

A DISQUIETING TURN

UNCLE SAM FEARS A BREAK IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—SITUATION NOT PROMISING.

AN APPEAL FOR HARMONY

Leaders of Rebel Factions Urged to Bury Their Personal Differences and Join President Carbajal in Establishing New Government.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government through its consular representatives has appealed to Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa in the interest of patriotism and permanent peace in Mexico to bury their personal differences and work in harmony for the establishment of a new government. Secretary Bryan telegraphed both Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa, R. Silliman, representative of the state department with Gen. Villa and Gen. Carranza, respectively, urging that they present in a most friendly, yet effective manner, the importance of cohesion in the constitutional forces. It was a personal appeal from Mr. Bryan, but reflected the apprehension of the Washington government lest a division in the ranks of the constitutionalists upset expectations of peace at the very moment when Provisional President Carbajal was ready to transfer the government at Mexico City to a new administration of constitutionalists.

While the recent conference of Carranza and Villa delegates at Torreon agreed upon terms designed to heal the breach between the two leaders, new disquieting reports have come to the effect that Villa was preparing to concentrate his troops in Chihuahua and hold himself aloof from Carranza's authority.

ORDERS DISSOLUTION SUIT.

McReynolds' New Haven Project Is Approved.

Washington, D. C.—The long continued effort to untangle the New Haven railroad without litigation came to an end when President Wilson, in a letter to Attorney General McReynolds, directed the institution of a Sherman law suit to dissolve the system and ordered that the criminal aspects of the case be laid before a federal grand jury. The president's approval of the course mapped out by the department of justice means that the civil suit will be filed against the New Haven in the United States court at New York at once.

Situation at Vancouver Relieved.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Hindus aboard the Komagata Maru, who have resisted efforts to deport them, have given in on all points and accepted the terms offered by the authorities. The terms are that the ship shall be provisioned for the return voyage and medicines provided. No points were conceded by the government officials, and a tense situation has been relieved.

A Monster Parade.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Four thousand members of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, marched here in one of the most brilliant parades ever conducted by the order. Nearly every state in the union was represented. The parade was forty-five minutes passing reviewing stand, which was occupied by Thomas J. Carling, supreme chancellor, and staff.

Triple Tragedy in Colorado.

Glenwood Springs, Colo.—Dr. T. L. Hutchinson, 42, shot and killed his two daughters, Lois, aged 12, and Faye, aged 10, and then killed himself. He is believed to have been insane. Two weeks ago it is said he drove his wife and two daughters from the home, since when they have been living at a hotel here.

King's Orders Are Obeyed.

London.—In compliance with the king's summons, which are speak of in accordance with the timely honored tradition as "command," the eight party leaders most vitally concerned with a settlement of the home rule deadlock, met at Buckingham palace in an effort to reach an agreement.

Armed Intervention a Topic.

Washington, D. C.—Armed intervention by the United States in Haiti was discussed by administration officials upon the receipt of dispatches from diplomatic agents saying great losses would be suffered in the island republic by the ravages of the revolution.

Strike Disorders in Russia.

St. Petersburg.—The strike in St. Petersburg, which was called as a protest against the drastic measures of the authorities at Baku and elsewhere against strikers, is rapidly spreading, and 160,000 men are now out.

Two Sessions Held.

Chicago.—Members of the federal board of mediation and conciliation here to bring peace to the ninety-eight western railroads whose employees have demanded a wage increase were reticent as to the progress of the mediation. Two sessions were held, the first with the railroad general managers and the second with the employees. Martin A. Knapp said for the board that none of the proceedings would be made public until the conference was ended.

Fatal Explosion in Slide.

Panama.—The premature explosion of a 4,800-pound dynamite charge at Cuzaracha slide killed five workmen, four of them white, and severely injured one white man and seventeen negroes. The workmen were aboard the drill barge Teredo, which was wrecked and sank in the channel. The men had just completed charging the last eight drill holes with 600 pounds of 60 per cent dynamite when the explosion occurred. The barge was to have removed the last stone in the channel cut.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M. D.

FACTORY CASUALTIES.

Assuming that we were indulging in glittering generalities and surmises, as is very frequently the case in such presentations, the statement of facts concerning the shoe as a source of trouble and the deductions therefrom have been questioned. This justifies a repetition and amplification of the main facts and principles cited in the former paper.

Because it is officially recorded and accepted as evidence of weakness in organizations on which the great nations expect to rest the defense of their national life, we take it for granted that the statement that the shoe is the source of a general disability from foot excoriations in the shoe wearing armies of the world amounting to at least 30 per cent will be accepted as approximately correct.

Soldiers wear shoes chosen more for the purpose of protection and comfort than for any consideration of appearance. The civilian, on the other hand, especially if young and inexperienced, considers style and what others may think of his foot-gear above everything else.

Now, if selected physical specimens of hardy, trained men using their best efforts to secure comfort and efficiency experience 30 per cent disability from shoes so chosen, it is not unreasonable to assume that even a higher rate prevails among civilians; and this is undoubtedly the chief reason why so few persons have the walking habit these days—they cannot walk because their shoes will not permit them to do so in comfort. That too is why so many flabby muscled, pasty faced men and women are seen on our streets. Such stock is timid and cowardly, and is easily thrown into panic or disease, and is therefore a logical source of origin for many social and industrial ills.

The margin of safety in many industries is the matter of a fraction of an inch, and anything, whether it be an ear-ache, a tooth-ache or a foot-ache that diverts the mind from the work in hand tends to reduce the alertness and general muscular control, and the loss of so much as that fraction of an inch means inevitable mutilation.

Statistics covering accidents in factories in Illinois for a period of one year show that between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning there were 120 accidents, and this number steadily and progressively increased until in the hour between 11 and 12, noon, 257 accidents were recorded. Then between 1 and 2 o'clock, afternoon, 111 accidents occurred, and the number again increased progressively hour after hour until, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the maximum of 260 accidents was reached. This shows a total of 517 accidents in the fatigued state as against 231 accidents when approximately fresh. And carefully note the difference between the first morning hours and the first afternoon hours.

The difference between the early morning hour and the early afternoon hour is comparatively slight, but it is highly significant in that it points to personal negligence on the part of the operator between the hours of 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. It brings the subject of social conditions in the home to the front, opens up the matter of personal hygiene, of sleeping quarters, of habits of food, drink, smoking, and everything that takes place outside the factory.

The writer frankly confesses that, as the result of observations made in some twelve or more states, if he were a manufacturer, a banker or a merchant he would not employ any person with pinched and sore feet to operate any power machine capable of injuring the operator or a fellow employe, or to handle or account for any material sums of money, or to transact any business requiring exactness and executive ability. For it is demonstrated beyond the shade of a doubt that no mind can consciously entertain two impressions at the same time, and therefore keen and sustained alertness is impossible to any individual under physical irritation.

In the unity of materials, machinery and men that constitutes the modern factory organization, the most important factor is the men. Every concern of any size has its purchasing agents, its inspectors and laborators to examine and test incoming and outgoing materials; its machinists and inventors to keep the mechanical part to a standard of efficiency; but little at-

EXIT TITIAN, ENTER GARIBALDI

French Artist Cleans Old Canvas He Bought for a Song, With Unexpected Results.

There is a danger in being too thorough. The Vienna expert who has so successfully cleaned a painting as to bring to light a Titian beneath should rest content and not carry his renovation too far. Some four years ago a French artist had reason to repent the use of too much elbow grease in a similar task. Holiday making in Italy, his trained eye detected a Titian in a picture priced for a mere song at a second hand shop, of which picture he quickly became the owner. But Italian law forbids the exportation of works of art, so being an artist, he lightly painted over the Titian an excellent portrait of Victor Emmanuel and easily passed it through the customs at the frontier.

Safe in Paris, he set to work with cleaning materials and the king of Italy soon came off. But he cleaned

attention has been given the most fundamental of all the factors—the men. Efficiency depends on close attention, imagination and the ability for quick adjustment. Unexpected and suddenly occurring complications demand instant decision without time for reflection, and herein the man under irritation becomes a source of danger to himself and to his fellow employes, for he is in a state where the element of danger results in an emotional wave which may produce a temporary motor paralysis or overthrow of reason.

Multitudes are working longer than their present condition justifies, and therefore beyond their capacity; and the need of the multitudes is the effort of the individual personally to use his intelligence to bring himself up to a higher standard of human efficiency.

THE SHOE.

Napoleon, probably the greatest military authority the world has produced, is quoted as stating that "An army travels on its belly," but modern military authorities have discovered that an army needs feet fully as much as food to be an efficient fighting machine.

The records show that over 30,000 German soldiers were incapacitated for duty during the first few weeks of the Franco-Prussian war on account of injuries to the feet; and exhortations of the feet figure as the cause of one-third of all exemptions from active service among young French soldiers during campaign.

Under date of February 5, 1914, the acting surgeon general, war department, Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

"Many examples might here be cited, but the following instance which occurred in the experience of the shoe board is sufficiently typical.

"In 1908, a battalion of United States Infantry took a practice march in shoes which the men had themselves selected. It marched eight miles, went into camp for 24 hours, and then returned by the same route to the post. The members of the board examined the feet of all the men of the battalion at the end of the first day and on their return. On the first day 30 per cent of the command were found to have severe foot injuries, some requiring hospital treatment."

The shoe board above referred to was a board of officers of the United States army detailed to locate the source of and remedy for foot troubles, which have been the bane of all armies since shoes have been worn. The army board went at the problem with a thoroughness never before practiced in any country by the military authorities. The feet of thousands of men were measured, photographed, and X-ray pictures of the bones were taken, in all sorts of positions and under all kinds of conditions. And after four years of such thorough investigation the board has reported its remedy—a perfect fitting shoe. Surely, a simple and fundamental solution—correct the cause and there can be no trouble.

Secretary of War Stimson accepted the report, and so important do the military authorities regard this matter that the shoe recommended is the only type which officers and enlisted men are permitted to wear with their uniforms.

More than 75 per cent of the people have trouble with their feet. "Their shoes don't hurt them, it's their feet"—this being one of those peculiar intellectual quibbles we are all guilty of when forced to admit a stupid standpoint.

The shoe is shrouded in all the prejudice, the tradition and the mist of antiquity, and is therefore a subject on which the majority are exceedingly opinionated and touchy. The very high heel was invented by the ancients. They distinguished their actors who represented gods and heroes by making them wear shoes with very high heels and thick soles. Of course, the women of short stature were not long in grasping the idea, and it quickly became fashionable.

In all industrial establishments the records show a steadily increasing percentage of accidents hour after hour until the noon rest. Then, beginning some below the noon maximum, the afternoon record advances progressively to the maximum for the day. Obviously lack of alertness due to exhaustion is responsible for this phenomenon. How much longer will these blood sacrifices be made to the god of fashion and convention? This is a condition not to be reached by legislation however wise, nor by safeguards however numerous—it can only be reached by individual intelligence and alertness, by education.

This is an age of industrial war. Nations are but a collection of individuals, and each individual is or should be an asset. By the certain action of the law of the survival of the fit only that nation most wisely developing its resources can survive. This being true, the subject of correctly fitted shoes becomes of paramount importance to any people who hope to win in the coming struggle for industrial supremacy.

The Titian so thoroughly that the old master disappeared as well and a third picture—the foundation of the series—came to light, a portrait of Garibaldi in the famous red shirt, circa 1860!

Antiquity of Geology. Authentic evidence has been found which carries geology back, as a human study, as far as the bronze age. Herr O. Merkl claims that he has discovered that fossils were intelligently collected at that remote period of European history. In a cinerary urn of that age, he has found two or three specimens of each of 58 species of fossil shells, with some of the modern Mediterranean shells for comparison. —Independent.

To Shell Pecans. The meats of pecan nuts may easily be removed if they are first placed in a pan and boiling water poured over them, says the Western Christian Advocate. Allow them to remain in the water for 20 or 30 minutes. When the nuts are cracked the meats come out without trouble and are usually whole.

The PLAYGROUND of EUROPE



AN ALPINE HAY-WAGON

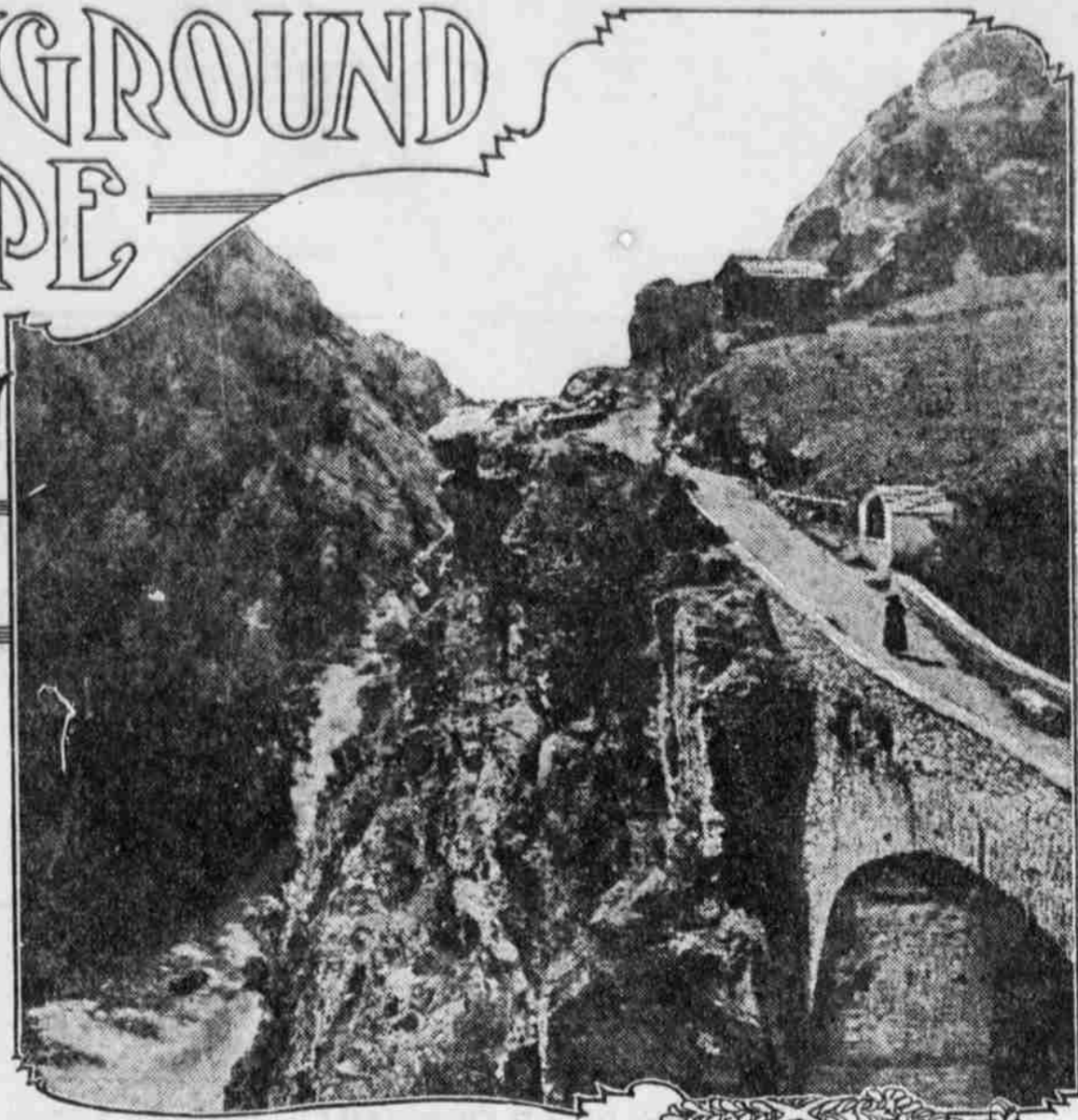
THE coming of spring in the High Alps is not often witnessed by the tourist; summer is in full swing before he arrives upon the scene. The climbers appear later still, and at least one crop of hay has been taken from the upper slopes and pastures before the season of the guides comes on and the snow is in good condition on the heights.

Though summer is already basking in the lower valleys, spring holds the heights for a long time yet. In a sense it never leaves them. Even in August traces of it linger sweetly against the edges of the snow-fields, and along the ever-sparkling pastures where the tree-line stops. When nature has grown snug and lazy among the dust and heat below, one has only to climb a thousand feet or two to recapture all the best brilliance of May and early June. The grass never seems to lose its vivid freshness, its emerald coloring; the larches still clap their little hands, so brightly gloved; the pines seem to have shaken off their snow only the day before. And water runs everywhere, pouring in countless rivulets to feed the bigger torrents down below. Spring never leaves the higher Alpine valleys. Her cave is somewhere just above the tree-line. She sings and dances there eternally.

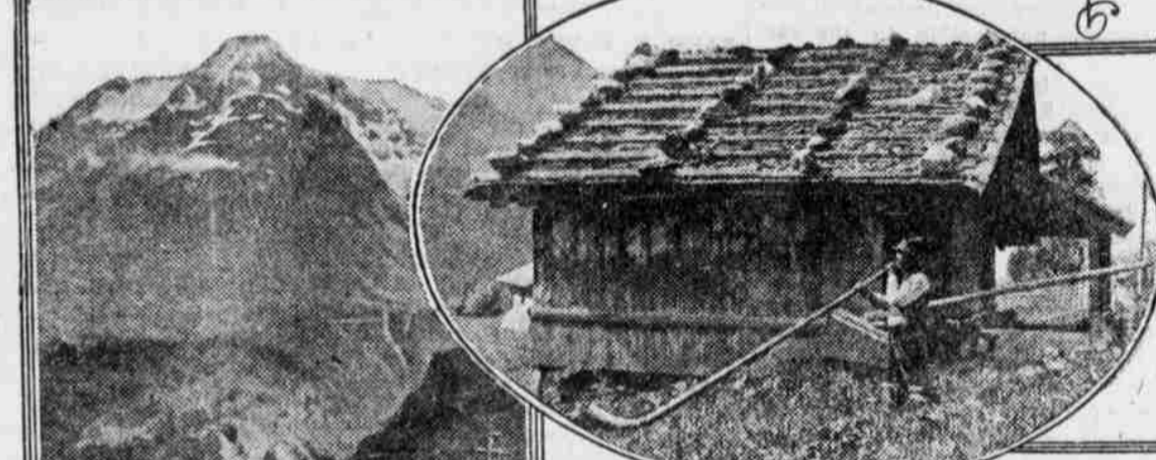
It is the habit more and more to sneer a little at Switzerland. She is a pretty, bourgeois state, the people unpretentious and rather stolid, a mere nation of hotelkeepers who exist to pick the tourists' pockets. She is played out, vulgarized, hopelessly commonplace. Switzerland has no atmosphere, no shading, no coloring but that of the chromograph order. The tourist agents "run" it. In this there lies a certain truth. Switzerland is a playground, and need not pretend to be anything else. There is little enough "atmosphere" for artistic effects, and the coloring is monotonous repetition of brilliant green meadows, blue forests, with white and black peaks that cut into azure skies without soft shading as in Scotland, Ireland and moister climates. And the people are bourgeois, unpicturesque and unimaginative; though, provided they keep good hotels at reasonable prices, there is not much fault to be found with them on that score. The fortunate can always go further afield to Dalmatia, Bosnia, the Caucasus if they will. The big world offers endless variety still to those who have the time and purse to measure it; but for the majority stricter conditions govern the selection of travel routes, and for these Switzerland must hold first place for many generations to come.

And there are few places where conditions are as sweet and clean and wholesome, as refreshing, stimulating and pure as a high Alpine valley, with its cozy, cheap hotels, in the early summer months. Their contribution to the health of Europe is no negligible quantity, even if they contribute to the deathroll, too. Compared to many a seaside resort, with its demoralizing influences of gambling, over-dressing, artificial gaieties, to say nothing of other undesirable elements such places favor and attract, these high Alpine valleys are in every way superior. But it must be added that one finds in places usually what one brings to them. A holiday becomes the reflection of the mind that seeks it, and ugliness and cheapness in the heart find ugliness and cheapness also in the atmosphere. Scenery is scenery, but the interpretation is of the mind. In the last generation the world has grown immeasurably more vulgar. Our fathers were happy in Switzerland; our children vote it dull, perhaps played out.

Changes have certainly come over it these last twenty years. The little inns, where pensions



THE BRIDGE OVER THE MATTER VISP AT STALDEN



LIFE ON THE TIVOLEAN UPPLANDS—THE VINTAGESETTLE IN THE DISTANCE

dancing every night. Many a hotel retains the services of a kind of major-domo, often apparently a mere guest, who organizes amusements for every night, gymkhanas, fancy-dress balls, theatricals and bridge drives. Instead of climbing boots and windproof clothing, people take out fancy-dress costumes. Motors, though still forbidden in certain cantons, as in the Valais, for instance, have added not a little to the revolution. The spirit of the age creeps even into the distant up valleys. Telephone bells ring side by side with the thunder of the avalanche. The vulgarization of Switzerland is no new thing, of course, but the deterioration proceeds faster and faster with every year.

In eastern Switzerland, and out toward the frontier between the Austrian Tyrol and Italy, there still lie wonderful, unspoiled corners known to some of us, and jealously guarded. I know inns somewhere between Bozen and Trient—be it whispered—where the old conditions hold bravely, and may hold still for another generation. They lie two days' good walking from any railway station, and another good day's going even from places that a daily diligence taps. They stand high above the world; luggage must go up on mules, and not overheavy luggage at that. Rooms cannot be ordered by telephone, and letters come at the most but once a day. There is neither tennis club nor dancing, no noisy gymkhanas, nor evening dress. They are haunted, wild and lovely still, and the people who go there go because they love the mountains. The mountains have not taken second place as yet. You need not take white gloves nor fancy-dress costumes, nor even pumps. But you may want a good old pair of "comfy" slippers to put on in the evening when your feet ache after ten hours' roaming among the grandest mountains known to central Europe. Long may they flourish—these simple mountain inns!

REPLACING RUTHLESSLY DESTROYED TIMBER



Three-Year-Old Catalpas Grown for Fence Posts on a Farm in Illinois.

Farmers of the central and eastern states are now seeing the need of replacing the timber lands that were so needlessly destroyed in order to secure more land for cultivation and as a method of securing money by cutting into lumber and other materials. Now this same timber is wanted to replace farm buildings and then in the building of fences.

Throughout the central west, good fence posts can only be had from lumber dealers, who sell cypress and cedar posts at prices almost beyond the reach of the small farm owner. Many are now planting timber for a future supply. In planting, many plant the catalpa. Others are planting Osage orange, but it is a slow growing tree and has the fault of growing crooked, with short trunks and over much top. The tree that gives the best results with little care after planting is the black locust. It does well on any soil, wet or dry. It is a quick grower and when planted thick, say six feet each way, the trees will grow tall with but little top, and will, at the end of five years, be ready for the first thinning out. At this time all stunted trees should be worked up, and from this time on, ground thus planted will furnish material for posts as each year more thinning must be done. In 15 years the trees will be large enough to make four posts to the cut and many of them will make three to five post cuts, with some round posts in the top. The black locust is also a fine tree for planting about the house and barn. When planted in the open it forms a beautiful tree, having a thick, heavy foliage, retaining its leaves throughout the summer, and in the early spring, has an abundance of sweet-smelling white flowers. When young, it is well protected by thorns, making it a tree that can be grown in a pasture or stock lot without being damaged by stock. Next to the black locust for quick returns is the white mulberry. With this tree on rich soil, only four to five years are required to grow them large enough for use, but they seldom make

over one post length to the tree, and should all be cut at the end of the seventh year, as they will soon replace themselves, from two to five shoots sprouting from the stump. If left to grow longer than seven years, they will commence putting out limbs near the ground, spoiling the growth already made. All land owners should plant some kinds of trees. There is always some waste land about the farm, some hillside or swamp that is not cultivated, which if planted to some kind of timber, would soon return a profit and would also improve the looks of the farm.

IRON SHIP HAS LONG LIFE

Remarkable Career of Ship So Constructed Has Convinced Builders of Its Merits.

The first iron ship in the world is still doing service, having been built in 1842 by the famous old firm of Laird Bros., who built the Confederate cruiser Alabama. It was used as a lightship for 57 years, and then, in 1899, converted into a wreck-watcher vessel. So successful was the wrought-iron hull in resisting the corrosive action of sea water, that the new battleship built for the Mersey Bar, at the entrance to Liverpool harbor, has its hull built of wrought iron instead of steel. The interior framing of the new vessel is of steel, but the hull plates are of iron.—Popular Mechanics.

seen in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Real Requirement. "I suppose," said the new saleswoman, "that you want a suit that will make you look attractive to your husband?" "Attractive to my husband!" echoed the shopper. "I should say not. He wouldn't know if I wore a suit ten years old. What I want is something that will make my next door neighbor turn a pink green with envy."

TRACING WORK OF DOCTORS

Remarkable Exhibition That Has Been Collected and Is Now on View in the City of London. A museum of medicine is now open to the public at Marylebone, says the London Mail. It contains priceless records of the attempts that have been made to cure human ailments from the earliest times. Probably it is one of the most interesting exhibitions in the world, but very few women will

be able to see it, as they will only be allowed in with an introduction from a medical man. The historical medical museum is full of wonders. Ancient apothecaries' shops are there, fitted exactly as they were in the middle ages. In one place is an alchemist, surrounded by alembics, retorts, and dim red lights. In another is a barber-surgeon showing just how men were bled in the olden days. Further on is a group of figures making up a cure for the plague. There are also specimens of prehistoric den-

istry. Gold was evidently used freely to improve awkward teeth, but there is no trace of a stopping for a decayed spot. The procedure seems to have been to lash the teeth together with a silk-like gold thread, and to wind it round and round all the teeth, until their binding was so strong that none of them could fall out without the consent of the others. The queen of Sheba's teeth are said to have been kept together by this means, but they must have come away in a solid black and gold mass, because they may be