

SWISS PUT CHECK UPON UNDESIRABLES

Demand Ironclad Passports of All Foreigners Entering the Country.

HOSPITALITY IS VIOLATED

Switzerland Has Suffered From Foreign Element as No Other Neutral Since War Began—Country is Overrun With Spies.

Berne.—Switzerland finally has taken initial steps to control the undesirable foreign element from which she has suffered as no other neutral country since August, 1914.

New regulations adopted by the federal council are intended to make it difficult for the agent of one of the warring countries, for the deserter from any side, for the foreigner without obvious, legitimate means of livelihood and occupation to flock, as heretofore, into the little country that is trying desperately to maintain an upright neutrality and at the same time weather the storm until peace arrives. Switzerland hitherto has permitted, without any material objections, scores of thousands of strangers to enter almost as freely as in peace times. Now action has been taken to stop this only because her hospitality has been grossly violated, her neutrality at times even threatened.

The new rules, which will become effective as soon as the Swiss diplomatic and consular officials throughout the world can be notified, require that all foreigners entering the country must be equipped with ironclad passports from their own countries, or equivalent papers of identification; that prior to coming to Switzerland all foreigners must furnish to Swiss diplomatic or consular officials adequate reasons for wanting to come here, and that, after arrival, strangers must register with the police of the city or town they intend to inhabit.

Overrun by Undesirables.
There always has been a daily traffic between France and Switzerland in the neighborhood of Geneva, and between Germany and Switzerland near Basel, on the part of laborers and others. Many undesirable foreigners have smuggled themselves across the border and have failed to return. Once in Switzerland, they have been able to hide because of the lack of control over foreigners.

That all is to be changed. Every person crossing the border at other than the ordinary points where ironclad passports will be required will be numbered. If he fails to return, the police will be put upon his trail. He will have little chance of escaping, for without the right kind of credentials he is unable to obtain bread. A bread card today is more important even than the money with which to purchase it—and a bread card is issued only on presentation of identification papers.

The hotel at which the newcomer stops, the pension that takes him in, the private family to whom he may go, are all liable to heavy penalties if they fail to announce his arrival.

Problem for Deserters.
There remains the problem of the deserters who have managed to flee across the boundary from one army or another and of the near-deserters, those who have come here with the permission of their respective governments, and then have declined to return. Swiss law prescribes that these deserters and refractory ones, as they are called, cannot be forcibly deported.

There are in Switzerland now, it is estimated, between 10,000 and 15,000 of these gentry. Not all of them are bad citizens. Hundreds of them, at least, are gainfully occupied and are living model lives. Others are undesirable to the point of being out-and-out criminals. Figures for Geneva alone show that out of 70,000 foreigners among its 170,000 population, 1,336 are deserters and 2,452 refractory ones, while in Zurich these figures are exceeded.

The agitation for the utilization of the man power represented by the deserters and refractory ones is so strong that it will surprise no one to see steps taken to incorporate the majority of them into a civilian service of manual labor in agriculture.

BOYS READY TO GIVE TASTE OF STEEL

Americans in France Complete Their Training in Bayonet School.

SPEED PLEASES INSTRUCTORS

Give Demonstration of Energy and Accuracy Which Is Truly American—Graduates to Act as Instructors to New Arrivals.

With the American Army in France.—The "graduation exercises" of the large bayonet school were watched by several generals and their staffs. The men, who had been trained in the British system by British instructors, gave a demonstration of energy, speed and accuracy which was truly American. They are ready to go over the top.

A British sergeant major put the men through the drill so vigorously that more than one man was hurt. But their wounds were not serious. The instructor himself so narrowly escaped a bayonet point that his tunic was cut. "Now, then," the sergeant would say, holding a heavy, long stick in his hand,

SWEARS OFF ON CANDY FOR DURATION OF WAR

Portland, Ore.—When little Jack Applewhite of Clarkston, Wash., heard his father read about the shortage of sugar in France and the appeal of Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, for every pound of sugar, that can be spared, the lad dictated the following letter: "Dear Mr. Hoover—I am sorry about there being no sugar in France and about the Belgian and French boys and girls not even having enough to make things sweet, and I am going to save all I can, for I am not going to buy one single bit of candy, and I am not going to ask mother to make one bit, either—and she makes just awful good candy and I love candy dearly."

Lays a Big Egg.
Santa Monica, Cal.—An egg measuring seven inches around the middle and 8 1/4 inches in circumference the long way was laid the other day by a hen belonging to George C. Harter of the Santa Monica fire department. The egg was so large that Harter's friends accused him of keeping an ostrich in disguise. The fireman keeps only four hens at his home, No. 425 Colorado avenue, but he says that from this number he has averaged two eggs a day for more than a year.

GRUESOME NAMES FOR THE TRENCHES



This Canadian official photograph shows a trench recently captured from the Germans. As is seen, both the British and the Germans give the trenches weird and gruesome names.

HELP WIN THE WAR

Opportunity for All Furnished in Thrift Stamps.

Lend Your Money to the Government to Assist in the Battle for Democracy.

Washington.—War savings stamps, popularly known as "thrift stamps," are now on sale. These stamps have been termed "little baby bonds," by the treasury department, and the term comes nearer explaining them than any other, for they are virtually government bonds issued in small amounts. Back of them is the entire resources of the nation, and they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase to the date of maturity, January 1, 1923. This obligation of the United States government is issued in the form of stamps, in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "thrift card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has spaces for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the "thrift card" may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at post offices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and one cent additional each month thereafter. Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any post office for each stamp.

It is also important to note that war-savings stamps increase each month in cost as well as in value, so that it is decidedly to the interest of the public to buy early.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "war savings certificate," which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or dis-

"when I tell you men to turn, try to get the point to me. Now, turn! Yeah! Yeah! Give 'em hell! That's good!"

They "Go Over the Top."
The Americans worked like football players, every nerve and every hardened muscle straining. The sergeant, by reason of long practice, was able to ward off some thrusts with the point or butt, but from many he had to jump.

Even more vigor was shown by the men as they occupied the trench line and, with their officers, went over the top in a charge. The operations began by firing from the trench at the dummies in the enemy trenches. Some of the men made perfect scores, while only three of the whole class fell below 80 in a possible 100.

The men went furiously at the charge, urged on by the most emphatic language that a British sergeant major might be credited with having at his command. He shouted to his men: "Give it to 'em—in the heart, in the throat! That's the way. If you don't get them they'll get you! On your toes all the time! Quick! Quick! Quick!" The urging was unnecessary. The men knew what to do and did it, and they were so well trained that orders were anticipated.

The French and British officers were enthusiastic, especially at the speed and energy of the Americans. Some of the graduates will be sent immediately to newly arrived units as instructors.

Training New Contingent.
A division of American troops, recently arrived in France, will begin regimental maneuvers at once and will be trained in barrage fire, the American artillery working with American aviators. The site picked for the practice is rolling ground.

The artillery will lay a barrage up to the first objective, over theoretical German trenches. The infantry, following up the fire, will occupy the trenches and then execute a flank movement.

The signal corps will get the benefit of the maneuvers, for they will be carried out as if an actual attack were being launched.

Use Wood for Fuel.
Washington.—The United States fuel administration in co-operation with the department of agriculture has inaugurated an intensive campaign for the substitution of wood for coal. The action is taken as a means of conserving the coal supply and experts from the fuel administration estimate that the utilization of the nation's vast available wood supply would go far toward meeting the shortages of fifty million tons in the nation's coal supply.

ability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are all filled with "war savings stamps" between December 1, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$82.40 and on January 1, 1923, the government will pay the owner of the certificate \$100—a net profit to the holder of \$17.60. This is based on an interest rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly. The amount of war-savings stamps sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and no person may hold such stamps to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000.

If the 20 spaces on the "war-savings certificate" are not filled by January 1, 1918, the stamps which are actually attached will draw interest at the same rate.

If the holder of "war-savings stamps" desires to sell them before maturity, they may be redeemed at any post office, the holder receiving the price paid for the stamps, plus one cent a month on each stamp.

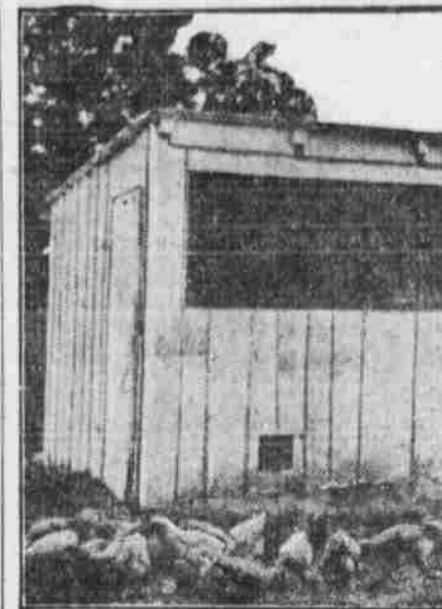
The growth of the nails on the right hand is, in most people, more rapid than or those on the left hand.

POULTRY FACTS

WINTER QUARTERS FOR HENS

Fowls Should Not Be Given Same Ground They Have Been Running Over All Summer.

No flock of chickens should go into winter quarters on the same old ground they have been running over all summer. Sprinkle the runs with lime water and then turn it under either with a spade, fork or plow. Rake it smooth after the surface has been turned and the fowls will soon make it firm by their tramping. Where fowls are confined in limited runs, this rule is imperative for complete sanitation. On large runs it should be done if possible. The chicken house should be gone over with a hose or with a good pump



Open Front Poultry House.

spray to remove the accumulations of summer germ-laden dust. All the trash should be cleaned out and spread on some distant field or orchard, and the floors should be cleaned and sprayed. Clean, dry litter must be had for the exercising rooms. If the cloth curtains are dusty and dingy, take them down, spread them on the clothes line, and spray them with clean water until white and clean. The germs of contagious diseases are very apt to linger in the cloth hangings. The droppings boards should be spread out on the ground and scrubbed clean with water and allowed to dry thoroughly in the sun. Lime water run over them at the last helps to make them ready for a long winter's use.

START WITH LITTLE CAPITAL

Small Shack in Back Yard, Few Good Fowls and Business Is Begun—Attend to Details.

What most always attracts people to the poultry business is the fact that one can start with little capital. A little shack in the back yard, a few good fowls, and the business is begun. Such a start has been the beginning of many a man's success in the poultry line, and some of the greatest poultry successes in the country have had their start in this way. Of course, they supplemented their start with intelligent effort, attention to all the details, and sound business judgment. You can do the same.

PROPER FEEDING IN WINTER

Practice of Confining Fowls to House During Cold Weather Necessitates Extra Care.

The general practice of confining the laying stock to the house during the winter necessitates extra care and attention if good results are to be had. The houses must be kept clean and the birds supplied with the important feeds they find on the range. Plenty of minerals, in the form of grit and shell, and a liberal supply of green feed must be provided in addition to the regular feeds. Exercise is best supplied by feeding the whole grains in a deep litter of straw.

WATER SUPPLY HELPS EGGS

Automatic Fountain Is Most Sanitary Way of Giving Hens Water During Winter Season.

Plenty of pure, fresh water should be supplied daily. An automatic drinking fountain is the most sanitary way of supplying water. In cold weather, when the water may freeze quickly, the difficulty may be overcome by heating the water. The fountain being airtight, except the space from which the hens get the supply, the water remains warm sufficiently long for them to get all they wish. The can, however, should be emptied every day, to keep it from being injured by frost.

DUST BATH VERY IMPORTANT

Common Road Dust Will Answer Purpose—Place in Hen House Where Sun Can Reach It.

Do not forget that the hens need a dust bath. Common road dust will suffice for this purpose. At your first opportunity gather a barrel of dry dust from the road and place it in the hen house in a well-made dust box where the sun's rays can reach it throughout the day. An occasional adding of ashes from the stove will keep it in good condition.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Officials Have a Word to Say About Knitting

WASHINGTON.—Girls! Drop a stitch and think a bit! Yes, of course all America is knitting, but is knitting the best thing you can do for your country in the prosecution of this great war? Knitting is just as popular



in the war capital as it is anywhere else, but it is just a bit under the shadow of disapproval. In the first place, the thousands of girls employed in the government offices here have become too enthusiastic with their knitting. So much so that they have forgotten their work. Consequently one wanders through those official buildings where entre can be secured and sees throngs of girls sitting at typewriters and desks knitting. At the same time the government is sending

an urgent appeal for clerical help in the departments. Knitting has almost disrupted the efficiency of some of the government departments. Military and naval officials do not look upon the knitting with entire approval. Secretary of War Baker has taken occasion to make deferential remarks about the practice in public. It is claimed here that the percentage of sweaters and wristlets which reach the boys in active service is small. Either this is because the knitters keep their work, once finished, or because of some irregularity and lack of system of distribution. At any rate, several yeomen, permanently stationed in Washington, where there are no bitter winds, were found strutting about clad in sweaters knitted by kind hands.

Knitting is, of course, a wonderful war service, if directed in the right way. But there is a fear that knitting is becoming a fad and is occupying the time that might be used to a better advantage in some more permanent sort of war work.

Gorgeous knitting bags of course, add a great deal to the appearance of any street costume, but is it the purpose of this war to make our American girls more fetching?

Are you using all your wool to a good advantage? Do you ever find your handiwork too good to be sent away, and keep it yourself as an added but unnecessary garment?

Knit on, girls, but be sure you are right. Don't waste your time dawdling with knitting when you might be in the kitchen cutting down the food consumption, or in Red Cross headquarters making bandages.

Be sure you are right, then knit ahead.

Government Printing Office Needs More Room

URGENT need for a new building for the government printing office, to cost approximately \$2,250,000 and to be located adjoining the present building, at North Capitol and H Streets, is emphasized by Cornelius Ford, the public printer, in his annual report to congress.

The report sets forth that the amount of printing and binding produced during the fiscal year 1917 far exceeded that of any previous year. A large portion of this increase was during the last quarter due to preparedness and war activities.

The lack of space to handle properly this rush order of war work is not the only reason for the public printer's urging a new building. He renews a recommendation made last year and points out that even for normal work the present structure is inadequate. He says: "Printing and binding for 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by over 30 per cent, and it can readily be seen that if an urgent necessity for more working space existed in 1916, the demand for more room at this time is an imperative one."

"Halls and passageways are now used for storing signatures, and in some cases presses have been stopped on certain work because the bindery or other divisions through which the jobs must progress could not at once accept the work by reason of lack of space. In order to carry on the work at all it has been necessary to use the old building for both storage and production. Condition of this building is bad, and it has been condemned several times; many portions have been re-enforced, the walls have been tied to prevent them falling out. It is built entirely of wood, excepting the exterior brick walls, and for this reason there is constant danger to life and property; in case of fire it does not seem possible that any of the old building could be saved, and the new building would be in grave danger."

War Has Not Extinguished All Sense of Humor

THE senators and representatives are back in town for the biggest session of congress perhaps that this country has ever seen. One and all they are determined to back the president. They are back, and they are back of Wilson.



These are serious days, big days, days that in years to come will be regarded as epochal days.

In the history books all we get are the big events. Getting up in the morning, eating breakfast and hurrying off to work never get into the history books. But it is not left out of our day-by-day life. Even these busy congressmen are still finding time to relish all the fun that crops up.

Truly, we need all the humor we've got in war time. It is serious enough business without making it any more serious than we have to. (President Wilson finishes sentences that way!) Humor lightens the pall of action.

One representative I know has a sense of humor as big as his body and kindly heart. He asked me not to mention his name in connection with this recital, because he is tender respecting the feelings of "the folks back home."

He just got back from the home state. Those constituents of his hate sham and pretense of all sorts. They hate affection so much that sometimes—quite often, in fact—they imagine people are "putting on" when they are not.

Some woman, moved away from the old town to a big city, for instance, will come home on a visit one day. She will be well dressed. The women of the town will look her over and say: "Doesn't she think she's smart!"

Poor lady! That's the last thing she thinks she is. She has been to the city and knows she is not particularly "smart." But those "home folks" know better.

National Capital Has Become Great War Center

"ONE cannot appreciate the things the government is doing in the war until he comes to Washington," remarked J. R. Jackson of Detroit, at the World. "If there is activity in other cities, it amounts to almost riot in Washington. One observes this more particularly about the hotels, where everything is confusion."

"Everybody who comes to Washington, of course, has some sort of business with the government, and all connected with the war. Traveling on the trains that go through this city one meets all sorts of men, representatives of all sorts of business, and all have some objective that has to do with getting a contract or doing business in some manner with the government. If the people of every little town and hamlet could get a glimpse of Washington in these days, they would come to a sudden realization perhaps that Uncle Sam means business, and that he has gone into this war to stick until the finish. The pacifists, I imagine, if they could stay in Washington for a few days, would see the futility of their cause. Likewise, I imagine, if the German people could see what is going on in Washington they would not be lulled into sleep by the siren voice of the Prussian militarists, if that is what is keeping the German people in line."

