

HOSPITAL UNITS ARE ADVANCE GUARD OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO FRANCE

Two Have Already Gone to Europe and More Are to Follow—For Two Years Preparations Have Been Going Forward in Hospitals All Over the Country Under the Direction of the Red Cross.

By MARY DEWHURST.
(In the New York Tribune.)
New York.—Long before the fighting of the United States reaches the battlefields of Europe, the letters U. S. M. R. C. will be known to wounded soldiers in many a little town in France. In base hospitals, close behind the armies, will be found doctors, nurses and orderlies fresh from America, advance guards of the first expeditionary forces which this country ever sent abroad.

Already two base hospital units are on the other side, five others are to follow within a few weeks, and all through the summer, along with munitions and food, ships from America will carry men and women of the United States Medical Reserve corps.

Twenty-Six Units Organized.
During the last two years the army has foreseen the present emergency and prepared for it. Under the direction of Col. Jefferson R. Kean, medical director of the American Red Cross, 26 base hospital units have been organized in connection with medical centers all over the country. Beginning with the Massachusetts General hospital on the Eastern seaboard, and extending to San Francisco on the Western, different hospitals have volunteered staff and equipment for war service. Colonel Kean co-ordinated each hospital's doctors, nurses, instruments and physical properties into units, registered them under the Red Cross and arranged for their immediate transfer into the Medical Reserve corps at the outbreak of war. This transfer has taken place, and each unit has been notified to hold itself in readiness for foreign duty, to replace British organizations in France, which will move on to other positions. They are America's response to the situation created by the toppling of hospital ships. Henceforth hospitals must be taken to the wounded, since sick and helpless men are no longer exempt from frightfulness.

Besides 70 nurses and 25 doctors, each unit includes an administrative personnel of about 150 civilians. A base hospital's equipment provides for 500 beds, which allows about three nurses and a doctor to each 20 wounded. These physicians and nurses are only the first-aid givers, the experts, who, with their patients, must be fed, laundered, transported, indexed and amused, and it taxes all of the 150 willing workers to see to it.

First to Mobilize.
With every unit goes a quartermaster from the regular army, in command of the administrative forces. All civilians are enlisted under him as privates, at \$15 a month, and later appointed to special duties according to whether they are cooks or laboratory experts. At the outset the college man with a string of letters after his name goes in on a par with the husky Irishman who can drive a mule, and of the two the Irishman gets the warmer welcome.

The first unit from New York to get its mobilization orders was the one organized by the Presbyterian hospital. It has been in existence over a year and prides itself on its equipment, bought and stowed away against just such a call. Last year orders came for a practice mobilization in Philadelphia, but the hospital trustees demurred at giving its doctors and nurses leave of absence, so the equipment was sent without them. It took 18 freight cars to carry it. Out in Cleveland directors

of the Lakeside hospital unit, of which Dr. George W. Crile is chief, jumped at the chance to train its staff in practice work and proceeded to Philadelphia to spend two nights under canvas with the Presbyterian equipment. The personnel and the physical properties dovetailed in a manner eminently satisfactory to the army officers in charge; this in spite of minor changes in specifications forced by such awkward facts as the pole in the center of the garage tent, which made it impracticable for ambulances, or the necessity of building a hut for the sterilizing plant to protect it from drafts.

When the Presbyterian unit received its war orders last month trustees' objections no longer counted. The doctors were all officers in the United States Medical Reserve corps and subject to duty. The nurses were registered with the Red Cross, to be called when needed. The unit stayed only to recruit to full strength, a matter of some detail, since its civilian requirements are varied.

Signs for Third Time.
"You've everything here but a band," said one applicant, looking over the list of places still open to him. "Well," he went on, "I guess I'll sign up for the third time. I've been with the sawbones in the Philippines and again on the Mexican border; here are my papers to prove it. I might as well go with 'em once more. It's fine for the health, boys; better come in," he called to some students who seemed to hesitate about enlisting.

Barring accidents, men who enlist with a unit will never know the forefront of battle. Base hospitals are planted miles behind the armies, generally in some deserted hotel or empty opera house. They receive only chronic cases and those of slow recovery, and are fed by the field hospitals, which in turn are fed from the dressing or first-aid stations. The former require a high degree of physical fitness in their workers, but at a base men who couldn't do trench or ambulance duty may serve their turn as hospital orderlies. It's all a question of grit and endurance. Physical examinations are simple, directed to heart and lungs, and 80 per cent of the applicants get through.

In the rush to enroll with the Presbyterian unit were men of all callings and every age.

"We've had everything here from picture hangers to plumbers," said Dr. Sydney Burnap, who enrolled the force. "We needed mechanics, pharmacists, electricians, carpenters and cooks, and we got them all."

When the hospital units were planned two years ago provision was made for 50 volunteer nurses' aids, to serve without pay, but with subsistence and transportation furnished by the government.

Doctor's Wives Go.
All over the country women qualified for this duty by taking Red Cross training in "Home Care of the Sick." In the Presbyterian unit some of the doctors' wives planned to accompany their husbands as nurses' aids. Mrs. George E. Brewer, wife of the unit's director, was one who had worked hardest to fit herself to go along. Recorders, indexers, stenographers and typists nearly mobbed the unit's offices after the mobilization orders appeared, seeking a chance to serve in the first force to go to France.

With all of these it was another case of Mr. Britling looking for war work and looking in vain. Orders had come from Washington that no nurses' aids were to be taken. If necessary enlisted men would be used to fill their places. Instead of 20 female clerical workers, as originally planned, the number was cut to four, who must be women with training in medical nomenclature.

These woman clerical workers are an anomaly unclassified in army regulations. They are a branch of service sure to develop with the need, and those who go over now are pioneers in much the same way as were the women Clara Barton organized into Red Cross nurses in the days of the Civil war. Keeping the records of 500 patients is a job in itself. When the 500 change every few weeks the job grows with the card indexes, to say nothing of their diagnoses and histories. There are requisitions to be made out, letters to be answered and anxious relatives to be communicated with. As the units follow each other throughout the year, more women will probably be taken to release the doctors from routine clerical work, just as women will finally go as nurses' aids in order to release men for the front.

Would Scrub Floors.
But with the first installments the war office is "from Missouri," and must be shown. So that at the Presbyterian unit's enrollment offices bitter disappointment spread among the rejected. No one knows what Mrs. Brewer said when she found that even the doctor could not secure an exception in her favor, but some of the others were outspoken.

"Why did you want to go?" one little typist was asked, as she turned de-

RETURNING DESERTERS LENIENTLY TREATED

Boston, Mass.—Soldiers who deserted prior to the declaration of war have surrendered in large numbers to the military authorities, it was said at the headquarters of the department of the Northwest. Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards announced that in such cases men would be shown every leniency, and if no civil crime was involved in the desertion, they would be tried by a court without power to adjudge dishonorable discharge.

"The local commanders who convene such courts will be advised to extend clemency in every case where the soldier has shown by his conduct a sincere desire to make amends for the past," he said.

jectedly away after being told she had no chance.

"Because I want to do something quick for my country," she answered. "I'd have gone to scrub floors. Do you know if they pay a stenographer anything? Yes, well, I'd have gone for nothing."

The nurses feel the same way about it. There's heart-burning and disappointment among those left behind in the hospitals of the city. One nurse, a Canadian, registered as a French army nurse as well as with the American Red Cross, insisted that she be allowed to go, since she had served a year in the small hospitals of France and knew the game.

"That's just why you must stay here," answered the head nurse to whom she applied. "You have had your chance and now you'll have to let someone else have a try at it. It wouldn't be fair to give it twice to you."

The Canadian gave up with a bad grace, but finally consoled herself with the thought that these early units would soon be followed by others, and that if the war lasts as long as now seems probable those who went late would be less near the breaking point when peace came.

When mobilization orders went out of Washington last month for seven hospital units to proceed as soon as possible to France, the first to get away was the one from Cleveland.

"That's because we did that mobilization stunt in Philadelphia last year," said one of the young khaki-clad doctors before he sailed. "We thought at the time the practice idea was all flub-dub, but we're tickled to death now. We were told that if we could mobilize in ten days we could get the first ship. We did it in seven."

Some of Cleveland's most eminent doctors threw up practices without scores of thousands to go with their unit on a major's pay of three thousand a year. Dr. George W. Crile, its director, will follow later, but his partner, Doctor Lower, went along, as well as Doctor Hoover, head of the medical staff of Lakeside hospital. Out of the unit's hundred and fifty civilians, 76 are college boys, some of them within a month of their diplomas. Just before the ship sailed news came that the organization was to be received with celebrations on the other side.

"We can't march without music," said the director, and the civilian force was hastily canvassed for musical talent. Ten minutes before the gang-plank was raised three snare drums and a bundle of fife were hurried aboard, and the first division of the American army in Europe expects to parade to the tune of "Yankee Doodle" past Buckingham palace or down the Champs Elysees or wherever a grateful populace turns out to cheer them as a far-flung promise of troops to come.

SUITS "TURNED" IN HUNGARY

Tailor's Trick Now Saves the Labor and Expense of a New Garment.

Budapest, Hungary.—It is a badge of patriotism in Hungary nowadays to wear a coat with the side pocket on the right-hand side, revealing that the garment has been turned so as to make it presentable, thus saving the labor and expense of a new suit. In fashionable restaurants and hotels one sees many prominent people thus attired.

Nobody, not even a war millionaire, can afford many new suits nowadays, and the tailors are reluctant to make clothes even at their own price, which is now about \$90, cash in advance, for a suit which would cost about \$20 in peace time. The tailor generally tries to dissuade a would-be customer from ordering a new suit, at the same time offering to turn his old suit and make it look like new for \$10 or \$15.

RIVER NAVIGATION TO BOOM

Immense Tonnage May Be Moved on Mississippi From New Orleans to St. Paul.

Memphis, Tenn.—One company is being organized with a capital stock of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of developing navigation on the Mississippi river, and there are indications that other corporations with the same object will be organized within the next few months. River men believe that because of the congested condition of railroads river navigation will come into its own. There is immense tonnage that might be moved by water all the way from New Orleans to St. Paul and along the tributaries of the Mississippi, including the Ohio river and the Missouri river.

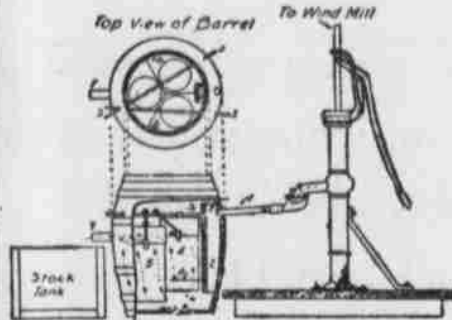
DAIRY FACTS

CARING FOR CREAM ON FARM

Expert of University of Illinois Gives Ten Excellent Rules for Farmer to Follow.

(By H. A. RUEHE, Associate in Dairy Manufacturers, University of Illinois.)

1. Keep the cows clean.
2. Use covered milk pails.
3. Milk with dry hands.
4. Remove milk from the barn immediately and separate it at once.
5. Set the separator so that it will skim cream that will test from 35 to 40 per cent in the winter and from 40 to 45 per cent in the summer.
6. Wash, scald, and dry the separator and all utensils immediately after using. The separator bowl may be dried in a warm oven, though the oven should not be so warm that it will melt the tin on the bowl parts. Setting utensils in the sun is a good practice, as the sunshine acts as a germicide.
7. Keep all utensils and separator parts dry when not in use.
8. Cool the cream immediately after skimming by setting the can in cold running water. Construct a cooling



Properly-Constructed Tank.

1. Inlet, usually 1 1/2-inch pipe.
2. Wooden trough, conducting water to within 3 inches of bottom.
3. Sticks, holding cans in place as shown by cut.
4. Shows position of half-filled can; run stick through handle in cover to prevent it from sliding out from under the stick.
5. Shows position of can when filled.
6. Shows position of wire which prevents the cans from tipping.
7. Outlet, usually 2-inch threaded nipple.

tank so that the cream will be cooled with the water that is used to fill the stock tank.

9. Never mix warm cream with cold cream. Cool the cream before mixing it with previous skimmings.

10. Do not allow the cream to freeze in cold weather.

11. Stir the cream at least twice a day; this will keep it smooth and free from lumps. Do not use a wooden paddle for a stirrer, as it is unsanitary.

12. Deliver cream frequently, at least twice a week in winter and three times a week in warm weather.

PLANT ROUGHAGES FOR COWS

Every Farmer Is Advised to Grow Abundance of Alfalfa or Clover—Concentrates High.

Grow an abundance of feed for the cow this season, advises A. S. Neale, specialist in dairy husbandry, Division of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Already the price of concentrates is 'out of sight.' Prices will continue high unless these concentrates are replaced by the cheaper roughages," said Mr. Neale. "Every farmer should plant to grow plenty of alfalfa or clover, and silage. If alfalfa or clover cannot be grown in your section substitute another leguminous crop, such as cowpeas."

"During the next 12 months the production of dairy products will be due largely to the feeding of roughages instead of concentrates, as has formerly been the case.

"Dairy cows of quality receiving nothing but roughage can produce 200 to 250 pounds of butterfat annually, provided the roughage is fed in abundance and is composed of a combination of silage and a leguminous hay. Of course poor cows will not do so well on this ration."

ROUGHNESS FOR DAIRY COW

Animal Is Not Content Unless Stomach Is Full—Feed Grain According to Milk Yield.

Roughness is the first important consideration. A cow is not contented unless her stomach is full. She should always have all the roughage that she will clean up and then the amount of grain she receives should be regulated by the amount of milk produced.

A dry cow in good condition should be fed roughness only, and does not need any grain. In feeding grain to milk-producing cows, the following rule may be used, and is found to work fairly well: Feed one pound of grain for each three pounds or pints of milk produced.

GIVE CALF GOOD ATTENTION

Pen Must Be Kept Clean—Use Plenty of Straw—Furnish Milk, Hay, Bran and Other Feeds.

The calf pen must be kept clean. Use lots of nice straw, not putting it upon a lot of fermented filth, but dig out all manure very frequently and add fresh straw almost daily. Calves are so frisky that they tramp the straw into the manure.

Separator milk, tender clover or alfalfa hay, bran, oilmeal, silage, corn, such feeds are the stuff good calves are made of.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

All Business Has Boom at National Capital

WASHINGTON.—The capital of the nation today is facing an era of unprecedented prosperity, both from the standpoint of the business man, the government employee, and the average citizen, and has greater opportunities for commercial expansion than ever before.



Despite the preachings of the pessimist that the entry of the United States into the war would bring ruin to business in general, and untold hardships to the individual, all indications today are that such gloomy outlook is entirely unwarranted.

More money is being spent in Washington today than ever before in the history of the country; more money is being paid out here in salaries than ever before, and there are more people spending money here from other cities than ever before.

For the world war is doing for Washington what history has shown all wars do for the capitals of the nation—it has attracted thousands of people to the capital and put many more thousands at work to carry on the vast business which war has brought to the various governmental departments.

Railroad officials report that since April 1 passenger traffic to Washington has increased at least 50 per cent over the usual normal at this time of the year. Every hotel in Washington is doing record-breaking business and reaping almost undreamed-of profits. Instead of an average of from 20 to 50 per cent of their rooms being empty, hotel men in Washington today are finding their buildings wholly inadequate to meet the demands upon them. Rooms are at a premium and at present there is no indication of a let-up.

Office buildings in Washington are filled to capacity, every available foot of space being occupied and on a paying basis. Several of the larger office buildings report that they are daily forced to turn prospective tenants away because of inability to provide space. Even old buildings which until quite recently have been almost entirely unoccupied, today are procuring all the tenants they can handle.

Youths of Capital Showing Eagerness to Enlist

ARMY and navy recruiting officers on duty at the various stations in Washington declared that the number of applicants and enlistments had picked up considerably. A rush of recruits is expected by those who prefer to enlist rather than wait and be drafted. More than a score of applicants were accepted for the different branches of service one day recently.

That there will be a material increase in interest, officers state, is indicated by the fact that a great many civilians are dropping in to talk over the matter and are incidentally stating that they much prefer enlisting to being conscripted into the service.

"Just as well do it now as have to do it later," was the way one of the newly accepted recruits expressed the philosophy of those who are too proud and have too much self-respect to wait to be drafted when the country is calling for men to fight Germany.

"The man who waits to be conscripted," he added, "ought to have a petticoat put over his uniform. As for me, I am joining the engineer corps and I hope we'll be the first troops sent across the pond."

Another recruit for the aviation corps was enlisted at the navy recruiting station, which fills vacancies in this branch of the service for the present. Lieutenant Morgan, in charge of the station, stated that vacancies exist for machinist mates. Troop B of the District National Guard, having reached war strength, is now encamped for a week's stay at the rifle range at Congress Heights. Their office was turned over to a recruiting detail from Troop A, of the District Guard, which is badly in need of additional recruits because 40 men from this organization alone have been designated for training at the Fort Myer Officers' Reserve camp. LeRoy Herron made a practice march to the rifle range and pitched camp. The cavalrymen will be put through an arduous course of training.

Washington Has No Fear of Zeppelin Attacks

ALTHOUGH it would be a daring aviator who would attempt to cross the Atlantic for a night air attack on Washington, if some intrepid German Zeppelin commander should attempt the feat he will not find the capital unprepared. At least there are certain indications that precautions have been taken against a surprise visit.

Searchlights capable of penetrating high into the skies have recently been installed on tall buildings here and nightly they sweep the heavens as well as illuminate at intervals certain places that might be targets for attack. Whether anti-aircraft guns also have been placed in position to drive off possible raiders has not been revealed, but it is assumed that the protective measures are complete. It is regarded as significant that the searchlights make their appearance soon after the arrival of British and French officers familiar with the methods employed in London and Paris to keep off the "Zeps." Major Rees, one of the most efficient of British airmen, who is a member of the Balfour commission, is authority for the statement that it is no longer healthy for Zeppelins to attempt raids on either the English or French capitals.

Apparently American army and navy officials have little fear of a German air attack on American coast cities. They are confident of their ability to give any would-be invaders such a warm reception that an attempted attack would not be repeated.

Just Retribution That Overtook Arrogant Female

HE WASN'T a raggedy man, but he sure was shabby. And he had a stiff leg. A passing woman had dropped a small package, and the man, with some effort, picked it up and pegged on until he overtook her. Before he could get in a word, she snipped out that she had nothing for him. And that was all the thanks he got.

The man stood stock still. The humiliation had stunned him.

No woman on earth—or man—should needlessly hurt another and get away with it. Retribution, of course, even up sooner or later, but she apparently doesn't own an automobile, as by the time she shows up it is generally too late to fit the punishment to the crime. Which is why a plain soul, who had heard the woman, butted in.

Then she trailed fair lady—a pudgy, duck-legged mortal in fine clothes—as far as their road lay together—a matter of nearly five squares. Then she took a turn at conversation:

"You dropped a package, didn't you?"

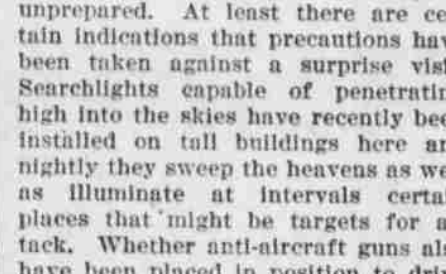
The pudgy one received news of the disaster with gasps and ejaculations, lightened by the hope that the plain soul had picked it up.

"No, the man picked it up, but you insulted him before he had a chance to hand it over."

"Oh, my mercy! It's the lace and elastic! I didn't insult him; I just thought he was a beggar. Where is he? I wouldn't lose that lace for—"

"I don't know where the man is, but if you will hurry back to where you left him you will find your package on the grass—if it isn't gone."

It is hard lines to have to walk back five squares behind a duck-legged lady doing a marathon, just to get a yarn for your pad, but—one must buy gasoline.



AIDS IN RECRUITING



The most profitable recruit to enlist in the First Reserve Engineer regiment is Private Thomas J. Whalen of Hoboken. He enlisted last Wednesday, brought in another recruit Thursday, and repeated the performance on Friday and Saturday. On Tuesday his wife and seven-year-old daughter came over, the little girl clad in khaki with a red, white and blue ribbon tied around her hair, marched up and down in front of the recruiting office carrying a standard on which was painted "Don't Be a Slacker. See What My Daddy Is Doing for His Country. Join the Engineers."

But with the first installments the war office is "from Missouri," and must be shown. So that at the Presbyterian unit's enrollment offices bitter disappointment spread among the rejected. No one knows what Mrs. Brewer said when she found that even the doctor could not secure an exception in her favor, but some of the others were outspoken.

"Why did you want to go?" one little typist was asked, as she turned de-