

RED CROSS MEN WIN FAME FOR HEROISM ABROAD

Major Murphy Tells of Deeds of Bravery by Americans on Several Battle Fronts.

MANY GET SPECIAL HONORS

Vast Activities of the Organization Are Described—Field Service Now Has Forty Sections Actually on Duty on the French Front.

Paris.—Deeds of heroic courage by American Red Cross men on several battle fronts have just been described here in a statement by Maj. Grayson P. Murphy, American Red Cross commissioner for Europe. He also gives details of the vast and many-sided activities the organization has been carrying on, which now are being multiplied many times.

Following out its previously announced project, the commission has already established relief and rest stations for the troops at points where they must lie over while in transit from the base receiving camps to the training camps near the front. Owing to the demoralized condition of the French railways, troops are often obliged to spend between 48 and 72 hours in making a journey that could ordinarily be accomplished in 12 hours.

The cars in which they are transported are frequently small French freight cars, into which 30, more often 40, men are crowded. The result has been that cases of measles, mumps, diphtheria and on numerous occasions more serious diseases have broken out among the men. To provide against such an exigency, station dispensaries, each containing ten beds, a doctor and two nurses, have been opened. Suspected cases or men asking for treatment are handled immediately instead of awaiting the arrival of the train at its destination. The patients are visited each day by some member of the Red Cross, who brings them tobacco, sweets or something to read, the purchases being made from the funds which the United States has so generously subscribed.

Another activity of the Red Cross consists in the bringing to France of about twenty Belgian police dogs, which will be trained to go out and look for wounded. The dogs have been tried out in other armies, notably the French and Russian, and have reached a high degree of proficiency in their work.

Training the Dogs.
The method of training is to start in to teach the dog to fetch an object, usually a man's cap. Then he is taught to seek out the wearer of the cap, to return and lead the trainer to the wearer, supposedly wounded. The dogs have also been used with great success in detecting the presence of wounded men caught in the enemy's wire entanglements and unable to escape through weakness.

With the formal transfer of the American ambulance to the American army, the ambulance ceases to exist, in name, as an auxiliary service of the French army, although it will be virtually continued as such until such time as the American army decides it needs it for its own uses. The American ambulance is not, however, at the present time under the control of the Red Cross, although that development may later occur.

Two of the most recent members of the ambulance to receive the war cross and army citations are Basil K. Neffel of Larchmont, N. Y., leader of Section 17 of the field service, and Ora R. McMurray of Madison, Wis., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Neffel has been over a year in the service, and has been twice wounded in the performance of his duty.

Five other Americans have won honors for conspicuous bravery under shell fire in the Salonica region. All of them are members of Section 10 of the American field service, and for the last nine months have been engaged in the Balkans, for the most part before Monastir, where they faced the double danger of enemy shells and

NOTED ENGLISH BEAUTY



Viscountess Curzon, wife of Viscount Curzon, eldest son of Earl Howe, is considered the most beautiful woman in the English nobility. She is the only daughter of the late colonel, the Hon. Montagu Curzon. The beautiful viscountess has two children.

Her remarkable beauty has made her famous internationally. She is one of the most popular women in court circles. Viscountess Curzon since the outbreak of the war, like many other members of the nobility and social set, has been spending a great deal of her time at war relief work.

Viscount Curzon is commander of the Royal Naval Volunteer reserves. He was aboard the Queen Elizabeth, the great English superdreadnaught, during the Dardanelles operations. He is still aboard that vessel.

virulent fevers that periodically make their appearance in the lowlands of Macedonia during the summer months.

"For both bravery and distinguished conduct," their citations read, "an absolute disregard of the personal risks to which they exposed themselves and their spontaneous action in bringing in the wounded from the most advanced positions," the War Cross has been awarded to each of the following: W. D. Swan of Boston, James Harley of Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Fitzsimmons of New York, Kimberley Stuart of Saginaw, Mich.; and John Elliston of Los Angeles, Cal.

For Unusual Bravery.
In addition to the Croix de Guerre, or War Cross, Elliston was singled out for special distinction, being awarded the Cross with Palms, which means an act of unusual bravery. During a local engagement around Monastir in which the French were endeavoring to take a strongly held trench that formed the advanced element of a Bulgarian salient, the troops advanced to the attack about four in the morning, before the sun had made any activity almost intolerable.

By five o'clock the blue-coated poltus had swarmed over the Bulgarian entrenchments, bayoneting or bombing any of the enemy who remained to offer resistance. The enemy counter-attack was slow in organizing, and the poltus began the tiresome work of consolidating the position. Almost at high noon the violence in the enemy's shell fire presaged the coming counter-attack. Fifteen minutes later the Bulgars came over the top of their second line of defense and hurled themselves on the small band of French.

The latter held firm and not only succeeded in driving off the counter-attack, but chased the enemy back to their second line, blowing up a number of machine guns out of action. It was during the intense heat of the mid-day and the concentrated fire of the Bulgarian heavy guns that the stretcher-bearers had to go out in the open and pick up the wounded. No facilities were at hand for their treatment, and an ambulance was asked

for to evacuate the wounded, who were in dire straits.

Elliston volunteered for the work. During the heaviest part of the bombardment, while the enemy guns were still showering high explosive shells on the newly won territory, he drove his machine over the rough, shell-pitted ground. Instead of the sign of the Red Cross diverting the Bulgarian fire, it seemed rather to attract it. Shrapnel and tear-compelling shells burst all around the young American, but under the most terrific fire he thrice made the journey in safety and carried to the base hospital every dangerously wounded case.

Lose 50 Ambulance Chassis.
Charles M. Ashton of Philadelphia was on duty at a relief post following up the French advance in the Champagne and also awaiting the call to drive his machine to the front. The Germans were vigorously shelling the entire district when a shrapnel shell burst within twenty feet of the young man's ambulance. Two of the balls struck him, one in the abdomen, the other in the arm, while a piece of the shell inflicted a nasty wound on his leg. Thanks to the prompt action of the surgeons, he will recover, but will probably be invalided out of the service.

Despite the loss of fifty ambulance chassis when the steamer Orleans, the first American ship to run the German submarine blockade, was torpedoed about a month ago, the American field service succeeded in placing three new ambulance sections in the field last week and two additional transport sections.

One of the ambulance sections, No. 30, is composed entirely of Harvard men, with Ralph R. Richmond of Milton, Mass., as section commander. Transport section No. 242 has also a number of Harvard men in its ranks, its commander being a Harvard boy, Thomas H. Dougherty of Philadelphia. Transport section L is commanded by George G. Struby of Denver, Colo., a Yale graduate, who has already won glory and the war cross for bravery in action, while the other two ambulance sections, No. 69 and No. 70, are commanded by Charles A. Butler of New York, a graduate of Columbia, and Arthur J. Putnam of Deposit, N. Y., a Cornell man, respectively.

Altogether, the field service now has forty sections actually in service at various parts of the French front, of which twenty-nine are ambulance sections, for transporting the wounded, and eleven transport sections, for the handling of munitions and supplies. This represents a personnel of close to 2,500 volunteers, for the most part young Americans from the best families in the United States.

American aviators flying with the French forces came in for their share of mishaps during the past week. Lawrence Scanlon of Cedarhurst, L. I., otherwise known as "Red" Scanlon, had one of the narrowest escapes on record when his machine, getting out of control, fell from a height of 500 feet and crashed onto the roof of an army bakery at Avord, the French training camp for aviators.

Scanlon was making a trial flight in a Nieuport and had circled around in the most approved professional manner, and had started to descend. Of a sudden his motor stopped. Never before having had experience with a "panne de moteur," the young aviator decided the best course was to get to the earth with the least possible loss of time. He aimed for the aviation field, but an error in judgment or a stray gust of wind drove him too far, and he came down upon the bakery roof with a force that drove the nose of the Nieuport clear through.

Unhurt, but slightly stunned, Scanlon scrambled out of the debris and climbed down off the roof by means of a ladder that had been left propped against the wall. Just as he started off to report the captain of the camp came rushing up, and seeing Scanlon going away from the scene of the accident, ordered him back to assist in the removal of the supposedly dead man, or to go call a doctor if it was discovered he was seriously wounded. Scanlon saluted the captain, saying: "He's all right, captain."

"How do you know? Who was it that fell?" demanded the captain.
"Twas I, captain," replied the young American, saluting again.

"Well, you have had the most remarkable escape I have ever witnessed," declared the captain. "Young man, you were never made to be injured by a fall from an airplane."
The speed with which it fell was such that the nose was completely buried inside the bakery, leaving only six feet of the tail protruding through the outside of the roof.

JILTED MAN WILLED \$5,000

Girl's Father Leaves Bequest as Balm for Young Man's Wounded Feelings.

Guthrie, Okla. — Mrs. Mary A. Thompson and Florence Brooks of Ripley, have filed an action in the county court here contesting the will of Walter J. Thompson, husband and father, respectively, of the contestants, who left them little of his estate of \$50,000.

One of the clauses which they particularly attack gives \$5,000 to Ames Yates, a young man studying for the priesthood of the Mormon church, the money being willed him as balm for his feelings because of his having been refused in marriage by the daughter who is contesting the will.

DAIRY

HOW TO AVOID BITTER MILK

Use of Laxative Feeds is Recommended as Preventive—Churning Difficulties Relieved.

Both the quality and quantity of a herd's milk production depend on the physical fitness of the cows as well as on the nutrients in the feed. Bitter milk and milk with a strong odor both indicate that something in the cow's digestive system is out of order. A few doses of Epsom salts are frequently of benefit, but a better method is to choose the feed that disorders will not occur.

Among dairy feeds that are inclined to be constipating and a cause of bitter milk are corn fodder, corn stover, timothy hay (and most hays except those from leguminous crops like clover and alfalfa), all straws, cottonseed meal.

Among the feeds that are laxative in their effect on the system are linseed meal, wheat bran, silage, hay from the legumes, roots, tubers and fruits, all fresh green feeds.

The use of feeds in the second list will in a large measure prevent bitter milk and also the difficulties of churning cream skimmed from such milk.

CALF PRECAUTIONS

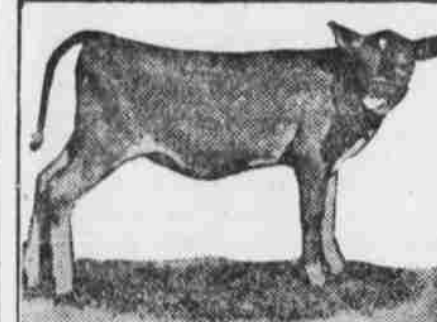
1. Feed regularly.
2. Feed at proper temperature (100 degrees Fahrenheit).
3. Feed individually.
4. Do not overfeed.
5. Make all changes gradually.
6. Give access to fresh water and salt.
7. Keep all utensils clean.
8. Provide clean pens with plenty of light and sunshine.
9. Provide plenty of bedding.

FEED CALVES SKIMMED MILK

Richer in Protein Than Whole Milk, but Lower in Carbohydrates—Use Clean Vessels.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk with skimmed milk, gradually increase the skimmed milk with some form of carbohydrates till all of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements.



Skim Milk Age (One to Six Months.)

ments to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

GIVE CALF PAIS ATTENTION

During Warm Weather Especial Attention Should Be Given to Utensils—Keep Them Clean.

The farmer who uses the swill pail for feeding calves or who hangs the pail on a post between feedings without washing it will soon be looking for a cure for calf scours. The dirty calf pail is one of the chief causes of scours, according to L. W. King, Jr., of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. With the fly season and warm weather at hand extra precautions must be taken in caring for the calf pails. They should be washed thoroughly after each feed and sterilized either with steam or hot water. After the pails have been sterilized they should be inverted in a clean protected place until time to use them again.

UNDESIRABLE HABIT OF COW

Usually Acquired When Animals Are Young—Hard to Break When Once Established.

It is disappointing to give a cow good care, and feed her well, and then have her suck herself. This undesirable habit is one that cows get into usually while they are young. After the habit is once established they never quit it, and it is not an easy matter to break them of it permanently.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Just How One Washingtonian "Landed" Army Job

WASHINGTON.—The news columns carry the story of Bill Dearden going to France to be Pershing's secretary; and thereat probably thousands of young men wondered what manner of man Bill Dearden is and how he came to get the job. Here is the story:

Bill has been secretary to Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts ever since Winslow came to congress. In addition to doing his congressional work thoroughly and well, looking out for constituents by the dozen, answering letters, landing jobs for Massachusetts college men, and all that, he has been quietly writing a lot of interesting magazine stuff. So you see Pershing's new secretary isn't a loafer. When the war broke out, Bill found himself getting Massachusetts men into the army as fast as they turned up. He had little trouble in mediating for them and they went in.

Well, after Bill had shoved scores of men into the army, he sat down and took stock of himself. He found he was a bit over age and a bit over weight, but that his disposition was just right. He wanted to find a nook for himself in that big military machine, and set about finding it.

The first thing that turned up was the army need for field clerks. That's where Bill thought he would shine. He didn't wait to find out what it paid, or whether it paid anything. He just took a car to the war department and handed in his card:

"I am Representative Winslow's secretary. I am familiar with all office work. My chief pays me such and such a sum over and above the regular allowance for congressional secretary work."

"Step inside," said the officer.

That night I met Bill downtown, in the worst fitting and heaviest army uniform ever made, I do believe. But Bill was satisfied. He had found the right niche.

And later, when the army really found out that Bill Dearden has a record of unbroken excellence at the house office building it sent him to General Pershing as the best thing yet discovered in the army field clerk line.

And so it was that Bill Dearden, who had been working political and departmental pull for everybody that asked him for it, fell into a remarkably good army job himself, without the slightest kind of influence.

Surely There Is a Destiny That Rules Our Ends

THERE have always been women and women. There always will be. One, for this instance, is a plain soul, as like as a match to all the other plain souls you see going around alone—not being the sort of matches that are made in heaven. Still, the cheapest blue head carries its hidden soul of fire, which compensates.

The other evening, for one time, she had come out of an all-day storm into the friendliness of a lamp that she lighting, with every sense of being in for the night, when it suddenly occurred to her that she had forgotten to buy peaches for her breakfast and must go out at once and get them.

Not after a while. Now, she didn't want to go back in all that weather—still, she ought to have peaches. And as she turned a corner she bumped into an old, old woman who was carrying a basket and talking to herself, as old women will. Also, old men. Naturally, the plain soul apologized, and, equally natural, the old woman was only too thankful to be jostled for the sake of voicing her wall.

She had taken home the clean wash, all tucked under oilcloth to keep it dry, and the lady said she couldn't break a bill tonight, and being as it was so far to come, she had better take the soiled clothes back with her and she would pay for both washes next week.

"She always does me that way—and I told her my daughter was ill in her bed and that I had to buy milk for her baby. But she wouldn't give me my money. And I said my beads all the way going, and the Blessed Mother she didn't help me either—"

It takes very little to tide over needs scaled to the income of a wash basket, so that was all there was to that, but—

As the plain soul went back to where she belonged—almost forgetting to go to the stand around the corner to buy four peaches for ten cents—she said to herself:

"I wonder if I was sent out to help?"
"I wonder who sent me?"

Women Workers in Big Demand at Washington

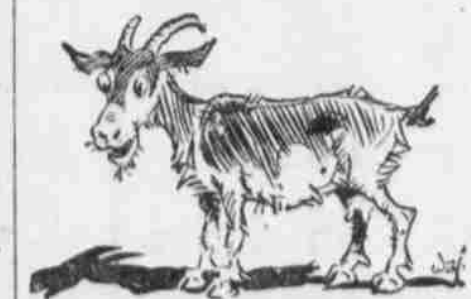
THERE'S as much hustle and bustle here when the departments quit work as there is in an industrial city when the six o'clock whistle blows. Only it doesn't happen at six o'clock here, but an hour and a half sooner. And a good many of the thousands of clerks who make their way homewards at that time are required to come back after supper—beg pardon, after dinner. For Uncle Sam is working them hard these days. In spite of the additions, there is yet too much work to go around.

There's another thing that has been in evidence ever since the boom began. Of the residence contingent, men are beginning to disappear from their usual haunts. Private employment of more lucrative character than the government afforded them has suddenly been thrown open to them. Men have been going into the army, into the reserve camps, into the navy, into other occupations directly related to war activities. Their places must be filled. The civil service examinations have been taken by hosts of American women here and elsewhere, by many women who never cared to be called into service, at least by very many who never expected to be called into competition with the best talent in their respective cities. But now the call is no longer only for the best. The demand for clerks, typewriters and stenographers is so great that those who pass with a fair average are certain to be invited to take positions—no longer at \$600 or \$700 a year entrance salary, but at \$1,000. Where formerly the bureau chiefs would accept only those who passed with something over 90, they are satisfied with those who go to 80, and they are not adamant in that particular, either.

Goats Calmly Browse on Streets of the Capital

GOATS still graze in Washington, and for many days this summer two species of the family Capra hirus—that being the highly proper family name for plain goat—have been enjoying the herbage on a green plot on upper Sixteenth street. Many comments have been made on the presence of these goats, but they have browsed on without interruption, apparently unconscious of or unconcerned at the attention they attract.

Once upon a time goats were more numerous to the city than they are now, and those that still dwell among us are usually seen in the outlying parts of the city. The goat seems to have lost favor as a domestic animal, and even the flocks that used to be made about the Harlem goats and their strange appetites have passed away. The goats on Sixteenth street have taken possession of the large piece of vacant land on the west side of Sixteenth street between Fuller street and Columbia street. They browse calmly and deliberately across the street from the great house in which Balfour and other members of the British commission to the United States had headquarters, and quite near the French embassy, the Spanish embassy, the marble house of Mrs. Marshall Field and the new building that is being erected as the Cuban legation.



WE WILL DO OUR BIT TOO—!

How World Lines Up Against Kaiser; Germany Faces Odds of Eight to One

Nations at war with Germany, with the date of declaration and populations of the various countries, follow:

1914.		Relations Broken.	
	Population		Population
Serbia, July 28.....	4,547,000	Brazil, April 9.....	24,618,000
Russia, August 1.....	175,137,000	Bolivia, April 13.....	2,890,000
France, August 3.....	87,429,000	Costa Rica, April 26.....	431,000
Belgium, August 4.....	22,571,000	Guatemala, April 28.....	2,003,000
Great Britain, August 4.....	439,959,000	Liberia, May 10.....	1,800,000
Montenegro, August 7.....	516,000	Honduras, May 18.....	562,000
Japan, August 23.....	73,807,000	Santo Domingo, June 17.....	710,000
		Total.....	33,014,000
		The Germanic strength lines up as follows:	
		Central Powers.	
		Austria, July 28, 1914.....	49,882,000
		Germany, Aug. 1, 1914.....	80,661,000
		Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.....	21,274,000
		Bulgaria, Oct. 4, 1915.....	4,755,000
		Total.....	156,572,000
		Recapitulation.	
		At war with Germany.....	1,313,807,000
		Relations broken.....	33,014,000
		Anti-German.....	1,346,821,000
		Germanic allies.....	156,572,000
		Neutral world.....	188,359,000
		World's population.....	1,691,781,000