

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Cupid Kept Busy During Week-Ends at the Capital

WASHINGTON.—Oh, Mister Dan Cupid, when did you make Washington your headquarters? The national capital on Saturday and Sunday is just one great big "Lover's Lane," a mecca for military lovers. There ten thousand or more soldier boys and their sweethearts in Washington over every week-end.



From four of the nearby military establishments the soldiers flock to Washington, and from all over America their sweethearts come. Up and down Pennsylvania avenue they stroll, arm in arm. In the restaurants and theaters these war lovers are everywhere. For two days they forget the war and what the future may hold in store for them. The war has made Washington's social week-ends brilliant. Social leaders have plunged into the effort to make the life of America's soldiers a happy one. Dances, teas, receptions and dinners abound over the week-ends for the soldiers and their sweethearts.

And here and there among the many sweethearts are "the dearest sweethearts." Little gray-haired mothers come to see their boys—perhaps for the last time before they "go over there."

In the midst of hurried war preparations and the mobilizing of men for battle, Washington seems to be a continual semblance of strife. But the week-ends bring relief with the sweethearts and lovers. One forgets the horrors of war and sees only the happiness of love.

Fine work, Mister Dan Cupid; keep it up!

Flock to See Prominent Men and Their Wives

FORGET the "Diamond Horseshoe," for it has been eclipsed by the brilliancy of Washington's concert audiences. There was a time when just plain ordinary women gasped at the mention of the "Diamond Horseshoe." It meant the very essence of society and brilliance. But Washington's concert audiences have the "Diamond Horseshoe" of New York's opera far outclassed for real brilliant people—the sort of people that you gaze at in the Sunday supplements.

These concerts come just at "tea time," twice a week. Soon after four o'clock the stream of carriages—yes equipages are still considered quite proper in Washington—and limousines begin to gather in front of the theater wherever the afternoon concert may be. Down out of the carriages step some of the world's famous people. Even New York's brilliancy has been dimmed by the war, for many New York women are here now, giving their services to their country.

Women, of course, give the real brilliancy to these concerts, but then there are the men, too. Straight-backed men in military uniform, erect naval officers, and here and there some gayly clad allied soldier of France, Italy or England, add to the brilliancy of the occasion. Washington, despite the fact that it is the center of America and has for many years had famous men in its midst, is not entirely immune to curiosity. And then the big men of the Washington of today are of a different type. The man who gained prominence through politics has passed from the center of the state. He has been supplanted by the man who has made a name for himself in business. These men are a curiosity to Washingtonians and then everybody wants to see what their wives look like.

Where Royalty Rubs Shoulders With Democracy

ROYALTY and democracy mix in Washington today just as though there was not a world war going on to make democracy supreme. Dukes and lords, barons and counts walk side by side with American civilians. The royalty, however, is not the royalty of autocracy. It is the royalty of democracy.



Since America entered the war England, France and Italy have sent some of their brightest men to Washington to aid America in her preparations for war. Many of these men are of the nobility, but they have forgotten their noble birth and are giving their lives to the cause of democracy.

Witness a few. First of all there is Lord Northcliffe, an English peer. Yet I saw him sit at a round table in a moderately priced restaurant eating a 60-cent dinner with apparent relish, while he talked with a group of American newspaper men.

Italy has her men of nobility. Her ambassador is of noble birth. There is also Vittorio Falorsi, of the embassy staff, a man who came to Washington to see that the Italian mission did not suffer at the hands of the newspaper men. He is still here and always a source of information on things Italian. In Italy he has rank and noble bearing. In Washington he is just a plain citizen.

We women in our days of lurid romance reading were wont to sigh and wish for a lord or duke to happen along and propose marriage, writes a correspondent. Now that I have seen a few of the nobles at close range I want to tell those of my sex who still long for a title that they will find nobility of today nothing more than any American boy can offer.

Two Months Dry, and Not a Case of Snake Bite

AFTER two months not a physician or druggist in Washington has reported a single case of snake bite. The zoo authorities have actually taken down the strong wire netting which had been placed in front of the snake cage, as it will be needed no longer. A few peddlers who carried a small stock of reptiles have gone to other parts in preference to going into bankruptcy. Nobody will buy a snake.

But in place of the snake bite has come the old-fashioned "tummy ache." Every little while a sufferer makes his way to a drug store and almost begs for a dose of Jamaica ginger to cure a "pain."

This does not mean that Washington really has an epidemic of stomach ache. The remedy for stomach ache is Jamaica ginger. And Jamaica ginger is esteemed as a substitute for booze. But the druggist is suspicious of the man who habitually has an internal ache.

There are few chronic Jamaica ginger drinkers in Washington, as few druggists will assume the large risk for a small profit.

A paregoric or Jamaica ginger addict enters the drug store with a bottle. He tells of a stomach ache or a colicky baby. Woman "dopes" seem to be more numerous than men. They sometimes go from drug store to drug store, seeking something to soothe their nerves.

Druggists are increasing the price of Jamaica ginger and paregoric to discourage their use or are refusing to sell.

GUARDING NEW YORK WATER FRONT



Soldier on guard in lower West street, New York, questioning two men who look to him like enemy aliens.

POET HAILED AS HERO OF ITALY

D'Annunzio Is Decorated by Two Kings for Deeds of Bravery.

GREATEST WARRIOR OF AIR

In Addition to Triumphs as an Author and Aviator, D'Annunzio Has Shown Marked Ability as Statesman and Politician.

Rome.—Two rulers, the kings respectively of Great Britain and Montenegro, have conferred medals on Gabriele D'Annunzio.

Without the history of this man's remarkable career fresh in mind the reader of this news is hardly likely to realize the fact that in D'Annunzio is embodied probably the highest type of contrasting versatility now living.



Gabriele D'Annunzio.

The greatest living poet, the greatest living playwright of a great and talented people, is now acknowledged its greatest living warrior of the air.

Fifty-three years seems an appropriate age at which to attain distinction in literature or art, but the greatest flyers of other nations are men in their twenties. Mature age is supposed to have unsteady nerves and so cooled the enthusiasm as to unfit a man, in a large measure, for brilliant work above the clouds. D'Annunzio has disproved this theory.

In addition to his triumphs as an author and aviator, D'Annunzio has

shown marked ability as a politician. The career of this remarkable man began in his fifteenth year. While he was studying at Prato he published a volume of poems in which he displayed such marked ability that he attracted the attention of literary critics throughout Europe.

It is upon the "spiciness" of his themes that D'Annunzio's enemies base their most severe criticisms, but the esteem in which he is held by the Italian public was shown vividly in the uncertain days of 1915. At this time Giolitti, the Italian ex-premier, was the leader of the pro-German element in Italy.

At a critical time Giolitti visited Rome and attempted a coup which would have committed the nation to active participation in the war on behalf of the nations with which she is now locked in a life and death struggle. D'Annunzio's voice, which was the real voice of Italy, was raised against such a move and so stirred were the people in his audience that they rushed en masse to the streets and threw up barricades behind which they fought for the preservation of the country's honor against those who would betray them to the kaiser and his intrigues.

Cries "Always Forward." On May 19, 1915, the Italian parliament declared war and the next day D'Annunzio issued an impassioned statement declaring that "This day the people of Italy have once more become healthy; they have recovered their strength and their liberty. Be they few or be they many, one against one, one against four or one against ten—forward. Always forward to the charge. Victory is only to those who believe in victory, who swear by victory."

D'Annunzio was among the first to manifest an intense interest in aviation. When the Wright brothers were in Europe he passed a great deal of time with them, and it was through his influence largely that the Italian government consented to consider seriously what until then had been regarded as a fantastic dream. The airplane at that time was an unstable and perilous machine. Nobody knew this better than the inventors, and it was only with the greatest reluctance that Orville Wright one day consented to take the poet with him in a short flight. The flyer and his passenger mounted only a short distance above the ground but the sensation was sufficient to leave D'Annunzio an aviation enthusiast.

Mail Carrier Walked 153,400 Miles. Altoona, Pa.—Thirty-five years of service as a letter carrier of the Altoona post office has been rounded out here by Orville E. Babcock, aged sixty. He will receive the golden star from the department. In the performance of his duties he has walked 153,400 miles, and he wears out five pairs of shoes a year.

ONE SKIPPER EARNS \$125,000

Hazardous Calling of Great Britain's Fishermen Pays Well During the War.

Hull, England.—It was announced by the northern sea fisheries committee that a Hull fishing skipper has earned \$125,000 since the war broke out, and another made \$75,000 in two years.

The chief officer remarks in his report that "the skippers earn all they receive when the perils of the North sea are remembered."

WILL HONOR AMERICAN DEAD

French People Will Erect a Monument to First Who Fell Fighting the Kaiser.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Commemorating the death of James B. Gresham of Evansville and his two companions, the first three American soldiers killed on the battle fields of France, a monument is to be erected in the churchyard of the small French village where the bodies lie, according to informa-

LEARN USE OF PENNY

War Introduces It Into California for First Time.

Heretofore Regarded as Too Insignificant to Bear Value in Relation to Business.

San Francisco.—The war is introducing the humble penny into California. For the first time in the history of the state it will be used in commerce. Heretofore this fraction of currency has been regarded as too insignificant to bear any value in its relation to business.

The value of the copper cent is one of the lessons in thrift which Mrs. A. S. Baldwin of San Francisco will take back to the women of California. Mrs. Baldwin is one of the most prominent clubwomen of San Francisco and she was recently called to Washington by the secretary of the treasury to serve on the woman's liberty loan committee, and to carry the lessons of the Liberty loan and of the war savings certificates to the women in the far West.

"Out in California we are so far away from the center of things that many of the remote communities know the thrift campaign of the Liberty loan only as a name. The duty of our women, as I see it, is not only to conserve in a large way, but to save the small amounts which the people of the West are apt to overlook.

"We are only beginning to use coppers in San Francisco," said Mrs. Baldwin, "and they are still only used in a few of the shops. In California the copper cent has been regarded heretofore as too inconspicuous a trifle to be given any consideration. The war and its emergency measures, such as the war savings certificates and the thrift stamps, will change the Californian's attitude toward the modest penny.

AMERICAN IS BRITISH LORD



Frank Cooper, chief of the information bureau of the office of the district attorney of New York, received word that through the death of his elder brother, Sir Horace Cooper, he succeeds not only to the English baronetcy of his brother, but also to the family estate in England appraised at half a million dollars. Sir Horace's only son, who would have become the baron in the battle of the Somme. A full-fledged citizen, he will not, he declares, exchange that citizenship for the title. Mr. Cooper, or Lord Cooper, is a nephew of the first Lady Dufferin, and a younger brother, Maj. Charles Cooper, is now governor of the Western Soldiers' home, near London. Mr. Cooper since becoming an American, has been a newspaper man and an actor.

Family Never Missed War.

Elizabeth, W. Va.—The family of N. D. Madden, near here, is a soldierly and patriotic one. Madden is a veteran of the Civil war. His great grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather served in the War of 1812. He and another brother fought in the Civil war, and a younger brother fought in the Spanish-American war. Two of his sons are in the present war, and four other sons are awaiting the call.

RATIONING IS SYSTEM URGED

British Workmen Demand Better Distribution Methods for Food Supplies.

London.—Resolutions calling on the government to introduce a system of rationing and asserting that a grave crisis is approaching in many of the working class districts were adopted by the Workers' National committee, which includes representatives of most of the large trades unions. Robert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, is chairman of the committee. The resolutions say that in some working class districts women are compelled to wait in front of shops and often are unable to obtain tea, sugar, milk, butter, bacon or margarine. A bad system of distribution is said to be largely responsible for this state of affairs.

C. M. Brooks, a hunter of Prairie du Chen, Wis., shot a queer duck in the wild rice of Mississippi. The bird is pure white from head to tip of tail and has red eyes.

POULTRY FACTS

SOUR MILK FOR LAYING HENS

Most Excellent Substitute for Meat Scrap and Will Give Good Returns During Winter.

While the production of eggs during the winter when high prices prevail is the result of proper breeding, hatching, rearing and care, proper feeding will always tend to stimulate egg production at that season.

One reason why hens lay well in spring and summer is that they are able to obtain animal protein in the form of bugs and worms. During fall and winter, therefore, the poultry feeder should attempt to imitate summer feed conditions. The commercial poultryman supplies animal protein by feeding meat scraps, but the farmer often fails to provide this feed. Skim milk, preferably sour, is a most excellent substitute for meat scrap and will give good returns when fed to laying hens. Numerous experiments have shown that laying hens fed skim milk will double in egg production similar hens fed no form of animal protein.

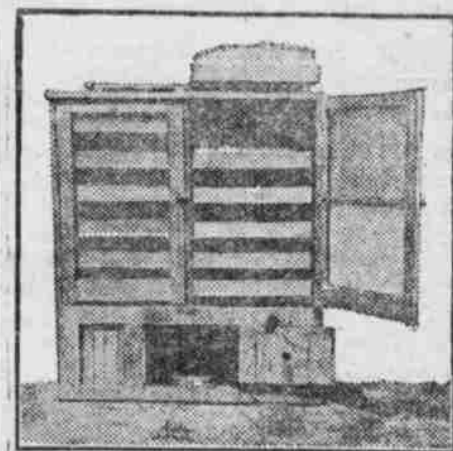
According to F. D. Crooks of the Pennsylvania State college school of agriculture and experiment station, the exact value of sour milk as a source of protein, is difficult to state. Numerous feeding trials, however, place its value at 50 cents to \$2 per 100 pounds.

Skim milk lowers the cost of producing a dozen eggs. On the farm it may mean the difference between profit and loss in connection with the farm flock. Sour milk has a medicinal effect also. It keeps hens in good health and helps prevent disease.

SPROUTED OATS FOR FOWLS

Recommended as Green Feed for Poultry by Specialist of Department of Agriculture.

The poultry specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture advise that sprouted oats fed as green feed to hens confined to yards cost about 10 cents per hen a year and one cent per dozen eggs, not including any charges for labor and equipment. In the experiments of these specialists



Device for Sprouting Oats.

the hens ate on an average in one year about 1.3 pounds of oyster shell and 0.7 of a pound of grit, which together cost about one cent per hen.

CLEAN-CUT POULTRY HOUSES

Let Only Odor Be Suggestive of Cleanliness—Lice and Mites Will Increase Rapidly.

Clean out the poultry houses, coops and nests and thoroughly disinfect them. Keep them clean and let the only odor about them be one suggestive of cleanliness. The time is at hand when lice and mites and bluebills will increase rapidly and overrun the place in a little while. The best weapon to fight them with is cleanliness.

SHELLS, GRIT AND CHARCOAL

Too Many Farmers Do Not Realize Importance of Supplying Egg-Making Materials.

Too many people who raise poultry do not realize the importance of supplying their flock with an abundance of oyster shells, grit and charcoal. In order for them to keep in the best of health and produce the best results, poultry must be well supplied with them.

FOWLS TOO CLOSELY YARDED

They Have Little Opportunity to Supply Themselves With Necessary Amount of Grit.

When fowls are closely yarded, or during cold weather when the ground is frozen or covered with snow, they have little opportunity to supply themselves with any kind of grit or its substitute and are liable to become sick, due to indigestion.

AVOID DAMPNESS IN HOUSES

Dark Buildings, Lacking Direct Sunlight, Are Conducive to Disease—Clean Them Up.

Damp houses, especially if dark and lacking direct sunlight, moldy litter, and filthy nests and roosts are conducive to disease. Chicken pox finds a good breeding place under such conditions. Clean up, and "let a little sunshine in!"