

PAINTS GERMANY STILL HOPEFUL

British Observer Says People's Faith in the Cause Strong as Ever.

HATE FOR BRITAIN GROWS

Peace Desired, But It Must Be on Terms Dictated by Teutons—Confidence in Official Management Is Still Absolute.

London.—The Times publishes the following account of the true condition of Germany "from an unimpeachable source." The article is based on the experience of an observer who recently reached Switzerland, after having lived in Germany and enjoyed special facilities for observation from the beginning of the war. He says:

"The press of German Switzerland, from which my first impressions of the outer world were derived, certainly tells the impartial truth in sufficient degree to save its readers from sharing German illusions. What more can be asked of a neutral press?"

"Scarcely less astonishing than the discovery that the position of the allies is not what Germans believe it to be is the mistaken conception prevalent in some allied countries of the real condition of Germany and of the state of mind of the German people.

"Unless I am entirely mistaken—and my experience of life in Germany has been continuous—no essential change in public feeling has taken place among the German masses since the beginning of the war; or, if there has been a change it has not been in the direction of discouragement. The utmost which ordinary Germans can be got to say is that it is high time that peace were made, but they mean, of course, a German peace, one which shall consolidate and correspond to German victories. They not only feel that they are victorious, but they are firmly persuaded that they cannot be beaten.

"It must not be supposed that the German people have an uneasy conscience. The imperial chancellor's declaration to the reichstag at the beginning of the war that Germany was 'doing wrong' in invading Belgium was never taken as a confession of guilt. His phrase that 'necessity knows no law' meant and still means to Germans that Germany found herself in a condition of what is called *Notwehr*—that is to say, of legitimate self-defense.

"Surrounded by a ring of jealous enemies who had conspired to assault and crush her, they claimed that their only chance was in breaking through the ring by all possible means and of 'indicating by the sword her right to free existence.'

"At first it was thought that the war would be short and triumphant. Confidence in the army and in its chiefs was boundless. Illustrated papers represented the spirit of Bismarck as brooding over Paris and pointing the way to a repetition of the mighty deeds of 1870 and 1871. The battle of the Marne was taken as a proof that the task might be longer and harder than had at first been supposed, but all talk of a German reverse was checked by the explanation that, on the Marne, the German armies had merely stayed their advance for a time, in order to take up positions carefully selected 15 years earlier by the foresight of the German staff.

"As time went on the conviction grew and deepened that Germany was fighting for her very existence. Though obliged by the necessities of the situation to attack, the view constantly inculcated upon the people was that Germany was and is on the defensive.

"Gradually the bitterness of feeling toward England increased. It is now intense. The Germans had been hopeful that in the event of a European war, England would at least be neutral. Some even dreamed that England might be on their side. They never imagined that she would declare war upon them.

"Now nothing short of thorough military defeat will convince the German people that they can be beaten. Other-

wise there will be no peace except on Germany's own terms. The people are prepared to suffer, much as they may dislike the inconvenience to which the war has put them. This is particularly true of states like Bavaria, where I spent some time before leaving the country.

"If the Bavarians could be given a smashing blow there might be a rapid end of the war, but they are now as persuaded as they were at the beginning that their generals and their soldiers cannot be defeated. Even a Prussian defeat would not make much impression in Bavaria unless the Bavarian armies were defeated at the same time.

"Popular confidence in official management and in the official accounts of things is still absolute."

ENDS HIKE OF 10,000 MILES

Young Prohibition Lecturer Joins Expedition in Chase of Villa Bandits.

St. Paul, Minn.—One of the interesting figures at the recent Prohibition convention here was Laurence P. McGahan.



Gahan, twenty-two years old, and a Prohibition lecturer. McGahan arrived here after a "hike" of 10,000 miles. The young hiker was plodding along a road 32 miles north of Columbus, N. M., when he learned of the raid on that town by Villa and his bandits. He joined a sheriff's posse and a detachment of the state militia scouting for Villa. He accompanied the punitive force far into the Mexican desert and later returned with them. "A type of bush growing on the desert in Mexico," he says, "resembles a horse and rider, and several times we were deluded into believing we had sighted the bandit chief. Even the sheriff shot at a bush which he thought was a Villa bandit." McGahan wore out six pairs of shoes on his walking trip.

IRISH EVEN TO MINUTES

Dialike of British Orders by the Hibernian Shown in Daylight Service.

London.—An instance of the grudging hesitation with which the irreconcilable Irishman obeys any regulation of the disliked Saxon is given by a writer in the Daily Chronicle.

Soon after the daylight saving bill under which the clocks of the United Kingdom were put forward an hour went into effect an Englishwoman living in Tipperary found her gardener in a gloomy mood. She asked him whether he had put his clock "on."

The gardener evaded the question, evidently preferring to talk about the roses. The mistress protested, and finally pressed the question and made the man face her.

"Yes, my lady," said the patriot at last. "I did. I put it on half an hour."

DESCRIBES LONG TRIP BY SLEDGE

Prof. Tanquary Tells of Hardships to MacMillan Party in Arctic.

CROCKER LAND IS A MIRAGE

One Hundred Dogs Used in 1,300 Mile Journey Across Melville Bay to Holstenborg—Long Wait for Relief Ship.

New York.—Bronzed by the exposure to wind and weather, but otherwise bearing no signs of his three years' stay in the Arctic as a member of the Crocker Land expedition under the leadership of Donald B. MacMillan, Prof. Maurice C. Tanquary, who recently returned to New York told of his trip from Etah by dog team and of the work of the expedition.

Professor Tanquary expressed the satisfaction of the members of the expedition at the success which had attended them. While Crocker Land, he said, is doubtless a myth, the mirages in that vicinity were of such brilliancy that they deceived completely those who were in search of land and it was necessary to see them disappear by approaching them to know that land did not exist.

"By arrangements which were made when we were landed at Etah," said Professor Tanquary, "we were to pursue our work for two years, when a relief ship was to come for us.

Long Wait for Relief Ship.

"We were all waiting in Etah, our headquarters, for the relief ship which was to come for us in 1915. When August passed and no ship arrived we gave up all hope of being brought out that year. We found out later that the George B. Cluett, which had been sent out for us, had been forced to stop at North Star bay, about one hundred and fifty miles south of Etah, because her propeller shaft had broken. Dr. Edmund O. Hovey of the museum was on the Cluett, and he arranged with Mr. Peter Freuchen, who has charge of the Danish explorer base at North Star bay, to take him to Etah in a motor boat.

"On the morning of September 15 when the motor boat arrived in Etah, Mr. MacMillan had gone south along the shore to hunt walrus and Doctor Hunt had gone on a long trip north after caribou. As it was imperative that we start at once if we wanted to get away before the ice shut us in those of us who were at Etah got our supplies aboard the motor boat as quickly as possible, leaving Mr. MacMillan and Doctor Hunt to look after things at Etah or join us later if they wished.

"We reached North Star bay and the Cluett on September 17, but could not start from there on account of a storm which held us two days.

"When we finally did start in the Cluett the ice at Cape York was so bad that we could not put through and anchored in an extremely precarious position under the shadow of a tall cliff at the entrance to Parker Snow bay. The captain made several attempts to continue south through the ice, but we had to take refuge in Parker Snow bay and the ship was finally led in there on October 1.

Start on Long Trip.

"Both Mr. MacMillan and Doctor Hunt visited us there, coming down from Etah by sleds, and it was determined that four of us were to attempt the trip by sled across Melville bay and along the coast of Danish Greenland to Holstenborg, a distance of about 1,300 miles, where we could get the first ship out for Copenhagen. The Cluett was so crippled that it could not make the trip north to Etah.

"We finally decided to take eight sledges, drawn by nearly one hundred dogs, and the party was to be composed of Doctor Hovey, Mr. Allen, Ensign Green and myself. We left Parker Snow bay on January 16 and made Cape York the first day.

"On March 3 we reached Umanik. There we met the high priest of Greenland, Knud Balle, who was just starting south to his home at Egedesminde and who volunteered to guide us. We reached Egedesminde on March 21 and were taken into Mr. Balle's home as his guests. It was decided that we should remain there until the annual Danish mail left to catch the boat at Holstenborg.

"When the time came to leave it was not deemed advisable to have all three of us make the trip out. We saw that it was possible to get one man through and it was decided that I should come.

"I reached Copenhagen on May 20. When I got in touch by cable with the National museum I was advised to make arrangements for a relief ship to go to Etah and bring out the other members of the party and the specimens which we had collected. I finally succeeded in chartering the Denmark, a small steamship, powerfully built for ice work. They will get the other members of the expedition late in the summer."

Kills 2,000 Squirrels.

Baker, Ore.—The champion single handed squirrel killer of eastern Oregon and possibly a larger territory may be the title claimed by E. C. McConnell, living in the Beaver Creek section. He reports that within the last week he killed 2,000 of the grain-eaters.

POULTRY



PIGEONS SELECT OWN MATES

Breeders Should Be Selected With Definite Object—Inbreeding Is Not Desirable.

Pigeons usually mate in pairs and remain constant through life, although the mating may be changed if desired. Unmated pigeons, especially males in the loft, are a source of much trouble, and usually prevent



Splendid Breeding Pair.

profitable results. Pigeons are usually mated at from five to nine months of age. There are two methods of mating, natural and forced. Under natural mating the pigeons usually are allowed to select their own mates, which is indicated by the male billing and driving the female. Experienced breeders, however, are occasionally deceived by their actions in selecting sex. In forced mating, as in natural mating, the breeders should be selected with a definite object, using males strong in points in which the females are weak. It is sometimes advisable to break up the mating between old pigeons and young birds, although these pairs often give good results. Where matings produce undesirable qualities, it is necessary to remate or cull out the flock. Continued close inbreeding is not desirable and many try to avoid any inbreeding. Where pigeons are banded, the female on one foot and the male on the other, it is fairly easy to regulate inbreeding.

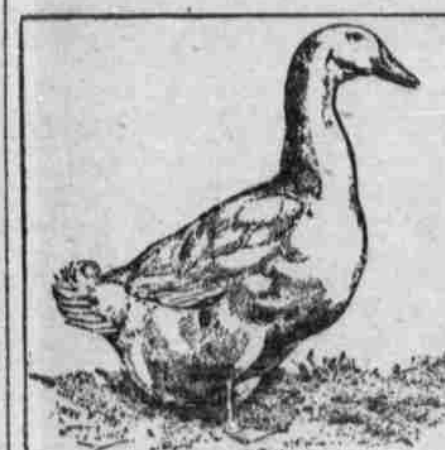
MOST POPULAR MARKET DUCK

Pekin Is Favored for Marketing While Indian Runner Takes Lead for Egg Production.

Duck raising is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business.

For market purposes alone the Pekin duck is popular. For eggs the Indian Runner takes the lead.

Ducks are never troubled with lice, neither do they have cholera or roup.



Pekin Duck.

They lay a large egg. These eggs have a very fine flavor.

You will find the eggs not as fertile if you let the ducks grow thin.

Give the ducklings plenty of air and stuff them with feed. Sprinkle sand over their feed as this will be a sure way of them getting as much as they need.

Watch that the ducks have suitable attention and regular feed. A few well cared for pays better than too many that are slighted.

CHICKS RELISH GREEN FEED

Fresh Vegetables Should Be Supplied to Youngsters—Composition of Good Mash.

The little chicks must be supplied with a quantity of green feed or fresh vegetables after they are a few days old. A good rule would be to have one-third of the ration green feed, one-third cracked grains and one-third mash.

Ground oats, bran and middlings in equal parts, make a very good mash for chicks. There is nothing magic or medicinal about the prepared chick feeds.

Chicks that become injured, and especially if in a manner to become bloody, should be promptly removed from the brooder. Chicks are strongly cannibalistic if once started, and will quickly tear to pieces an injured chick if they once get a taste of the blood. Smear tar over any injured or bleeding spots.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Mysterious "Cit" Helped Recruiting in Capital

WASHINGTON.—Hidden under an immaculate Palm Beach suit, and usually leaning against a tree in front of the Pennsylvania avenue recruiting station, is what the recruiting officers of the District National Guard regard as the most dangerous germ of preparedness to be found within a day's journey in the District. Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts and Col. Robert N. Thompson of the Navy league are rank amateurs compared to him—according to accounts.

Everybody and everything that brushes up against him becomes inoculated with the fever to enlist—or to make others enlist. For several days the figure in the Palm Beach suit was noted by the officers of the recruiting station. He appeared to be taking things easy in a very calm and deliberate way. He looked like a prosperous business man.

Every afternoon he would appear and remain standing against the tree or talking quietly to groups of men in front of the station. After a talk with him a man usually walked into the station and enlisted!

One afternoon an ex-volunteer officer passed the station, saw the "germ" and shook it warmly by the hand. Then the volunteer came into the station.

"What rank does Marshall hold?" he asked, pointing to the "germ." And then it came out. The man is Creighton E. Marshall, officially known in the records of his country as a sergeant in Troop K, First United States volunteer cavalry, from May, 1898, to October, 1898. Unofficially he's "Crate" Marshall, ex-Rough Rider, comrade and friend of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Capt. Bucky O'Neill, and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, among the first three men killed in the Spanish-American war.

Privately, Marshall is custodian of the presses at the bureau of engraving and printing. He is a preparedness expert, who believes in every man doing his bit and doing it up to the hilt. Marshall wears glasses because of the bit he did in Cuba. He wasn't expected to survive the Cuban episode—but he pulled through.

Arlington Woods Very Popular With the Crows

M. R. KALMBACK of the biological survey has studied the crow for several years, and thoroughly familiarized himself with its habits and is interested in every newly discovered crow roost.

He avers that the assembling of thousands of crows for the purpose of roosting, usually close to some large city, presents one of the most curious and remarkable phenomena occurring in the bird kingdom.

Mr. Kalmback has ascertained that there are several fair-sized crow roosts in the vicinity of Washington. A roost at Arlington held, during the most crowded period of its existence, fully 200,000 crows. In fact, A. H. Howell of the biological survey alleges that during the winter of 1910-11 the Arlington roost was occupied by 270,000 birds and that at least 100 crows flew to roost each second during "the height of the influx."

This would mean that 6,000 crows entered the roost in a minute's time, and a period of 45 minutes was generally consumed before all had returned from their day's forage. This estimate proves that approximately 270,000 actually made the Arlington roost a headquarters for the season.

The Woodbridge roost, near Langdon, D. C., was used by crows for some time, but the birds found another roost more to their liking. The successor was the one on which Mr. Kalmback made observations. He noted four lines of these birds coming to this roost and estimated that probably 1,800 or 1,900 flew in each line, which would total something in the neighborhood of 7,500 crows when strays and belated members were taken into consideration.

A few months later the crows deserted this roost and returned to the Woodbridge roost, where other crows joined the original settlers, the whole population amounting to 30,000.

Counting these birds would be very confusing to a novice. Ornithologists are familiar with two methods by means of which they are able to count large numbers. By one method the birds are counted in the evening as they fly toward the roost in distinct lines, and, as a rule, there are anywhere from three to six air paths chosen. The other method is to wait until all the birds have congregated for the night and then to choose a limited area of the roost, count the birds gathered there and estimate from this the approximate total.

How Army Medical School Fights a Silent Foo

UNPRETENTIOUS and unheralded, yet one of the biggest tasks of the militia mobilization, has been going on at the Army Medical school, at 721 Thirteenth street northwest, where the vaccine for the prevention of various diseases is being prepared.

A force of 20 men, members of the United States army medical corps, headed by Capt. M. A. Reasoner, has been working day and night on one floor of the building, preparing the enormous amount of vaccine which the 100,000 troops of the militia require since being mobilized.

An idea of the tremendous work is gained by the fact that in ordinary times this same force makes the vaccine for the army and navy and the forest service, and furnishes it to numerous other organizations besides. Since the mobilization this force, in addition to the supplies for the services mentioned, has been furnishing the vaccines for the militia troops also.

Each of the soldiers in this army must receive three inoculations of antityphoid vaccine, and in other cases, inoculations for other diseases are made. All the tremendous quantity of this vaccine has been furnished by this little army of 20 men, scarcely a sergeant's section in the terms of army organization. While the big men get the troops ready for service and have their names carried in the papers daily with suitable praise for their efforts, this little force, working with silent efficiency, is safeguarding the lives of the soldiers whom the big men are organizing.

Washington's Great Walnut Tree Is Victim of War

WASHINGTON had a wonderful walnut tree. It stood near the American university, and has been noted ever since this country was known to the whites. About the time that William the Conqueror invaded England, midway of the eleventh century, a splendid walnut sapling began to run its head toward heaven, near what was later to become the city of Washington.

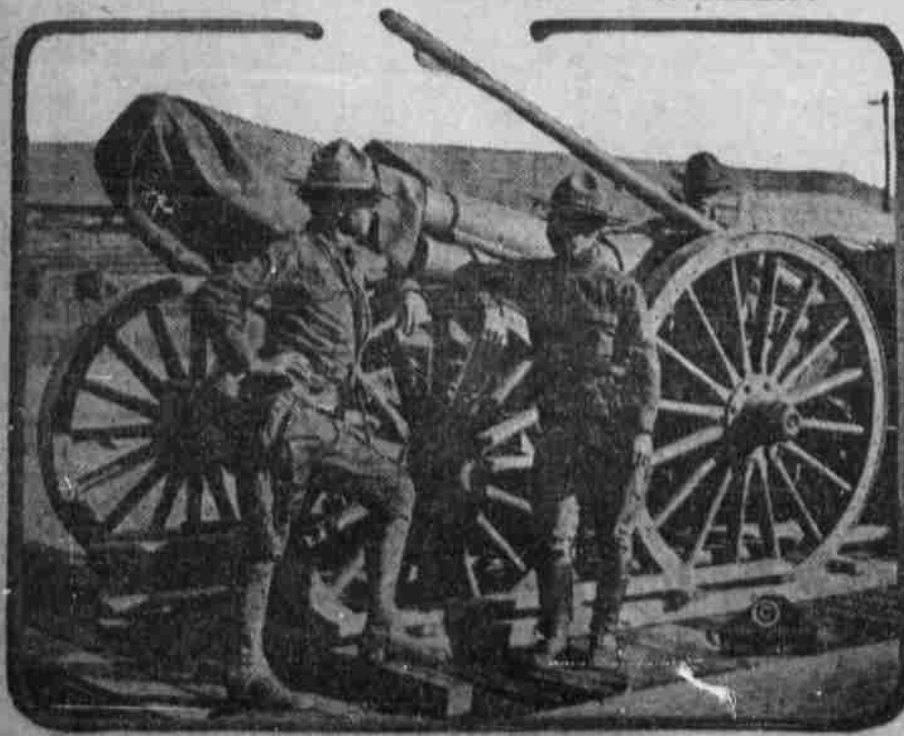
In the times that followed William, while a disorderly group of islands were being welded into a Great Britain, this same tree developed with almost infinite slowness into a forest giant. A few weeks ago the Tunlaw walnut, after 900 years of life, was felled to help satisfy the war-time needs of that Great Britain if so far antedated.

England must have walnut wood of the finest to manufacture rifle stocks. Having ransacked her own possessions, she has turned to America for the only timber suited to such a manufacture. So the huge tree, a floral Methusalem, that stood on the tract bounded by the Tunlaw ridge and Loughborough roads, has been sold to a British agent for \$120, lowered to earth, lopped of its branches, and freighted to Baltimore for transportation abroad.

The Tunlaw walnut was famed as the largest hardwood tree in this section of the country. It was 125 feet high, 21 feet in circumference, and had a bough spread of 150 feet.

The word "Tunlaw" is walnut spelled backward, and it is said that General Grant and Sherman were fond of visiting the estate upon which the walnut tree stood, now what is now known as the American university, and that they suggested the name.

LONG TOMS OF THE FIFTH ARTILLERY



One of the 4.7-inch guns (Long Toms) of Company E, Fifth United States artillery, on a flat car at El Paso.