

100,000 AEROS TO FIGHT GERMANY

War Chiefs Consider Plan for Immediate Construction of Craft.

TO BLIND GERMAN ARMIES

France Ready to Co-operate in Training Americans as Fliers—Wait for Congress to Provide the Funds.

Washington.—Secretary Baker, officers of the War college and Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, are studying a plan to strike a telling blow at the German war machine in France by means of a tremendous American airplane force capable of overwhelming opposing aircraft and "blinding the eyes of the German armies." The plan, elaborate but practical in every respect, has progressed to the point of exchanges between the American, British and French army leaders. The secrecy which has shrouded it no longer is regarded as necessary. In fact, details of the plan must be made public because it is up to congress to provide the necessary funds.

Would Blind Germans.

General Squier, by reason of his position as organizer and so-called manager of the nation's future aviation forces, is not free to discuss the matter. There is, however, unquestionable authority for the statement that he indorses the advocacy of an immediate and enormous increase of this nation's aviation forces for the specific purpose of concentrating so many thousand battle machines on the firing line that German artillery will be rendered sightless. The German military leaders then would be forced to continue the fight "blindfolded" against the allies.

The importance of this would be appreciated at once, it is asserted, if the public could see some of the latest messages which have come from French and British strategists now conducting the war. General Squier has been making advance preparation for this contingency for weeks. The groundwork is laid for putting the actual plan into full operation, and all that is necessary is for General Squier to receive word from Secretary Baker to "go ahead." Before Secretary Baker can give this authority, congress must pledge the necessary funds, which are estimated at about \$1,000,000,000.

The bureau of ordnance of the war department has received funds of almost \$1,500,000,000 for work on heavy ordnance. This is all-important, but in the opinion of those interested in the aviation program it cannot have a direct bearing on the war operations for almost two years. It will be some time before American troops can be concentrated to make their presence felt in the struggle. But an American aeronautical force, it is said, could exert a tremendous and perhaps deciding pressure on the actual fighting within a few months. As one leading American army authority phrased it, "The effect of American aeronautical forces in Europe would be felt acutely by Germany within a week after they reached French soil."

Factory are listed. The first move which General Squier has completed after weeks of labor has been to remove in advance all impediments to turning the nation's genius and resources to aviation. Every American manufacturer now engaged in aeronautical work has been sounded out. Every manufacturer of engines, automobiles, electrical appliances or what not who could be of assistance has been listed, and in thousands of cases communicated with.

General Squier has concentrated his energies not on providing an American aeronautical force which could hold its own with the British or French, but in providing an overwhelming force completely eclipsing the efforts of the most progressive of the European powers. Arrangements have been made with the French government whereby convalescent American aviators on the firing line will be sent to this country to act as instructors for others. Advance arrangements have been made for obtaining recruits for the aviation forces later to be concentrated abroad. "Fly in France" may be the motto to be seen on the street cars and billboards within the next month or two. "Fly for Liberty," "Blindfold the Enemy," are other slogans.

Beans Grow After 3,000 Years.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Four bean seeds, estimated to be 3,000 years old, planted here by R. P. Heron, a naturalist, are said to be growing, and it is believed the revival of an extinct species will result. The seeds were found sealed in the wall of a cliff dwelling in Arizona.

DON'TS TO REMEMBER FOR LOYAL AMERICANS

New York.—Dr. Preston W. Slosson of the history department of Columbia university, has drawn up a list of "Don'ts on the War." Some of them are:

- "Don't say 'My country right or wrong.' We aren't wrong."
- "Don't call national necessity and international justice by any name as vague as 'national honor.'"
- "Don't say 'Wall street or 'British gold' or the 'North-cliff press' made this war. You don't have to bribe a nation to make it resent the murder of its citizens."
- "Don't call every pro-ally 'pro-British.' Great Britain is only one of a dozen or so of the allies."
- "Don't say that both sides think they are fighting a defensive war. A man may honestly think that two and six are eleven, but it doesn't make them so."
- "Don't call universal training 'Prussian militarism.' It is no more Prussian than it is Swiss, French, British, Argentine, Japanese or Australian."
- "Don't say that we owe aid to France on account of Lafayette. We didn't help France in 1870 and we were right not to do so. We only owe aid to any nation when it is fighting (as at present) in a righteous quarrel."
- "Don't say that 'it doesn't make any difference to the workingman what country governs him.' On the contrary, it makes more difference to him than to anyone else, because the rich man can spend his time in travel or buy his way into the privileged class if he finds political conditions oppressive."

Horticultural News

HOW APPLE IS MOTH-EATEN

Most Serious Enemy of All the Five Hundred Different Kinds of Enemies is Codling Moth.

Of all the 500 different kinds of insects which attack the apple, the fruit's most serious enemy is the codling moth.

It is nothing unusual for fully one-fourth of an apple crop to be ruined by the codling moth. In New York state the value of the fruit destroyed in this way every year is estimated at over \$2,000,000.

The codling moth passes the winter as a full-grown caterpillar, curled up in a tough silken cocoon under flakes of bark or in crevices in the trees.

With the first warm days of spring the caterpillars begin to transform to dark brownish pupae.

About two weeks after the apple blossoms fall the pupae become moths. Their wings when expanded measure about three-fourths of an inch.

The average life of a moth is about ten days, and each female lays from 30 to 100 eggs. These hatch in ten



A Codling Moth Worm Burrowing Its Way Toward the Core, Where It Eats the Seeds and Hollows Out a Cavity.

days or less into little caterpillars, whitish in color and about one-sixteenth of an inch in length.

The little caterpillars live for a little while on the leaves, but soon make their way to the young apples where they find the feeding they like best.

Most of them enter the apples at the blossom end. After feeding for a short time in the calyx cavity they burrow to the core, eat the seeds and hollow out a large cavity which becomes filled with masses of waste matter and silk.

The best means of fighting the codling moths is to spray the apple trees three times each season with a mixture of arsenate of lead and lime sulphur.

DISCOVER NEW INSECT PEST

Believed by Entomologists to Have Been Brought From Japan—Attacks Many Fruit Trees.

A new insect for this country has recently been discovered by the entomologists, the pest believed to have been brought from Japan. The insect attacks the peach and similar fruits. In its larval stage the pest is a small white and pink caterpillar, and in the adult stage a brownish moth. It bores into every shoot and twig, and a gummy substance is often seen at the twig ends. The young caterpillars usually attack the fruit near the stem end, and the larva as it grows, makes its way into the flesh, which soon becomes discolored and more or less slimy. The full-grown caterpillar spins a whitish silk cocoon in which to pupate, and the moths emerge in the spring for egg laying by the time the young shoots are out. No remedy for the pest has been discovered as yet, and the federal department wishes orchardists to be on the lookout for same and keep them advised should any be found.

BERRY PATCH FOR HOME USE

Every Farm Should Have Strawberry Bed, Raspberry Bushes and Few Currant Bushes.

(By LE ROY GADY, Associate Horticulturist University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.) Every farm home should have a good strawberry bed, seventy-five or more raspberry bushes and a few black, white and red currant bushes. The black currants are thrifty and vigorous of growth. Red currants are sometimes a discouragement because the currant worm gets the leaves. This is easily prevented by spraying with paris green or arsenate of lead.

BEEES NECESSARY FOR FRUIT

Big Factor in Production, Especially Those Requiring Pollinization—Trees Always Help.

Bees are a big factor in fruit production, especially those fruits requiring cross pollinization such as many varieties of apples and pears. Even the self-fertilizing peach grows bigger and finer when cross pollinized. In growing fruit there is just as much room at the top as ever, but remember the top is higher up than formerly. Fruit trees on a farm, even though not in bearing, always help its selling value.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

Broadcloth has almost disappeared, serge is growing scarce and more expensive and we are advised, in the name of patriotism, to conserve all things made of wool; hence, when the talk is of summer suits, it is sure to drift in the direction of silk. Things seem topsy-turvy and the times strange when frugality puts silk before wool and economy makes it the best choice.

There are a number of silks to choose from, including taffeta, foulard, silk twill, poplin, silk jersey, pongee tursah and some new weaves. Considered on its merits alone, a street suit

to require at the hands of the milliner. The large hat of airy white malines has a very wide brim which droops nearly all the way round but is lifted at the front reminding us of the old-fashioned and adorable poke bonnet of days gone by. This wonderful hat has a round crown of malines, made without wires, which leaves one wondering how it was shaped—but that is the milliner's secret. There is a sash of light blue velvet ribbon about the crown over two standing folds of malines, and there is a wreath of



SUMMER SUITS DRIFT TO SILK.

of taffeta is a joy and nothing rivals it in popularity. The luster of this silk gives brilliancy to sedate colors, like beige and gray, and makes gayer hues more rich. In blue, taffeta appears to be at its best, and blue in suits is almost a part of our religion.

One of the newest taffeta suits is pictured this week. It is so simple that it might go undescribed but that it contrives, by means of its pockets and its vest and collar, to be unusual. When the simple and the unusual are combined they spell smart style. In this chic model the skirt is plain, with a panel down the front, folded under in a plait at each side. The straight coat is belted, in a loose adjustment to the figure, with a narrow belt of the taffeta fastening with a silk-covered button. It has a plain vest, bound

white crepe, wheat and blue forget-me-nots, posed against this sash. It is a gem among dress hats for midsummer.

A country club hat which is a sports hat raised to the "nuth" power of refinement, is shown made of white wool jersey cloth and having its brim faced with soft white hemp braid. It is almost covered with a braided pattern of fine silver cord sewed down with white silk thread. Little balls of white wool accent the braided points and are set on the side crown. This model is nothing less than an inspiration from some other realm than the work-a-day world.

The plain sailor hat of white crepe, with eyelet embroidery, is the crown princess among its sister hats of embroidered swiss and batiste. It belongs to the lingerie class and it would



HATS THAT LOOK LIKE SUMMER.

with silk and an ample collar finished in the same way; both made of rutilic like the silk in color. The pockets at each side are long and cut in a diagonal across the top. They are set on at the sides of the coat with small, silk-covered buttons, and one-half their length extends below the hem of the coat. This is a new touch and a pretty one.

he hard to find an occasion that would not be graced by this exquisite thing.

Julia Bottomley

Mink for Summer Furs.

Among the newest items of interest concerning summer furs is the information that mink is to be used to a considerable extent. It is said that there is a good deal of this fur to be had owing to the fact that it has been one of fashion for many seasons. Moreover, it is one of the short hair, close pelts which are particularly desirable for the making of capes, boleros and scarfs for the warm weather reason.

Roumanian embroidery is decidedly in favor.

HOW OUR TROOPS LOOK TO BRITISH

English Newspaper Gives Impressions of Our Boys in Khaki.

ARE GIVEN WARM WELCOME

Our Men Are Described as Finely Built Lot of Young Fellows—Officially Greeted by Mayor and Mayoress of Town.

New York.—American troops arriving in a British town are described picturesquely by a copy of The Blackpool Times which has just reached here. England's impressions of her American allies are given for the first time.

The name of the body of troops is not stated, but various indications show clearly it is the Medical corps unit from Western Reserve university, Cleveland.

The article reads in part as follows: "Exactly at 1:50 the mayor and town clerk hurried to the town hall. After greeting the Americans at the station, the mayor promptly donned his official robes and chain of office, and, accompanied by the mayoress, along with the town clerk and Sir John Russell, Bart., who is a private in the R. A. M. C., proceeded to the entrance to the town hall, followed by the members of the town council and the rest of the company.

Cheers Upon Cheers. "Within a minute or so the loud cheering along Talbot road denoted the troops were marching down, and quickly the band of the R. A. M. C. (Ripon training center) hove in sight

at the head of the troops, playing a lively march. Cheers upon cheers reverberated from the crowds lining the streets and Talbot square as the American troops marched smartly past.

"The American band was followed by two of the men carrying a large Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes side by side, this significant emblem of unity arousing great patriotic cheering. They were greeted with the playing of the American national anthem, 'The Star Spangled Banner,' by the R. A. M. C. Depot band, stationed immediately in front of the town hall. The troops, who were a finely built lot of young men, were promptly lined up, and the mayor and mayoress, accompanied by Sir John Russell, Bart., the town clerk and Mrs. Harbottle and Mrs. J. Parkinson, mother of the mayor, went to the edge of the footpath, and the mayor entered into conversation with Captain Tootle, the officer commanding the United States contingent.

"The mayor proceeded to give a civic welcome to the troops. "Captain Tootle called upon the men to show what they felt in their hearts, the gladness that came over them on that occasion. He desired them to let the good people assembled know how happy they were to be present to stand shoulder to shoulder in that great human cause. "Give them three hearty American cheers, and remember your colleagues," was the concluding appeal.

"The men responded with three rousing cheers, which far exceeded all previous stilted responses.

Look Pale but Fit.

"They are young men, from eighteen years upward, and nearly all clean shaven. They have a paler appearance than our men, but this might be due to the voyage as well as the lack of training, and the Blackpool air and sun will soon impart a ruddier hue to their cheeks. The troops are above the average height, and are straight and clean limbed. In dress they somewhat resemble our colonial troops, especially in headgear, for their hats—American service hats—are of the sombrero type, with the slack crown. Their khaki is a shade darker in color than that of our men, and their overcoats are thick, uncommonly long, and worn loose fitting. They wear tight trousers, combined with a sort of gaiters, the latter having leather inside and being khaki on the outside of the legs. The men are from Ohio, and are college men, a good proportion being medical students."

TRAFFIC COP HEADS CHOIR

One of Denver's Leading Churches Honors Policeman at Election of Officers.

Denver, Colo.—There are baseball evangelists like Billy Sunday, and train-robber evangelists like Al Jennings, but, at that, the last place most of us expect to find a traffic cop is in a church choir.

The choir of the Central Presbyterian church of Denver, one of the largest congregations in the city, has just held an election of officers. For president the choir chose William E. Wolf, traffic policeman. Wolf is one of the most active and popular members of the choir. Also he is one of the leaders of the Marathon Young Men's Bible class of the Presbyterian church.

FRENCH ARTIST BLINDED



An exhibition of the work of Mr. J. J. Limondart was held in Paris recently and critics agreed as to its wonderful technique and quality. The artist has since been blinded while serving the colors.

The photo shows the latest portrait of this talented French artist.

BERNHARDT FINDS LOSS OF LEG HAS ADVANTAGE

New York.—Upon returning from a motor ride to Mount Sinai hospital recently Sarah Bernhardt was enjoying a light repast when she startled William J. Connor, her manager, by encoring the pate de foies gras. "But, madame," he protested, "have you forgotten the gout?" "If it returns," she replied with a laugh, "it can hurt only one foot."

The famous actress refuses to let the loss of a limb affect her spirits.

GERMANS FOND OF NETTLES

Ancient Food of Teutons Again Appears on the Tables in Germany.

Munich.—A food which was much used and liked by the ancient Teutons, but had been forgotten for many centuries, has again appeared on the German tables under the dire necessity of the wartime—the nettle.

The weed, which is now cultivated in enormous quantities and has largely replaced cotton for cloth, is cooked like spinach and also used for soups and other dishes. As the plant contains much sugar and chlorophyll, it has a considerable food value, and it tastes better than spinach.

In Sweden, where many of the ancient Teutonic customs have survived, nettles have always been eaten, and lately they have been sold canned. In some parts of southern Germany "nettle dumplings" were formerly considered a delicacy of the spring season.

"Clean Your Plate."

New York.—"Clean your plate" is the admonition appearing on the menu cards of Washington Square family hotels. "Food must be conserved" reads a printed slip attached, "and you are expected to do your part. Don't order more than you can consume."

Walked 9,000 Miles for Education. Bellaire, O.—Elmer Kratz walked 9,000 miles to get an education in the high school here. He lived six miles from the school and walked back and forth every day while taking the four-year course he has just finished.