

ATLANTIC CITY SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE



This photograph of Atlantic City, taken from one of the aeroplanes of the aviation section of the New York naval militia, shows the winding inlet, the yacht pier and the baseball grounds at the popular seaside resort.

FAMOUS CRITIC MORAH'T THINKS GERMANS SAFE

Sees No Danger to Central Powers in Allies' Joint Offensive.

STILL HOLD THE INITIATIVE

"Big Push" of English and French Not a Success, Morah't Declares—Russians Have No Definite Plan—Offensive Against Verdun Is Unimpaired.

Berlin.—The Berlin "Tageblatt" publishes a long review of the latest developments of the war by Maj. Ernest Morah't, the most famous German military critic.

In part he says: "Our enemies are jubilant over their offensive. For the first time, after many failures, they have succeeded in reaching a certain unity of action, but it is an open question whether the British did not start their attempt at an advance too early and the Russians too late.

"In the East our defense also is as powerful as ever. The Russian offensive has not changed the strategic situation and it will, in my estimation, not succeed, because it is aimless.

"We are told in dispatches from Petrograd that Lemberg is to be reconquered to re-establish the prestige of the Russian armies, but the events of the last two months show plainly the general staff of the czar had no definite plan when the Generals Brusiloff and Kuropatkin received orders to strike.

"The military expert of Budapest 'Lloyd' sized up the Russian operations properly when he remarked last week:

"The colossus mechanically starts to move, but the Russian general staff does not know which direction it will take. That is left to fate. If the steam roller seems to advance in the direction of Kovel the Russian strategists announce that they intend to capture this important railroad center, but as soon as they find their way barred they decide that Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, really is the object of their efforts."

"There is no doubt that the Russian offensive was principally undertaken to bring relief to the French and Italians and to influence Roumania. The hope of the allies to bring the Roumanian army to their side will again be disappointed, however, because the comparatively unimportant successes of General Brusiloff have made but little impression on the government in Bucharest.

"The Italians have at least temporarily been saved by the Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian front in eastern Galicia and the Bukovina. The Austrians were compelled to withdraw troops from the Italian front, to give up their victorious ad-

vance between the Adige and the Brenta and to fall back against their own frontier, but Count Cadorna knows very well that the sledge hammer blows against his forces will be renewed as soon as the Russian offensive stops.

"Big Push" Not Success.

"The 'big push' of the English and French on the Western front has not proved the success our enemies expected it to be. Although the battles on both sides of the Somme continue there is now but little danger that the allies will break through our front. We hold the numerically superior forces of the enemy and give them a chance to bleed themselves to death in vain attacks.

"The small gains made by the British and French troops have been very costly and we may well doubt whether the allies are willing to continue their terrible sacrifices indefinitely.

"The French have done the lion's share of the work in Picardy. They attacked with the greatest bravery, as they did in the Champagne a year ago, but the small strip of territory won by them is nowhere more than four and a half miles wide and they did not succeed in reaching Peronne.

In their daily official reports they have far more to say about the German counter-blows than about their own attacks. They are already showing signs of exhaustion and looking anxiously toward their British allies, who have been plainly told by the 'Echo de Paris' and other French papers that they will have to get a move on, to use a slang expression.

"Many of the French papers, with the consent of the censor, angrily

comment on the fact that the British are lagging behind and have accomplished but little along their section of the battle front between the Aene and the Somme. To refute this reproach the English mysteriously hint that their main blow would be struck at another point. This may be true, but we await further developments calmly. The result of the battles fought since the first of July has convinced us that the numerically enormous British army is not able to drive us back to the Rhine.

"In the meantime our offensive against Verdun continues unimpaired. We are well able to beat back the desperate counter-attacks of the French before the fortress and to advance nearer our goal, step by step.

"The neutral press discusses the possible consequences of the fall of Verdun. We cannot join this debate, but we know that the German general staff, trained in the spirit of Moltke, does not make large sacrifices to gain a temporary success of doubtful value, but always looks far ahead.

"The Russian offensive proves more durable than anybody expected. After a pause on the southeastern front it has started anew and at the same time General Kuropatkin began tremendous attacks against the lines of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Prince Leopold of Bavaria in the North. Bitter battles were fought between Riga and Dyvinsk along the Shtchara, on both sides of the Baranowitch railroad and along the Oginski canal, but everywhere our troops victoriously repelled the onslaught of the enemy.

"Further south, in Volhynia, General von Linsingen has been compelled to fall back across the Stokhod river; west of Lutsk, the Russians have crossed the Galician border at Brody, the army of General von Bothmer had to retire from the Strypa to the Koropiec, the Russians have advanced a little west of Kolomen and south of the Pruth the Austro-Hungarian front has been pushed back to the Carpathians.

"The successes of the Russians are of little practical value, because our front has nowhere been broken. In the Bukowina General von Pflanzer-Baltin faced Russian forces which were numerically six times stronger than his. For a time his army was in a dangerous position and threatened with annihilation, but he skillfully withdrew toward the Carpathians, inflicting heavy losses upon the Russians in regular actions. His lines remained intact and he was able to start a counter-attack as soon as he received re-enforcements.

"How long the Russians will be able to continue their offensive cannot be estimated. Grand Duke Nicholas again dominates the Russian general staff and has given orders that the Austro-German lines must be broken regardless of the cost. The present Russian strategical methods are exactly the same as during the first year of the war. The Russians will continue their onslaughts until exhaustion stops them. They may reach the wall of the Carpathians, but there they will surely dash themselves to pieces."

WOMAN WANTS TO BE GUIDE

Miss Dew Knows All About Parts of Mexico and Seeks Enlistment.

Cincinnati, O.—Miss Lulu M. Dew of Madisonville, O., will be hard to beat. Miss Dew has made application at the marine corps recruiting station for enlistment in that renowned corps.

She is about twenty years old, is of splendid physique, and has spent most of her life in Mexico around Chihuahua. During the Madepo revolution in Mexico she was of great assistance to the rebels as a guide and is confident she could be of the same assistance to the American soldiers.

It was during her work as a guide to the rebels that she became acquainted with Villa and was present at a banquet given in his honor by her sister, who at present lives in Chihuahua, Mexico.

DAILY NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

ROPE FOR THE KICKING COW

System Described in Which Milk-Stool Is Eliminated—Much Better Than Being Kicked.

Tie the cow about the neck with a rope in a bowline knot. Tie the other end of the rope to the manger or post, leaving about 18 to 20 inches of rope from the cow to the post. Next place the pail on the ground near the cow, but at a distance great enough to keep her from kicking it. Put your head against the cow just about the flank (there being no stool in this system). If she starts to kick the contraction of the muscles under your head warns you and you must start to push against her with all your might. If you start soon enough she will not kick as the shove you give her with your head causes her to think she will lose her balance and she keeps her feet on the ground to prevent falling.

In the event of her succeeding in getting one foot raised, be sure to keep a good hold on her teats and don't stop pushing against her. In a few lessons the cow learns that it is not safe to raise her feet and you can just place your head as stated and lean against her. Of course, this is very tiresome at first, but it is much better than being kicked and after you get the "knack" of the thing you will put the milk-stool in the junk heap.

REGULAR FEEDING FOR COWS

Greatest Degree of Contentment in Herd Can Only Be Secured by Strictest Regularity.

It is of great importance that strict regularity should be observed, both in feeding and in milking, in order to secure the greatest degree of contentment in the herd. First give the grain mixture, and milk the cows while they are eating it. This routine is recommended because, with some cows, the milk comes more freely while they are eating that portion of their ration which has the most relish.

Cured roughage should be fed after milking because it fills the air in the barn with dust. Succulent feed, like silage and roots, should also be fed after milking, because of the odor that it gives. Feeding twice a day will bring better returns than more frequent and wasteful feeding. Give half the concentrates and half the roughage in the morning and half in the evening.

In the winter they should be allowed



Dual-Purpose Cow.

to spend the day in the stall, and for two or three hours about midday they should not be disturbed. Turning them out into the yard, or giving them access to a strawstack or field of corn stalks, will cause them to shrink in milk, no matter how much or how well they may be fed in the morning and evening. No more feed should be given them than they will eat up. The mangers should be absolutely clean and free from any feed during the day and night.

CAP PROTECTS MILK BOTTLE

Sanitary Device Placed on Market to Exclude All Dirt, Flies, Etc., While in Use.

In order to keep milk bottles, while in use, free from dirt and flies, a sanitary milk-bottle cap has been placed on the market. This is arranged so



Device Protects Bottles.

that, by moving the stop, milk may be poured without difficulty. When closed the milk is kept almost airtight.

CALF REMAINING WITH DAM

Three Days Is Limit, Shorter Period Being Better—Colostrum Milk Has Laxative Effect.

The young calf should not remain with its dam longer than three days. A shorter time is better. The calf should receive the first milk drawn from the udder of its dam. This milk is known as colostrum milk. It has a valuable laxative effect. If the cow dies so that the colostrum cannot be obtained, it is advisable to give the calf a dose of castor oil.

Each Seacoast Senator Wanted Harbors Included

WASHINGTON.—The debate in the senate on the naval appropriation bill produced some peculiar situations. One, especially, occurred when the clause was taken up which directs and authorizes the secretary of the navy to report to congress by December 4, specific plans for the cost of improvement of the harbors which will best provide adequate facilities for operations of the fleets at places named. About 16 on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts were mentioned.

Senator Penrose insisted that Philadelphia be included and this was done. Then Senator Swanson expressed the desire to see the names of Camden, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., in the list and Senator Sheppard requested that six cities in his state be included. Senator Vardaman obtained the admission of two cities in Mississippi.

The end came when Senator Overman requested the admission of Wilmington, N. C., on the grounds that "it was the scene of the greatest battle in the Civil war." Senator William obtained the floor and said: "I think if this is going on indefinitely we had better take a map and look around the coast line and put in all the places and take the towns in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas on the Rio Grande and put them all in."

In the end it was decided to amend the clause to call for "plans for improvements in harbors and channels, which, in the opinion of the commission, will best provide adequate facilities."



Plans of the Institute for Government Research

MEMBERS of congress and government officials who were startled by the report that the Institute for Government Research, backed by John D. Rockefeller, was preparing to make a sweeping investigation of all departments of the government suppressed their indignation when they discovered that the purpose for which the institute was organized fell far short of such an inquiry.

One of the charter members of the organization said that Mr. Rockefeller had nothing to do with it at the outset, at least, and expressed doubt that he had contributed any funds to carry on the work for which it was designed. It was also asserted that no investigation of any department of the government. The Institute for Government Research was organized shortly before the war by a number of economists and scientists, interested in the subject, for the purpose of making an independent study of governmental methods, with a view to promoting efficiency and eliminating defects now known to exist.

The aim was purely scientific. It was not to pick flaws in any administration, but to discover in what way the business of government could be best carried on.

William Franklin Willoughby, professor of jurisprudence and politics at Princeton university, is managing director of the institute.

The board of trustees is composed of the following men, all of whom are prominently identified with Rockefeller activities: Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins university, chairman; Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, secretary; Frederick Strauss, New York banker, treasurer; Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis, Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard university, and Raymond B. Fosdick of the Rockefeller foundation.

When Finis Garrett Occupies the Speaker's Chair

ON BUSY days, when Speaker Clark gets tired of sticking at his post, he beckons to some likely Democrat and lets him be speaker for a little while. One of the men most often chosen for the honor is Representative Finis Garrett of Tennessee. Observant members have noted from time to time that the moment Garrett gets in the chair he begins to beckon to other members and hold little whispered conferences with them.

As Speaker Clark rarely calls men up in front that way, there was a good deal of wondering what the important thing could be that Garrett always has on his mind when the honor of presiding falls to him. A quiet investigation was started. Men who had been seen holding conferences with Garrett up in front were cautiously cross-examined. And it turned out that they weren't conferences at all. But Garrett is always thinking of funny stories and when he thinks of one he just has to tell it. He sits there in the speaker's chair and sees some member who would appreciate the particular story he has in mind. What more natural than to call the member up and tell the story. Then another story occurs to Garrett and he looks over the house until he sees the man who would most appreciate it.

Before telling the story Garrett cautions his man not to laugh, no matter how funny it may be, as that would tip off the frivolous nature of the conversation. It was the solemn looks of the story-teller and listener that fooled the house.



Capital Eats 600 Tons of Ice Cream Monthly

IF WASHINGTON could get its ice cream in no other way save by importing it from Germany, a submarine of the Deutschland class would be required every month for the transport of this favorite confection. If one failed to arrive every month, Washington would have to go ice-creamless.

In round figures 200,000 gallons of ice cream are consumed every month in the District of Columbia. This means that 1,200,000 pounds, or 600 tons, of cream is eaten.

Think of how long it would take you to eat a dish! If you are an average person, it takes about ten minutes. To eat a gallon you might take two hours.

But if you set out to eat all the ice cream that Washington consumes, and supposing that you could eat at the ice cream fountain steadily day after day without getting enough cream or taking any sleep.

It would take you 1,000,000 days, or 273 years, two months and some days. You would have to eat 24,000,000 dishes of cream.

If all this cream was put in ice cream cones, each averaging six inches in height, one month's supply would reach 50,000 miles into the air; it would be able to girdle the world twice, and to get one-fifth of the way from the earth to the moon.

Two classes of concerns, in addition to the private consumption at home, contribute to the enormous monthly consumption of 1,200,000 pounds. The wholesalers make about 175,000 gallons a month.

Retailers make about 27,000 or 28,000 gallons.

Private homes freeze fully 2,000 gallons a month, it is estimated.

