

WAR SURGEONS WORK MIRACLES

Incredible Feats Performed Every Day in Treating Soldiers on Battlefield.

NINE-TENTHS PULL THROUGH

Percentage of Losses Among the Wounded Striking Tribute to the Skill of Surgeons—Speed Important Factor.

French Front.—Almost incredible feats have been and are being accomplished every day of the war by the surgeons who treat soldiers wounded on the battlefield. These remarkable feats have increased in frequency, as the stricken men are more quickly gathered in by the ambulances and brought to the field hospitals for surgical intervention.

At the beginning of the war it was not always possible to clear up a battlefield of the casualties in less than three or four days, and on many occasions wounded men waited even longer before their injuries could be handled.

The result of this was that large numbers of the wounded succumbed from gangrene or blood poisoning, or were rendered so feeble from loss of blood that they were unable to undergo operations that were vitally necessary. It was at that time regarded as a satisfactory result when 60 per cent of the wounded brought into the hospitals recovered eventually from the injuries.

Nine-Tenths Are Saved.

This percentage of losses among the wounded men would at present be regarded with horror by the military surgeons, who now reckon with perfect assurance on saving about nine-tenths of the wounded men coming under their treatment. During the battle of Flanders the percentage of recoveries among wounded men

brought to the hospitals amounted to 86.

This striking figure was still further improved on the occasion of the recent battle in which the French wrested from the Germans the fort of Malmeson and caused them to evacuate the Chemin des Dames after throwing away hundreds of thousands of the crown prince's best troops in the effort to retain it. The French surgeons' reports after the conclusion of the fighting and the treatment of all the wounded show that 90 men out of every 100 brought to the hospital recovered from their hurts.

Speed Important Factor.

Speed in collecting the wounded is the greatest factor in bringing about this progress.

Americans have had much to do with the speeding up of the ambulance service, for their ambulances have been present at every point where fighting has been severe, and their work has been highly praised by the army commanders. Americans have done much in providing hospital accommodation near the front as well as at the bases.

One instance of American effort in providing for the accommodation and treatment of the wounded is that under the management of Miss Kathleen Park of New York, at her chateau of Annel. There she has worked almost since the very beginning of the war. When the battle for the fort of Malmeson was in progress the hospital dealt with a considerable number of wounded, who were first bandaged on the battlefield and then brought down the River Aisne on board a barge fitted up as a floating hospital.

Miss Park has working with her in conjunction with the French military surgeons a number of American physicians, who all participated in the handling of the French wounded during the battle of Malmeson. Also, she has with her several American trained nurses and helpers.

Among the doctors is George de Tarnowsky of Chicago.

of France. When the Germans retreated they swept the civilians before them. All who were able to work for them they kept behind their lines; the nonproducers—that is, the feeble old people and the small children—they have allowed to return. These are the refugees, the people we have to help make homes for and make self-supporting.

Wonderful People.

"They are wonderful too, these old people," Miss Stevenson went on. "They return to their destroyed homes worn out with suffering and hardships, but no sooner are they on their beloved soil again than they seem revitalized, filled with energy, and the desire to restore all that has been destroyed. They build one-room shelters for themselves from the ruins of their once comfortable homes or else their government puts up small demountable wooden houses for them. These we furnish with everything they need to start home life anew—beds, bedding, chairs, kitchen utensils, and we supply them with clothing and foodstuffs. Everything that is sent to us from America we give them without cost, but the stoves and kitchen utensils that we buy in Paris we sell for two-thirds the cost. They prefer to have it so, and they pay any way they choose—in work or vegetables. The first thing they do when they reach their homes is to start a garden, and many of them have been able to support themselves this way. Others make their living by washing for the soldiers. These are all very old people, remember, aged men and women of seventy-five and even eighty. They walk from villages miles away to get help from us, and they wheel great loads of supplies on wheelbarrows some eight or ten miles over cobble roads.

"These old people who have worked hard and denied themselves all their lives so they would have a competency in their old age have to begin life again with nothing but their stiff old hands and their courageous hearts. They all regret now that they didn't have a little more fun out of life when they were younger, that they had not put off ease and comfort until their old age. But they do not complain; they just dig in and work harder than ever to make a home for the sons and daughters who may come back at the end of the war, or at least for the grandchildren."

DOING MUCH TO RESTORE FRANCE

Americans Are Doing Wonderful Reconstruction in Devastated Section.

LIVE IN RUDE BARRACKS

Miss Anne Morgan and Her Co-Workers Share in Primitive Life While Carrying on Labors Among Destitute People.

New York.—Miss Margaret Stevenson, co-worker of Miss Anne Morgan in devastated France, has just arrived in this country with the first direct news of the reconstruction work already accomplished by this American Fund for French Wounded unit composed of ten American women. Miss Stevenson told of the 27 villages they have partly rehabilitated, of the 5,000 acres of land they have had cultivated, the hundreds of refugee families they have clothed, fed and installed in houses they have furnished; the classes they are running for children who have run wild since the beginning of the German occupation, and of the community center they have established at Blerncourt, in the heart of the ravaged region.

Live in Rude Barracks.

"We are living in rude wooden barracks built on the ruins of the old Chateau of Blerncourt," said Miss Stevenson. "Our barracks are furnished with the same unpainted furniture and plain iron beds that we give to the peasants. The heads of our unit, Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Anne Drake, share with us in this primitive life. They are up at seven o'clock in the morning, tidy up their buns, help with the dishes, and then are off about their duties, visiting the refugees, finding out their wants and helping install them in temporary shelters. Both Miss Morgan and Miss Drake speak French as well as they do English, and they have entered deeply into the lives of the people. Some-

thing approaching normal village life has been restored to the communities under the care of the American Fund Unit," Miss Stevenson says. "The French government has placed this unit in charge of the Aisne and Somme districts, both of which were systematically devastated by the Germans.

"Our unit is militarized and works directly under the French army," Miss Stevenson explained. "Through the military authorities, Miss Morgan has obtained valuable aid. Soldiers on eight-day leave from the trenches are put under her direction, to help rebuild shattered homes and plow the neglected fields. There are no able-bodied men or women left in this part

MAKING USE OF OLD KID AND LEATHER



The stage women's war relief committee is making great numbers of vests for our soldiers out of discarded kid gloves, old leather pillow tops and library table covers. Two of the members are here shown assorting and sewing the leather.

they may seem better and less costly, than those made at home.

5. Do not look upon the departure to the front of those dear to you as an abandonment. Be with them constantly in thought, as they are with you, particularly in the hour of danger.

6. Do not complain of the difficulties, annoyances and privations caused by the war. Think of those who are dying for their country, and complaint will halt upon your lips.

7. Multiply your activities, in your home as well as outside, thereby rendering yourself useful to your country by the work of your hands, the warmth of your heart and the charity of your intelligence.

8. Exhibit day by day and hour by hour the same courage a man shows upon the field of battle. Instruct the ignorant, uphold the feeble, console those who are stricken; transmit your own confidence to others.

9. No matter how long the struggle may last, await victory with strength and patience.

10. If you are stricken in your dear-

est affections, bear your sorrow nobly, that your tears may be worthy of the hero whose death you mourn.

These wartime commandments were arranged by the professors of the University of Turin.

SNOW HELPS IN THE SOUTH

Planters Will Reap Benefit of Extension of Snow Line in South This Winter.

Memphis, Tenn.—Planters will benefit to the extent of many thousands of dollars as a result of the snow line extending far into the South this winter. Agricultural experts contend that where land is covered with snow during the winter months it is more productive the following summer. Freezing weather has extended to the Gulf coast and snow has fallen to the depth of several inches over most of the Southern states.

Consul Thomas D. Davis reports from Grenoble, France, that the Grenoble district produced a medium crop of walnuts of good quality; that the yield was slightly reduced by low

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



SMART FROCK FOR THE BUSINESS GIRL.

In the drama of fashions, the part of the one-piece frock has grown in importance for three seasons. It made a triumphant entry this fall and has held the center of the stage ever since. The advent of the "bustle dress" (which hardly deserves its name), and the furor for velvet portends a brilliant finish for this season of a style that is sure to reappear in the spring.

The bustle dress is given its name because it is caught up in drapery below the waistline at the back and merely suggests the bustle of other years. It is prettiest in velvet or heavy satin or crisp tulle; best of all velvet. In the latest models skirts are narrow and drawn back from the front by the back draping. They have long, close-fitting sleeves and high necks.

One-piece frocks of serge and other durable cloths have proven themselves the smartest sort of frocks for business women. This term includes about everyone these days when it is unthinkable that any well woman should be idle.

The frock of serge shown in the picture is enough to reconcile the most inconsequent of idlers to a business life. Consider its good points and remember how entirely practical it is. In addition to being good looking it is new and original. The sleeves are set on to an underbodice and finished on the forearm with neat straps of the material. The overbodice fastens over a separate vestee of washable white satin, which may be varied with vestees of other materials by way of change. A wide fold, instead of revers, on the bodice is placed high enough at the back to provide an unusually becoming neck finish, and a big trench

vogue—a special "January Hat"—to be worn north or south, but with a whisper of spring in their designing. They are not too summerlike, but there is no hint of winter about them.

Three of these captivating models are shown in the group above. They place themselves at a glance—hats of the highest class that need not to excuse themselves for appearing in the depth of winter. At the center of the group the large picturesque black hat is made of panne velvet and malines. All its story is told by these two materials for its finish is merely a collar of the velvet with a bow at the back. One can imagine it at the afternoon concert or the bridge party in the heart of the northern winter, or worn as a dinner or afternoon hat under southern skies, with equal satisfaction.

At the left a small hat is shown made of fringed strips of black tulle. These strips are braided or woven in and out to form the body of the hat. Tulle proves itself sufficient for the completion of this model which is finished at the front with a bow of the silk, made of strips fringed along each edge.

At the right a hat of deep blue satin is made with rows of blue braid stitched on the upper brim and crown. The blue is vivid, somewhat lighter than sapphire, and makes just the right background for the odd Japanese leaves and berries that form a wreath about the crown. It is hard to describe anything so unlike the usual millinery flowers. The colors are odd, grayish green and yellows and white. Only the Japs know what these queer leaves are made of and after they have ex-



JANUARY HATS REVEAL A SUMMER MIND.

buckle shows the resourcefulness of the designer in providing a unique fastening.

The skirt has two box plaits at the back and front and cascaded drapery at the sides to lend it shapeliness and interest. Trim rows of bone buttons on the plaits at the front consign this frock to the ranks of the tailor-made.

Hats that reveal a "summer mind" have become fashionable for wear in January. They dare to be inconsistent and with true feminine unreason are worn with the warmest furs in northern latitudes as well as in sunny southern lands. It happens that December sees many hats, designed for southern tourist use, displayed in the shops of northern cities. They are irresistible and they are inspiring a new

plained the inquisitive fashion writer knows no more than she did before. Anyway they appear to have found just the right background, in the clear blue of the hat and the wreath makes way for a bow of velvet in the same blue at the front.

Julia Bonnelly

A Lemon on Your Hair.

Wet the hair with warm water, then rub the juice of a lemon into the scalp. Afterward rinse the hair thoroughly and dry with a soft towel. The lemon juice will remove all dirt and grease and leave the hair glossy and soft.

GOOD ROADS

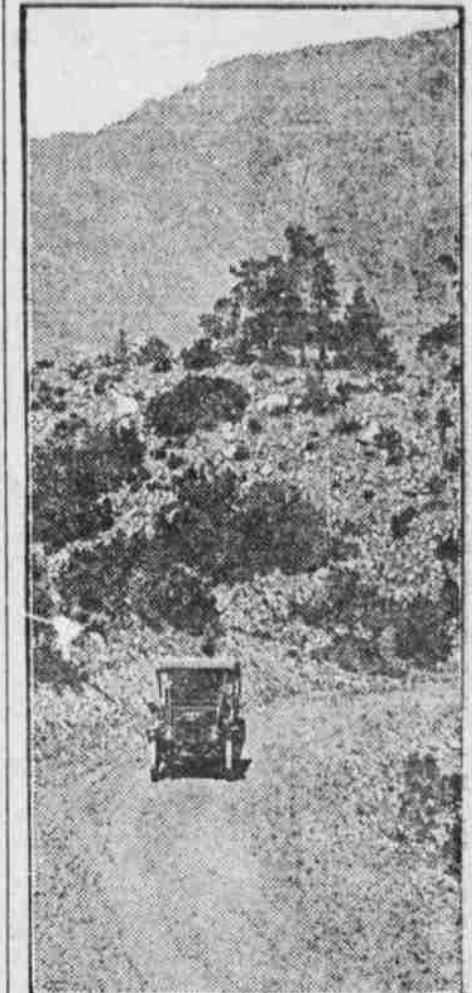
PULLING POWER OF HORSES

Experiments in California Give Interesting Results—Concrete Offers Least Resistance.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

A very interesting experiment has recently been concluded in California to determine just how much a horse pulls when he draws a ton.

A good draught team was used for this purpose. The horses weighed 1,600 pounds each. They were hitched to



On State Highway From Colorado Springs to Canon City, Cal.

an ordinary farm wagon, and pulled a load of 6,000 pounds over different kinds of roads. The wagon was a standard farm wagon with steel axles of equal length, wheels 38 and 48 inches in diameter, and four-inch tires.

A recording dynamometer, known as the Iowa type, was used to register the tractive force of the team. This instrument makes a record of the resistance on a strip of paper under a recording pencil, and after the test, the total pull of the team can be read off in pounds. The record of the test is as follows:

On a concrete road, unsurfaced, in excellent condition, the total pull on the load was 83 pounds, or 27.6 pounds per ton.

On a concrete road with three-eighths inch surface of asphaltic oil and screenings, road in excellent condition, the total pull was 147.6 pounds or 49.2 pounds per ton.

On the ordinary macadam road in excellent condition, the total pull was 103 pounds or 34.3 pounds per ton.

For a gravelled road, compact, and in good condition, the total pull was 225 pounds or 75 pounds per ton.

An earth road, firm, with one and one-half inches of fine, loose dust, the total pull was 276 pounds or 92 pounds per ton.

An earth road, with mud 4 to 6 inches deep, but soil firm underneath, the total pull was 654 pounds or 218 pounds per ton.

On gravelled road, before the gravel had been compacted, but when it was in ordinary loose condition after it had been placed upon the road, the total pull was 789 pounds or 263 pounds per ton.

The above shows very well what great advantages good roads have on the hauling properties of a team.

CHECK HEAVY WATER FLOW

Catch-Drain Should Be Constructed on Side of Hills to Carry Flow to Ends of Cut.

On the side hills where the flow of water is heavy it should be kept from reaching the road by constructing a catch-drain a few feet back and above the edge of the cut. This will carry the water along to the ends of the cut and thus keep it off the road. If the cut is a long one, the water in the catch-drain can be disposed of at intervals by dropping it through a pipe or gutter into the culverts.

Keep Ditches Open.

Broad and shallow ditches with flat slopes constructed with a uniform grade are better than deep, narrow ditches constructed with steep banks. Give attention to keeping the ditches open.

A Dairy Mistake.

Buying cows and selling them as fast as they stop milking never built up a high-class dairy business. The city milk producer is not a true dairyman; he is more a speculator in feeds and cows.

DECALOGUE OF WAR

Dr. Anna Shaw Announces One for Every Woman.

War-time Commandments Arranged by the Professor of the University of Turin.

New York.—Here is the new "Decalogue of War," as announced by Dr. Anna Shaw:

1. Do not chatter. Keep to yourself the news you hear, your own impressions and your apprehensions.

2. Do not listen to alarmists, to slanders, or those who would spread discouragement. Silence them.

3. Be moderate in your spending, neither lavish in gifts nor sordid in your economies. Let everything in your life, even your daily expenses, take on at this moment its true national importance.

4. Encourage national industries, avoiding imported goods, even though