after cooking. Among raw foods, too, many, like oranges, are safe because they are peeled before eating.

Of all foods the most dangerous are water and milk, because they are often polluted (by sewage in the case of water, by human contact in the case of milk), because they are drunk promptly without time for the disease germs to die out, and because, usually in the case of water, and often in the case of milk, they are not cooked.

The second way in which disease germs are commonly spread is by means of contact between people themselves. Fingers, in the catch phrase, which all who value their health should try to bear in mind, stands not only for the fingers themselves but for all sorts of

ways in which disease germs may be exchanged.

In measles and whooping cough and scarlet fever and diphtheria and tuberculosis and many other diseases, the germs are present in the nose and throat and are spread from person to person by the fingers, which go too often to the mouth and nose, by drinking cups and spoons and other things which too often are used in common, and by the fine spray thrown out from the mouth in coughing and sneezing. In typhoid fever and diarrhea and similar diseases the germs are found in the intestinal discharges, and here, too, soiled fingers play an important part in the transmission of the disease.

The third common way in which disease germs are spread is by means of insects. Flies are, perhaps, the most important insect germ carriers in most States. They often pick up infected material on their legs and bodies and carry it to food, and where there is no good system of sewage disposal they may play a part in the spread of such diseases as typhoid fever. A certain kind of mosquito carries malaria, and this, too, is important in certain districts. In tropical countries a whole host of diseases is carried by insects.