

NO MORE HARDTACK

Army Bakers Sound Death Knell of Famous Food.

U. S. Soldiers No Longer Have to Break Their Teeth on "Cast Iron" Bread—Breadmakers Carry Outfit for Troops.

Vera Cruz, Mex.—Modern field organization has shattered another picturesque feature of war. Hardtack, which in every campaign story swapping contest has figured prominently as one of the privations which heroes must endure, is not used. No longer can it be the leading stage prop in sentimental romances of the sacrificing comrade who gave up his last crumb to a famished brother, or the dutiful son who used his last cake to write home to mother and went hungry for a week in consequence, or of profane O'Brien, who made a new vocal record when he broke an eye tooth on the durable army ration.

Fresh bread in big, soft rolls, as palatable as can be turned out by the most modern bakery, takes the place of the hardtack of other campaigns. It is all baked in the army ovens. Twenty-four hours after the troops landed in Mexico 6,000 pounds of bread had been baked and was being delivered, warm, to the different camps. Capt. E. S. Wheeler, who had charge of the field bakery, says that it is the most notable advance which has been made in army equipment in the last ten years.

Formerly an army in camp lived on hardtack for several months while the quartermaster's department was either erecting brick ovens and a bake shop or negotiating with some local baker for a bread supply. Now a real bakery is a part of the quartermaster's department of every division.

The bakery which went into operation over night in Mexico is turning out between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds of bread a day, which feeds some 10,000 soldiers and marines on shore duty. The equipment can be tripled in size and its capacity increased to 38,000 pounds daily. Four ovens are in use, while a full equipment for 12 ovens, enough for an entire army division, was brought on the transports.

There is no experimenting necessary to get the field bakery in working order. To the bakery crew conditions here are the same as they have been for months in the various army camps in the states. It will be the same from day to day, if the army is on the move.

A bakery crew consists of a captain and 65 men, enlisted as bakers. Captain Wheeler, who has charge of the field bakery at Vera Cruz is an artillery captain, detailed for four years in the quartermaster's department and assigned to the bakery.

Each oven is the nucleus of a separate unit in an army field bakery. One or twelve can be set up, each complete in itself. First is a sleeping tent for the crew working that particular oven. Next comes the mixing tent. In it are two mixing troughs, a corner for the sacks of flour, a bake table on which are scales for weighing the loaves and

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN THE JUNGLE



Colonel Roosevelt and a companion photographed in the wilds of South America during the remarkable exploring expedition recently ended.

another on which the pans are stacked. Next comes the oven. On the other side of the oven is the store tent. It is inclosed in an outer tent of mosquito netting and filled with racks of wire and steel which will hold 5,000 pounds of bread in orderly rows.

The oven was designed in 1911 by Capt. Lucien Holbrook and Sergt. Patrick Dunn. It is of iron and steel, fastened at the corners and edges by clamps. Tents, ovens and all equipment are collapsible and can be folded and packed into a single escort wagon. Twelve wagons will carry the bakery for 30,000 men, or 19,000 loaves.

War has not started and the army is not on the march. The bakery is turning out what is known as "issue" bread. It is different from "war" bread. Six loaves of "issue" bread are baked at one time. Four of the loaves consequently do not have any crust on their sides. What is known as "war" bread is baked in separate loaves, has crust all over and will keep longer.

There are other differences interesting to the housewife or baker. "Issue" bread has 2 1/4 pounds of dough to the loaf, rises five hours, is baked one hour and weighs two pounds when cooled. "War" bread weighs two pounds when cooled, is raised for eight hours, has more sugar and no lard in the dough, is baked for 1 1/2 hours and will keep for a considerable length of time.

At 6 p. m. the bakers start mixing their dough. Before noon the store tents are stocked with fresh bread. At daylight the next day the regimental commissary wagons are loaded with the supply to be taken to the camp. It is very different from the days of hardtack, which it is said by veterans, was as hard as the boxes in which it was shipped.

FAMOUS TRIO MEET AGAIN

Earl Grey, John Hays Hammond and Major Burnham Greet Each Other in San Francisco.

San Francisco.—There was a brief reunion here one day recently of three men who have become famous throughout the world. They were the British statesman, Earl Grey, John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer, and Maj. Fred H. Burnham, famous scout and soldier of fortune.

The three parted company last in Rhodesia in 1896. Then Earl Grey was the administrator of Rhodesia, Hammond was consulting engineer for



John Hays Hammond.

Cecil Rhodes and the Goldfield Consolidated Mines of South America, Major Burnham was a scout for Lord Roberts and he had just killed the noted Matabele outlaw, M'Limbo, frustrating a projected massacre of the British settlers.

Major Burnham, hearing that Earl Grey was in San Francisco, came to the city from Three Forks to meet him. He brought a little gold nugget that he has carried as a talisman through all his adventures in different parts of the world, and the treasurer of Lord Roberts wrote to him when he was invalided home. The report by Burnham to Earl Grey, the administrator, of the killing of M'Limbo is a noteworthy page in British history.

The three talked affectionately of the stirring South African times for half an hour.

MAN CALLS THIS FISHING

Nevada Ranch Owner Drains a Ditch and Catches Mountain Trout With His Hands.

San Francisco.—W. H. Davenport of the Western Pacific railway says: "I was back in Nevada recently, and a friend of mine who owns what he calls 'just a little ranch' of 9,000 acres asked me if I would like to fish for mountain trout. I said I would; it's my favorite sport.

"Come on," said he, and he took me to a stream across which he has built a dam for the purpose of irrigating his alfalfa.

"Instead of producing fish poles he suddenly turned on the water and let it run full force through the irrigating ditches for just a half minute. Then he turned it off, and, beckoning to me, led me to the irrigating ditch.

"By this time the water which he had let in had run out into the fields, and on the bottom of the ditch were about a hundred mountain trout left high and dry and flapping about at a great rate.

"My friend gathered about twenty into a basket and threw the rest back alive into the stream. We had the ones he caught for supper, and they were delicious."

"Movies" Make Church People Gasp. Chicago.—Members of the Joyce Methodist church gasped when "movies" showing murders and other acts of violence with no connecting link were exhibited. Alderman Pretzel later explained the pictures were the "cutouts" made by the censors, but he had forgotten to announce to the audience what the films were.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Washington Explorer Finds Strange Cave Men

WASHINGTON.—Caves hewn in the solid rocks of sugarloaf mountains, sometimes to the depth of 150 feet, large enough to hold from 1,500 to 2,000 people. Men who think nothing of running 40 and 50 miles a day without taking a drink of water.

People who never set eyes on fruits or vegetables. Towns of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, in which there is not a building, the people living in holes in the earth. A land of no shadows between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. A nation in which women are never seen.

These are some of the wonders described by Frank Edward Johnson, the explorer and lecturer and contributing editor of the National Geographic Magazine, who arrived in Washington after an absence of almost two years, spent among the troglodyte tribes of southern Tunisia. Mr. Johnson gave out his first interview since his return to the United States, after reporting to the National Geographic society in Washington.

While in Tunisia Mr. Johnson conducted extensive researches among the buried Roman cities, and traced the old Roman highways, which have been hidden for centuries by the shifting sands of the Sahara. He succeeded in following for 300 miles the route of the road that was built from Carthage to Leptis Magna and to Alexandria nearly two thousand years ago.

"On the trip just concluded," said Mr. Johnson, "I came into a more intimate contact with the innermost lives of the peoples of the extreme southern Tunisia than ever before, and I had an unequalled opportunity to study them at closer range than any foreigner has ever enjoyed. There are probably more than one hundred thousand of these people in a section hitherto supposed to be almost uninhabitable. They are pursuing an exceedingly primitive life.

"All the troglodyte strongholds are difficult of approach. Their warriors could see the enemy approaching for many miles, unless they came by night, and then the zigzag path that led up to the great walls, worn smooth by centuries of hard use, with a surface like polished marble, was too dangerous, for a stumble meant sudden death on the rocks hundreds of feet below. It is difficult even for the mountain goats born and bred there."

Capital Folk Scramble for Rent-Free Houses

THERE'S a scramble on among several hundred Washingtonians for rent-free houses during the summer months in the city's most exclusive residential districts. Few people outside the capital realize that there are in this city scores of beautiful and costly homes which are turned over to caretakers, sometimes without rent, and with coal, gas and electric light bills paid. On some occasions, even, caretakers are paid a nominal sum to live in the houses.

Now is the season when these caretakers are the busiest. Those who have had these positions in the past are the most active and they besiege almost daily the various real estate offices in the city. For this business is one of the hardest for real estate men to look after. In the first place they must be able to judge character "on the jump" and be able to pick men and women who would be capable and honest. Then after selecting the names of applicants the agents have to investigate their standing and trustworthiness. In the selection of the tenants widows almost always have first choice. A good widow with children is always regarded as the best caretaker.

While the occupation of caretaker grew up originally when Washingtonians left the city for the summer it has extended to another branch now—that of furnished houses for sale or rent. For instance, if a public official who has lived here several years suddenly becomes a "lame duck" and moves "back to the farm" his Washington home is for sale. Often it is difficult to sell the place immediately or even to rent it. As a result a caretaker is selected. This party is given possession of the house, but is required to keep it in tip-top condition and to show it to prospective buyers.

Uncle Sam Needs Rifle Ranges for Civilians

WITH the probability that citizen soldiery may be called to national service, the national board for promotion of rifle practice of the war department has issued a statement emphasizing the need of rifle ranges for practice, which has been made possible by the present congress in providing for the free distribution of rifles and ammunition to civilian rifle clubs and school cadets.

"Again we are faced with the possibility of sending untrained youths from their homes to the battlefield," the statement says. "Recruits can be taught to march, drill, and take care of themselves in the field in a comparatively short period, but such is not the case with the care and effective use of the service arm. A long step in the right direction was taken by the present congress when it enacted a law, through a paragraph in the army appropriation bill, authority for the war department to issue rifles and ammunition free to certain civilians.

"It is a fundamental principle of national defense that citizens should be trained in the use of the service arm. Rifle instruction is the keynote of national defense of Switzerland. If we were to train our citizens in the same proportion as that small republic, we would have about 3,000,000 trained civilian expert riflemen.

"A serious handicap to the proper development of this movement is the lack of rifle ranges. With the growth of cities and the increasing value of land generally rifle ranges have been swept away. Therefore, unless the issue of rifles and ammunition is followed by the construction of ranges where civilians can practise such issue will not accomplish the results desired by the government."

Varied Lot of Plants Grown by the Government

IN CONNECTION with its investigations, the Smithsonian institution undertook some years ago the collecting of a series of cactuses. Not only herbarium specimens, but many examples of living plants were secured.

The problem of the care of these living plants while under observation was solved through the co-operation of the department of agriculture, which assigned special greenhouses No. 7, at Fourteenth and B streets northwest, for housing them. Today a veritable desert flourishes in it, filled with all kinds of strange desert plants, especially cactuses from North and South America, of which there are perhaps in the neighborhood of five thousand specimens.

The collection has much to attract the ordinary visitor. No such collection in Europe has so many unique and rare species. Each pot contains a label which gives the key number to record books giving the history of each plant. The collection contains about twenty-five species of the night-blooming cereus, several plants of the so-called bishop's cap, and some striking specimens of Turk's head cactus.

The photographer of the National museum makes photographs of the flowering plants when any special features are to be noted, thousands of these cuttings being distributed by the department to the various botanical institutions throughout the world.

The collection is directly under the charge of E. M. Byrnes, superintendent of gardens and grounds.

HOW WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"My left side pained me so for several years that I expected to have to undergo an operation, but the first bottle I took of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of the pains in my side and I continued its use until I became regular and free from pains. I had asked several doctors if there was anything I could take to help me and they said there was nothing that they knew of. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."



—Mrs. C. H. GRAY, 7305 Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hanover, Pa.—"I suffered from female trouble and the pains were so bad at times that I could not sit down. The doctor advised a severe operation but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it. What joy and happiness it is to be well once more. I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Compound."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 196 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.

If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



Uninfluential Quantity. "Do you approve of taking the word 'obey' out of the marriage ceremony?" "No," replied Miss Cayenne. "Let it remain. Nobody is going to keep bringing up a marriage ceremony and quoting from it as if it were a party platform."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

A girl may work hard to obtain a husband, but that doesn't necessarily indicate that she will take in washing and scrubbing in order to support him.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES. Allen's Foot-Powder, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, Tender, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes dancing a delight. Sold every where. Don't accept any substitute. For FRESH sample, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Contrary Discipline. "Whew, that was a roast you got this morning from the boss!" "Yes, what I call a raw deal."

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

The Source of Uric Acid

Eating too much is a common habit that does a lot of harm. Meat, especially, forms uric acid and the constant filtering of acid-laden blood weakens the kidneys. Uric acid causes rheumatic and nervous trouble, weakens the eyes, forms gravel and leads to dropsy and Bright's disease. Kidney weakness gives early warnings, however, such as lumbago and urinary disorders and can be stopped by prompt treatment. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the best recommended and most widely used kidney remedy.

A Nebraska Case. "For five years my health was all run down and I dropped away to a mere shadow," says Mrs. Martha Woods, of 102 1/2 11th St., Omaha. "I was awfully weak and had terrible pains throughout my body. Mornings I felt all tired out and my ankles and feet swelled. My bladder was inflamed and I was laid up in bed for fourteen weeks. Four or five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and for five years I haven't had one sign of the old trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Women in Political Murder

Members of Fair Sex Seldom Figure as Assassins in World of Politics—Mme. Caillaux's Crime.

London.—In the history of politics there is no parallel to the Paris tragedy which has resulted in the death of M. Calmette, who was shot by the wife of M. Caillaux, the minister of finance, who sought to avenge her husband's honor, says London Tit-Bits.

Women, happily, figure little in political murders, although about three years ago an attempt was made by a

stirred since the Breton heroine, Charlotte Corday, stabbed that monster of the revolution, Marat, in his bath. But the modern history of Russian revolutionaries provides some equally remarkable stories of heroines of the people who have taken upon themselves the task of killing those whom they considered the enemies of progress and liberty.

The most recent case was that of Zinaida Konoplannikova, a Russian school mistress, who on August 13, 1906, shot dead Major General Min, commander of the famous regiment of the Semenoff guards, at Peterhof railway station. She was arrested on the spot and ultimately condemned to death by hanging, this being the first death sentence passed on a woman since the execution of Sophie Perovskaya, who was practically the chief organizer of the nihilist conspiracy which resulted in Czar Alexander II being blown to pieces on his way to the military riding school in St. Petersburg on March 1, 1881.

This female assassin was only twenty-seven years of age at the time of her execution, but even she was six years older than Marie Spiridonova, who, fired with the wrongs of the Russian peasant, shot the brutal Governor Dujonovskiy. Horrible tortures were inflicted upon her in order to force her to confess the names of her accomplices and ultimately she was tried by court-martial behind closed doors and sent to Siberia a physical wreck.

\$2,000 Wallet Returned. New York.—A wallet containing \$2,000, lost by a Colorado miner, was returned intact to its owner after dancers in a Coney Island "tango palace" had kicked it around for an hour.

Take Fifty Needles From Girl's Body. Boston.—Dr. Harry H. Germann removed 50 needles from the body of Miss Marion Gibbs, twenty, who declared she swallowed them to produce suffering. Her mental condition is being investigated.

Shot Self to Avoid Going to School. Danville, Ill.—Dale Delaney, twelve, shot himself in the leg with a revolver to keep from going to school.



Mme. Caillaux.

woman of Los Angeles, Cal., to shoot a congressman who she considered had insulted her husband, who was ill, by making disparaging remarks about him in public. Fortunately, the wound inflicted proved but a slight one and the woman escaped with a short term of imprisonment. France, perhaps, has not been so