

MOST TERRIBLE THREE YEARS IN WORLD HISTORY

New York.—The three most awful years in the world's history have come to a close.

Three years ago, August 1, Germany declared war on Russia, precipitating a conflict which has killed five million soldiers and certainly over a million civilians—perhaps many more; cost directly between seventy-five and a hundred billion dollars, and piled up a sum in human woe utterly incalculable and incomprehensible.

Not a corner of the earth has been too remote to feel the effect of the forty million or more men who have gone forth to war. Not an intelligent being but has been stirred to his depths by the dreadful, wasteful fire that has scourged the globe.

From a petty Balkan quarrel, resulting in the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and in the assassination of the heir to the throne of the dual monarchy and his consort by resentful, Jugo-Slavs, the conflagration has spread to every continent and every land. Most of the world is directly involved in war, and by the non-belligerent countries questions stirred up by the conflict are the subject of intense and constant domestic differences.

Vast Human Changes.
What changes "on the map" the war will make still await the great peace conference to be held; but already human society has been altered with such swiftness as can scarcely be paralleled even in the era of the French revolution.

Russia has changed from the great example of an absolute and burdensome autocracy to the world's freest and most liberal democracy, with its eyes set on ideals as high as the stars.

The people rule in Russia after centuries of oppression, and in many other nations the bonds forged by birth and privilege are giving way.

Germany has its first imperial chancellor without a "von" to his name—a small, uncertain step toward democracy, yet a ray of hope. The junkers and the militarists are still in the saddle, but their faithful, carefully nourished slaves for the first time have them worried.

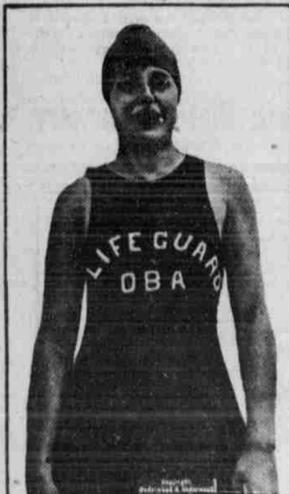
In every country the importance of government has increased. The central authority has had to take over powers it never possessed or wished before. The peoples are thinking more about their government, selfish thoughts perhaps, for their leaders mean more to them than formerly.

Governments More Active.
The British government has taken over thousands of great industrial plants to run on war work, while similar changes of revolutionary character have taken place in France, Italy and Germany. Even the United States has commandeered all the shipyards for the purpose of speeding them up, and will undoubtedly take over more and more lines of production as the conflict wears on.

Through the vast pressure of war business, woman's place in the community everywhere has increased in importance. The wives and sweethearts must labor while their men are on the field of battle. And this prominence of the fair sex has resulted in the promise of equal suffrage to women in Great Britain and will undoubtedly give greater political rights to women in many other lands.

The dignity of work has received recognition such as was never accorded before.

HEROINE NOW LIFE GUARD



Miss Dora June Wheeler, fifteen-year-old high-school girl of Hollis, L. I., now on duty as swimming instructor and life guard at Ocean Beach, Fire Island, L. I.

It is said that Miss Wheeler is the first young woman to be honored by the government with the appointment of instructor of swimming in the federal life-saving corps. About two years ago she was standing on her porch at Ocean Beach when she saw a man who had been bathing in the surf carried away by the strong undertow. Without kicking off her walking shoes, she dashed in, battling the breakers, reached him, and brought him ashore unconscious. Only the use of a pulmonary resuscitator revived him. He rewarded her with a costly watch, the Ocean Beach association gave her a handsome ring, and New York's Benevolent Life Saving association presented her with a medal and a gift of gold.

Six Million Lives Lost Since Germany Declared War on August 1, 1914.

COST NEAR HUNDRED BILLION

Not a Corner of Earth Too Remote to Feel Effect of Mighty Conflict—Great Changes Come to Human Society.

ed before, Germany has forced by law perhaps a million persons into industry; France would have put a similar measure into effect had the entrance of the United States into the war not made this unnecessary. The state of West Virginia has passed a statute making it a crime to be idle in war time, and the sentiment which was behind this law is felt throughout the world.

Human Life's Worth.
For their working millions the governments are caring as never before. Their health and their lives are the objects of solicitude. The value of a human being, simply from the standpoint of productivity, is realized. The well-learned lesson, that it pays to conserve human life and energy, will be remembered and will undoubtedly, some day, when this war is over, result in making the world a better place to live in.

Men's brains have been busy these three years of war. But, if we take Thomas A. Edison's word for it, the results in new inventions have been surprisingly small. And still smaller have these results been from the point of view of human benefit. Most of the new devices are means to slay and maim.

In two directions, however, the world has progressed in ways to be utilized in peace time. The conquest of the air has gone forward rapidly; airplanes fly vast distances at enormous speeds in comparative safety. Second, in the enormous, melancholy war hospitals, the surgeons have developed new marvels in saving the badly wounded, molding new faces on

AVIATION MAKES GREAT PROGRESS

Keen Competition in War Is Responsible for Remarkable Advance.

HOPE TURNS TO AMERICA

This Country Expected to Help Win the War With Germany by Construction of Great Fleet of Airplanes.

New York.—Aviation has made vast progress in the third year of the war. The keen competition in the great struggle has been responsible for this remarkable advance. Various types of airplanes have supplanted each other in quick succession. No sooner has a new type been designed than a faster plane has been built.

The progress of aviation has emphasized more sharply the absolute need of planes and dirigibles for the army and navy. Time after time battles have been won and lost, concerted drives held back or pushed ahead, because of the airplanes.

Battles have been fought in altitudes ever rising to the present record of some 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and there has developed a dexterity in manipulating the machines in the air such as but few men dreamed of a few years back.

Early in the fall of 1916 the race between the allies and Germany in the air fight became keener than ever. Experts speeded up their efforts to improve existing types of planes, with the result that old machines were either sent back to the training camps or to the junk-heap; more and more men were garnered in for training, as aviators, and factories were told to hustle as they never did before.

So fast has been the race between the contending powers that neither can get a commanding position in the air. Superiority in numbers has but little connection with actual supremacy, because quality counts for so much and the standard is raised so rapidly.

Look to United States.
This boom in aviation was further augmented by the entry of the United States in the war. Factories capable of producing airplanes, but kept aloof because the United States was not involved, changed their position, as might have been expected, and prepared to turn out planes by the hundred to aid in the defeat of Germany.

It was the virtually unanimous opinion among military authorities that an influx of thousands of American airplanes with trained aviators along the western front would beat Germany without question. It was explained that they could raid the German depots and munition centers and cause such damage as to force Germany to sue for peace.

disfigured unfortunates, preventing the suppurating of injured tissues, curing severe burns and doing many other marvels.

Widespread Destruction.
The world's possessions have been destroyed at a most alarming rate. Scores of great cities, hundreds of towns and thousands of villages lay in crumbling brick and mortar. Millions of homes have been devastated.

New enterprises, new railroads, bridges, schools, colleges, and a myriad other works of peace have failed to be built as they would have been in the normal development of nations. Instead, the old equipment has been wearing out. Railroads in the warring nations have steadily deteriorated for lack of men to repair and replace them. Everything that does not serve the immediate purpose of war has been neglected.

Somewhere between seven and ten million tons of ocean shipping lies at the bottom of the ocean, the prey of the submarine, the mine and the raiding cruiser. It will take many years of peace for mankind to catch up in material things.

Education Halts.
In the things of the mind the world has halted, too. Schools and colleges are nearly empty. The usual quota of doctors, lawyers and trained technicians is not being turned out. Even elementary education is undoubtedly suffering.

Against this is to be set inspiration to the human brain of extensive travel. The war has stirred up many sluggish brains. Probably fifteen million Russian peasants, who otherwise would never have strayed fifty miles from their native villages, have gone thousands of miles away from home to fight and seen strange lands and peoples and imbibed new ideas. They have been learning many things.

The war has now gone the three years allotted by the late Lord Kitchener. His famous prediction was considered pessimistic at the time it was made. Few believed the war could last so long. Many were ready to prove by pencil and paper that exhaustion would end the struggle within twelve months of its start. Still it rages, each day more fearful, and the end is not yet.

to place such a large number of planes on the front as to enable the long thought of raids on interior Germany to take place.

Steps were taken to rush an appropriation through congress for more than \$600,000,000. Factories were surveyed for their ability to turn out flying machines and other somewhat hurried preparations were made. But the work seemed distressingly slow.

The situation now appears gradually changing, and with aeronautical experts assisting the government and with all the money necessary to develop our air resources for a year at least, most observers believe the United States will in a few months or a year be a big factor in air warfare.

Zeppelin raids on England continued for part of the last year; then the Germans seem to have suddenly given them up on account of the heavy losses involved. Instead of dirigibles, the Germans began to use against London and other English centers large squadrons of their newest airplanes.

Superior to the Germans.
On May 26 German bombers killed 76 persons in Dover and Folkestone. On June 13 the greatest air raid London had experienced took place. A squadron of Teuton fliers killed 153 persons and wounded 430, largely women and children.

Germany sent over a new type airplane of giant size called the Gotha to raid London July 7. Each of these enormous mechanical birds mounted four guns. They were so large that flying over the metropolis at 13,000 feet altitude, the populace thought them unusually low and daring. The result of the raid was 43 killed, 197 injured.

The principal object of these latter raids seems to have been to draw British air forces from the west front, where they are superior to the Germans, for the defense of the capital. The Germans figured rightly that there would be a storm of demand on the part of Londoners for better air defenses.

Every great battle on land now sees a second battle in the air above. The British officially announced that an engagement between air forces July 12 on the west front was "the most severe experienced since the commencement of the war." As a result 30 German and 9 British machines were brought down.

No Miss in Twelve Years.
Madison, Wis.—For 12 years Lillian Russeling has attended school without once being tardy or absent. Her record has been called to the attention of State Superintendent Cary. Miss Russeling completed the four-year term in Mondovi High school this year, making a total of 12 years of perfect attendance. She completed every year's study with high marks. Her father is a miller in Mondovi. She may attend the university at Madison this fall.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



MODES ADAPTED TO FULL FIGURES.

Designers of apparel for stout women are confronted with two problems: one, to make accepted styles becoming to full figures and the other to create styles exclusively for them. The first problem takes most of their time and thought, for all women like to dress in the mode, and the perverse modes continue to be designed for the slimmest of youth. But specialists are doing more than their bit toward making life happy for women whose figures have rounded out to the fullness of matronhood.

Just how successfully they can design becoming clothes is set forth in the costume of wool and satin shown in the picture. The underskirt and upper part of the sleeves are of satin, the overdress of serge, and it might be of any of the more substantial woolen fabrics. Every line in this model



What Can We Do?



The American Red Cross is organizing 30 base hospitals and preparing the equipment, supplies and personnel for them. The magnitude of this undertaking can be glimpsed when we consider that each unit has 23 surgeons, two dentists, 50 graduate nurses with assistants and attendants making up 250 persons; for the 30 units, 7,500 persons, trained to care for the wounded.

Besides the permanent equipment of these hospitals with the most modern appliances for the care of the sick and for surgical cases, it is necessary to provide great numbers of articles that are quickly consumed by a hospital in service, such as bandages, splints, pads, drains, garments worn by the wounded and all sorts of surgical dressings. These are called consumable hospital supplies and these are the things that women are making and will continue to make while war lasts. Every woman can help in this work in some way. Not to do something is a confession of indifference or of cold-hearted lack of sympathy or of selfishness—a betrayal of cheap character that dishonors womanhood.

But indifference often springs from lack of knowledge and not from coldness of heart. Red Cross headquarters have been deluged with letters from women all over the country, offering to help in any way they can. For their benefit one of the important chapters of the Red Cross has issued a circular of information concerning the work of base hospitals and in it a vivid picture is painted of the experiences of the wounded soldier from the time he falls until he reaches a base hospital. Here he must be given every available assistance to recovery.

Briefly, this circular tells us that, when a wounded soldier is too badly injured to drag himself to shelter, he lies on the field or in the trenches, until army litter bearers can reach him. They carry him back to a first-aid station, located in any available shelter—in a wood—behind a hill or in a trench, or dugout or tent. Here surgeons stanch the flow of blood, put splints on shattered bones and dress wounds, so that the soldier may be moved to a place back of the danger zone.

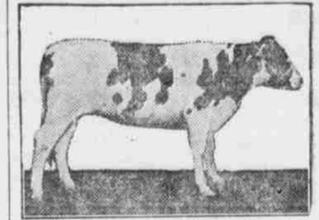
DAIRY



MILK BREEDS ARE COMPARED

Average Percentage of Fat in Guernsey Milk is 5.16 and That of Holstein is 3.42.

The average per cent of solids in Guernsey milk is 14.71 and in Holstein milk 11.85. The average percentage of fat in Guernsey milk is 5.16 and in Holstein milk 3.42. The percentage of solids taken from the milk when separated approximates four-fifths of the amount of fat removed. This be-



A Very Promising Heifer.

In the case, the average sample of Guernsey skim milk will contain about 10.5 per cent solids and the average sample of Holstein skim milk will contain a little over 9 per cent solids. The solid matter in a sample of skim milk from either of these breeds will be divided as follows: Sugar, 50 per cent; proteins, 35 per cent; ash, 13.75 per cent, and fat, 1.25 per cent.

SUMMER DISEASE OF CATTLE

"Pinkeye" is Especially Troublesome During Hot Weather—Sometimes Results in Blindness.

"Pinkeye" of cattle is a common disease, especially during summer months, and sometimes results in total blindness. It is undoubtedly infectious, and is believed to spread from one animal to another through the medium of flies. The disease runs its course in ten days or two weeks, affecting one or both eyes.

A profuse flowing of tears is the first evidence of the attack. The animal keeps the eye constantly closed, for it is very sensitive to light. Gradually a film seems to form over the eye and the ball becomes clouded.

Care at this time is very necessary and may save the animal from blindness. Confinement in a comfortable stall with all light excluded is the best. Laxative food will put the animal in good condition to ward off complications. If flies are allowed to irritate the sore eyes they will probably spread the infection to other animals.

Bathing the eyes in a strong solution of boric acid is a treatment easily applied and generally effective. A better method is to place a few drops of the following mixture in the eyes with a dropper: One-half grain of zinc sulphate, ten grains of boric acid and one ounce of distilled water.

PRACTICE OF SKIMMING MILK

To Secure Best Results It is Best to Skim and Milk and Churn Cream, Says Clemson.

Experience has shown that in general practice the churning of whole milk results in butter of a poorer fat in the buttermilk than if cream is churned, says Clemson Agricultural college of South Carolina. It is therefore best to skim the milk and churn the cream. The best way to skim the milk is by means of a separator. A farmer who has only two or three cows, but no separator, may put the milk into deep, narrow cans (shotgun cans) and set them in cold water, and when the cream rises it can be removed with a shallow spoon. Where this system is used it usually takes about 12 to 18 hours for all the cream to rise. Care should be taken to keep the milk cold, in order to make the cream rise rapidly. The old method of setting the milk in shallow pans should not be used, as the cream does not rise so completely as when set in deep cans in cold water; furthermore, the quality of the cream is not so good and there are more vessels to wash and care for.

DESTROYING ODORS AND EGGS

Fresh Air and Sunshine is Death to Both—Place Utensils Where Sun Will Strike Them.

Fresh air and sunshine being death both to odors and to "bugs," there is a close relationship between clean milk and sunning of milk utensils. Do not stopper the cans when setting them out to sun. Let the air work in and out. Choose a place to set them where the sun shines upon them most directly. Turn them bottom side up to keep dust out of them more effectively—and possibly rain. Nature will then do her share toward freeing the milk can from taint. She will materially lessen the number of bacteria hiding within.

Julia Bottomley