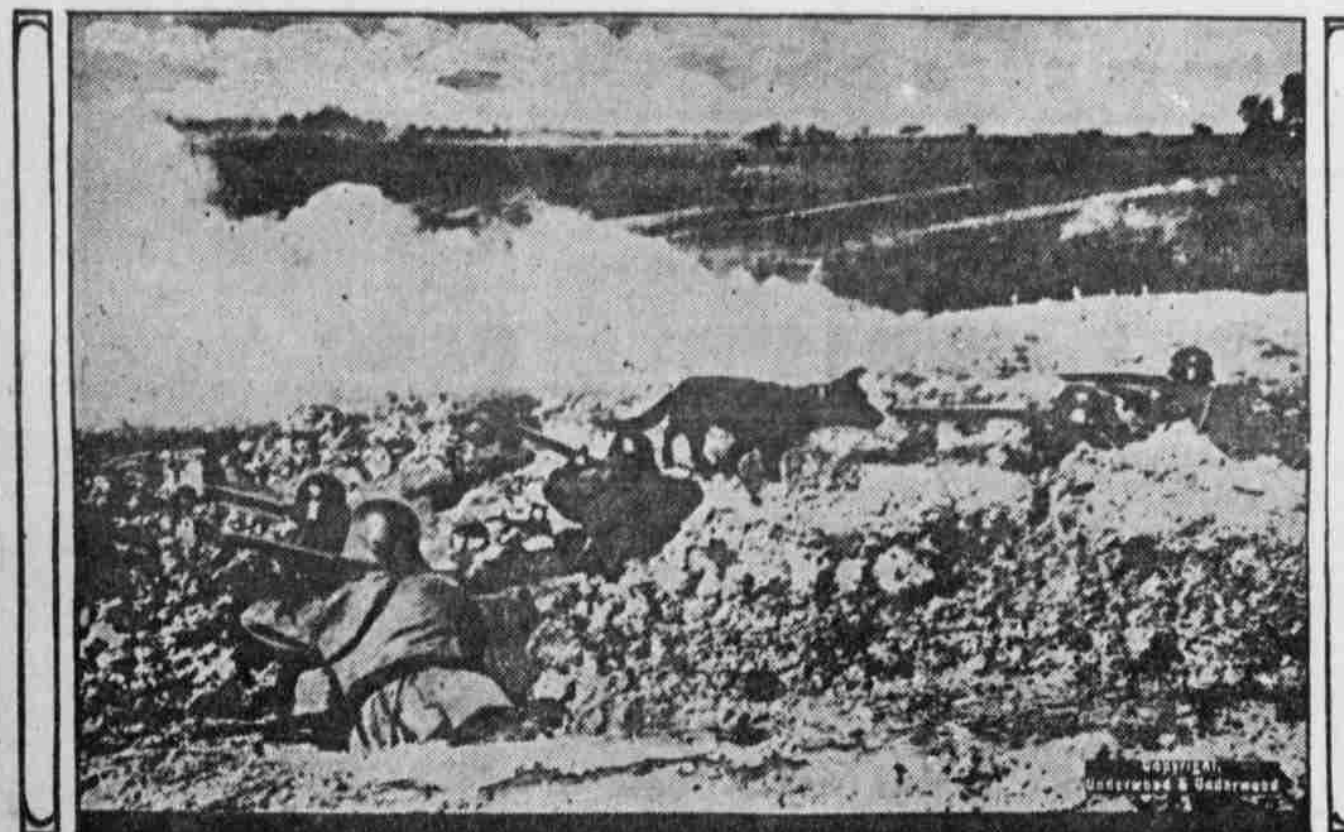


SEARCHING THE EFFECTS OF GERMAN PRISONERS FOR INFORMATION



Photograph shows French troopers examining the effects of a bunch of German prisoners for any military information they may contain.

GERMAN PHOTOGRAPH OF BOCHES FIGHTING IN SHELL HOLES



This remarkable photograph taken from a captured German officer, shows German troopers fighting from shell holes before the barrage fire of the allies. A dispatch dog is seen starting back with a message calling for reinforcements, and he seems quite unperturbed by the shell fire which is concentrated on the Boches.

GENERAL PERSHING MEETS KING ALBERT



General Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces in France, being greeted on his arrival on the Belgian front by King Albert of Belgium. This is the first photograph to arrive in this country showing the meeting. General Pershing paid a visit to the Belgian front and inspected the forces which are holding that part of the line in Flanders.

FOUGHT IN BIG BATTLES



Sergeant Daniel "Bomber" McGinnis, a Boston lad who joined the Canadian overseas forces at the beginning of the war and served with the Second battalion on the western front. He participated in the battles of Messines, Ypres, Armentieres and the Somme. Sergeant McGinnis was wounded in the battle of the Somme, a piece of shell taking off his left leg. He is now employed as an orderly by the new United Service club in New York.

Possibilities of Renaissance.

The Arab is an Asiatic, a Semite, and Arabia is probably his original home. Thence, migration into Babylonia was easy, states a writer, owing to the absence of natural obstacles, such as seas or high mountain ranges.

As it was a custom of Arabic historians to begin with the creation, few of them ever reached the era in which they lived and about which they might have written with some accuracy. Largely for that reason no distinct record has come down to us of the highly interesting conquest of northern Africa as far as the Straits of Hercules; it is only after the Arabs effected lodgment in Spain and pushed as far into France as Charles Martel would permit them that anything approaching "history" of them is to be had.

"Justice."

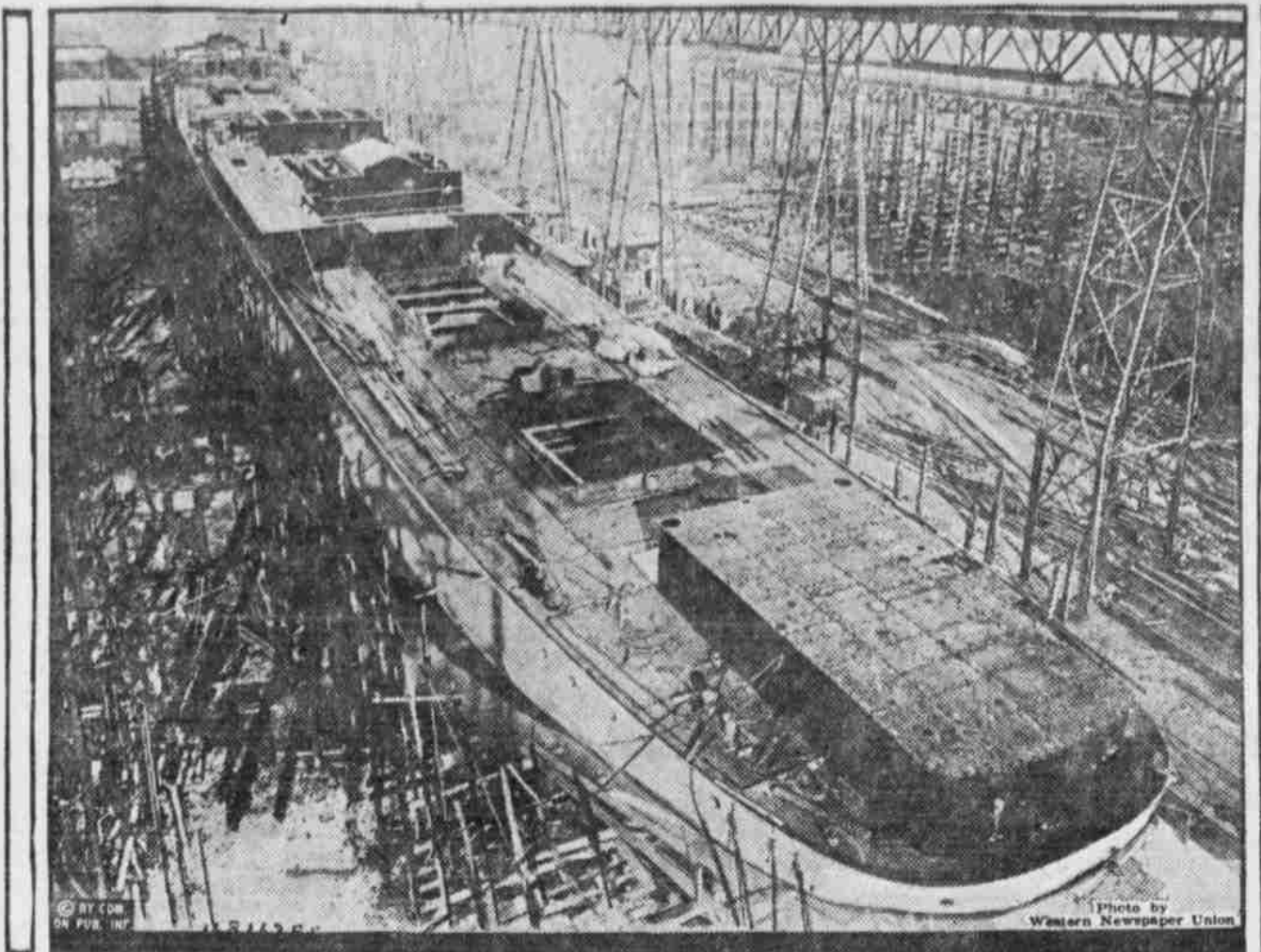
Mr. John Galsworthy, who recently refused a knighthood and remarked that "literature was its own reward," once told an interesting story apropos his great play, "Justice."

A certain business man had decided to prosecute a swindler. One night his wife returned from seeing a performance of "Justice" so disgusted with the then horrors of the English penal system (which the play was instrumental in getting improved) that she persuaded her husband not to prosecute the swindler.

This may have been super-sentimentalism, but it was a fine tribute to Mr. Galsworthy's art.

Heated Air in Medicine.
Heated air is reported by Dr. C. G. Cumston to be of considerable importance in war medical and surgical practice. At temperatures of 100 degrees to 300 degrees Fahrenheit it causes pain, produces an increased blood flow to the wound and greatly aids healing. At such high temperatures as 700 degrees to 1,400 degrees the air jet is pronounced the ideal sterilizer. At the pressure of 7 to 15 pounds the heated air may be used for massage by simply directing it upon the wound and in some cases useful results are obtained by alternating with a hot-air and a cold-air douche.

BUILDING ONE OF AMERICA'S IMMENSE VICTORY-BEARERS



One of the immense freighters being built for the United States government to carry supplies abroad to our troops and our allies. This vessel is nearly completed, and there are hundreds of others in the many yards throughout the United States. Many ships are being built, but still more must be had to carry our troops and supplies overseas. Skilled workmen are being formed into a huge industrial army under the department of labor, and each worker will receive a certificate and a button showing him to be a volunteer in this work upon which directly rests the fate of world-wide democracy.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVED ON FRENCH CANAL BARGES



Photographs have arrived in this country showing troops being moved to the front on motorlorries, on light railways and on foot, but perhaps never before has a picture come showing troops being moved to the front on barges via canals, which bring them a short distance from the front. The rest of the journey is made on foot. These barges are loaded with the happy Tommies, and they make reasonably fast progress to the front, though of course not as fast as motorlorries or light railways. The Tommies enjoy this method of travel, as it gives them a good opportunity to view the prettier sections of France.

FIERCEST OF FIGHTERS



The French colonialists are probably the fiercest fighters in the French army. The Germans at any rate fear them more than anything else on earth. It is said that these "colored gemmen" never take a prisoner.

Frost Bitten.

Harold Mueller, a young civil engineer of Richmond, whose work carries him in the country and in association with a good many farmers, tells this story: His mother told him to be on the lookout for any bargains the farmers might offer him. While driving along the road one day in his care he noticed a sign on the fence which read, "Take home all the pumpkins you want—free." Mueller thought to himself, "Here is a farmer after my own heart, who is not a tightwad!" He got three of the largest pumpkins he could find and returned home with his find. He was quite proud of his find, and a few days later inquired of his mother when he could hope for a nice pumpkin pie. His heart sank when he learned the pumpkins had fallen to pieces. The free pumpkins had been frostbitten.—Indianapolis News.

PETROGRAD'S LONG MILK LINES



Long line of women and children waiting to buy milk in Petrograd. Most of them carry pailers, but the supply is so limited that they get very little. This line of people eager to buy necessities can be found at almost all the stores, but the staple foods are very scarce.

CONDENSATIONS

More than 2,000 motorists who failed to stop, look and listen, were killed at grade crossings in 1916, and many more were injured. The number of the killed and injured in these accidents is increasing 25 per cent a year.

The houses, streets and roads in Malta are built of nearly white stone, and during the summer months these reflect the sun's rays so strongly that colored glasses are largely worn by both the native population and foreigners. Many sizes and forms of frames and many different colors of glass are used.

A demand for trunks and valises of American make can be created in Paraguay. Those now in general use are of local manufacture and are of an inferior grade. The foreign and domestic commerce bureau will supply a list of importers to firms interested in securing this business.

In a report on business conditions in New Zealand in 1917 Consul General A. A. Winslow states that there is now a fine opening for all kinds of American goods. Agencies should be established with complete stocks available for rush orders and the territory should be covered by competent salesmen.