

FEEDING REFUGEES ON FRENCH TRAIN

American Red Cross in Paris Quickly Answers Emergency Call.

HOMELESS LAUGH AND JOKE

No Bitterness, No Complaint, No Despair Among People, Many of Whom Were Refugees for Second and Third Time.

Paris.—"A thousand refugees from the east of Amiens will pass through Acheres at seven o'clock tonight. They will not have had any supper, some of them may not have had any lunch. There is no food there and no facilities for feeding them. Can you help us?"

That was the telephone message from the French minister of the interior which came to the American Red Cross at noon one day during the German drive on Amiens, and the answer was "Yes. Emergency messages are no surprise to us these days." The food was ordered out of the warehouses and a score of volunteers rounded up.

They started at six o'clock the same evening. One five-ton truck loaded with tinned beef and condensed milk, figs, prunes, chocolate and heaps of huge loaves of war bread; two carloads of midnight volunteers, stenographers, bureau chiefs, drivers and canteen workers set out on their way to bring help to the homeless refugees.

They rolled out through the residential district of Paris, out past the fortifications, bumped through grimy factory suburbs and on into the open country where the level plains stretch off into infinite distance, broken only by interminable rows of slim poplars.

Then suddenly without warning, there emerged from the forest into a black smudge of railway tracks, cinders, flat-cars, passenger cars, sheds, platforms, warehouses, cranes—Acheres. It was the junction point, where the thousands of refugees were to stop for half an hour.

Saluted With One Arm. Lieutenant M—met us there, saluted stiffly with his one arm, and did the honors of the station. A group of weary, muddy "permissionnaires," most of them over forty, just back from the Champagne front, were routed out

CAMOUFLAGED BIG GUN



Mounted on a specially constructed railroad carriage this big French 400 millimeter gun is ready to bang away at the German forces. It is exceedingly well camouflaged to prevent detection by Boche aerial observers. Guns this size did good work by moving down at long range the close-packed masses of Germans as they advanced in the latest offensive.

SOLDIER SAVES KING

Serbian Lieutenant Tells Stirring Story of War.

Out of Whole Army He Was Selected to Command Bodyguard of Monarch.

Bengor, Me.—Among soldiers recently from European battlefields who passed through here was the officer who was selected to command the guard detailed to escort King Peter of Serbia to a place of safety when the Austrian bombardment made it necessary for the monarch to quit the royal palace in Belgrade. This officer is Lieut. Pavle Yovanovitch, a man of stately figure and courtly manner, who wears upon his tunic the insignia of the Order of the White Eagle, which is equivalent to the British Distinguished Service Order, and Order of the White Star, which corresponds to

to help us establish our tables on the cinders between the tracks, and pile the food where it could conveniently be passed into the train.

They unloaded bread, scraped cheese, opened tins of "bully beef," knocked the tops off the boxes of figs and prunes and made plans to feed a thousand people in half an hour. But somewhere off in the silent country the train, packed full of exiles, was standing on a side track. It was after two in the morning when the long train with its 28 carriages filled with refugees came into Acheres.

A few windows were opened; tired faces looked out and voices asked, uninterestedly, "Where are we?" and were surprised to be told that they were near Paris. The train was on its way, they said to Tulle in the Corze department, in the south of France.

"Will they treat us well there?" an old woman asked and they, in the fullness of their ignorance, not daring to say otherwise, answered "Yes."

It was a short half hour. They carried their bread, they filled the old woman's apron with figs and prunes, they gave milk to the children, meat to the old men, cheese to everybody. They absorbed cakes of sweet chocolate in a rapid and mysterious manner. Some of them were the much betticoated women of Picardy and

GERMANS GRAB ALSACE PLANTS

Systematic Stripping of Industry Before the Day of Reckoning.

INDIGNATION IS WIDESPREAD

Even Officials Responsible to Kaiser's Government Forced by Public to Give Voice to Emphatic Protests.

Amsterdam.—German carpetbaggers are overrunning Alsace to grab all property confiscated by the state under various pretexts. Indignation among the people is widespread, and even officials responsible to the Kaiser's government are forced by public opinion to give voice to emphatic protests.

Alsace is a great industrial center and one of its principal industries is the manufacture of textiles. Most of the textile factories in Alsace were taken over by the state as a war measure. As some of the stockholders were Frenchmen, the mills, it was alleged, were partly enemy alien property. So the state took charge of the mills and prepared to liquidate them. This liquidation was carried out recently.

Alsatian business men and capitalists had formed a corporation to buy the mills in an effort to keep them in Alsatian hands. Even city administrations, such as the municipality of Muhlhausen, where a number of factories are situated, bought stock in this corporation. The name of the corporation is the United Alsatian Textile Factories.

Forbidden by Berlin.

But it was decided in Berlin that the Alsations should not be allowed to buy what was practically their own. Another concern, called the Bleichroeder group, was more successful. Their bid for the property was accepted by the government, while the Alsatian offer was rejected. It was announced the Bleichroeder bid was preferred because it accepted state supervision as one of the conditions of the sale. Baron von Stein, undersecretary of state, in defending the government's action before the main committee of the Reichstag, said the Bleichroeder group had offered a million marks more than the Alsatian corporation. Besides, the Alsations had refused to subscribe to the conditions, including state supervision of management.

Consternation and indignation reigned at the meeting of the city council of Muhlhausen when the gov-

some were grizzled old farmers. Others were city folk, obviously not used to third class travel. There were families of three generations huddled together on their way—somehere. Some clutched precious umbrellas, some carried bird cages, some alarm clocks. Some of them had dogs, some had cats. But the pathos of it all was not on the surface. Some of them quietly told that they were refugees for the second and third time and laughed and joked when they woke up. There was no bitterness, no complaint, no despair.

Bread Pile Fell Away.

The huge pile of bread fell away, the fig boxes were emptied, the tins were all handed into the trains. The engine shrieked a shrill French whistle and the train pulled away. The rescuers were in the silence of the night. One of many thousands of refugees had had one dreary midnight meal far from home—one lonely meal out of hundreds, perhaps thousands, before them.

A train load of wounded from the front joggled in ten minutes later. The men nurses carried water through the carriages swiftly and silently. Then the Americans handed out the remnants of their stores of figs and the train slipped away again. Behind them could be heard the dull booming of the barrage guns about Paris, and the visitors knew that another air raid was on its way. They waited until the barrage stopped, then they headed back through the defenses of the capital. There was a faint light as they rode back through the forest. They could see clumps of yellow daffodils utterly oblivious of war.

ernment's decision was made known by Mayor Zopfel. He said not only had the offer of the Alsatian corporation, of which the city of Muhlhausen itself was a component part, been rejected by the government, but he also had been informed on good authority all the other Alsatian factories to be liquidated would be sold to "old-German" concerns beyond the Rhine.

Ruthlessness Condemned.

This attempt to Germanize Alsace by ruthless industrial methods was condemned by several members of the city council. Councillor Emmel denounced as a subterfuge the statement of Undersecretary von Stein, who had said the Bleichroeder offer had been accepted because it was the more favorable one. The speaker saw in the government's action a systematic effort to take Alsatian property away from Alsations.

The Bleichroeder group, the successful bidder, is headed by the banking house of Bleichroeder in Berlin. The original Bleichroeder was Prince Bismarck's financial man and his heirs are still in control of the banking house. Old Bleichroeder was not very scrupulous in his financial methods, but this did not prevent Bismarck from conferring the title of nobility upon his moneymaker. This was one of the greatest jokes perpetrated by Bismarck.

However, Baron Bleichroeder's heirs are still barons and their influence in the highest circles is still formidable. It seems they had little trouble in obtaining the Alsatian properties at favorable terms—favorable to themselves, for to them state supervision means supervision by friends.

GAS MASK SQUAD FINDS LEAK IN AMMONIA PIPE

Cincinnati.—The first run made by the "gas mask squad" of the local fire department was in response to an explosion in an ice plant. The firemen used their gas masks in locating a leak in an ammonia pipe. Not only had the fumes filled the plant, making it impossible for anyone to stay in the building without a gas mask, but patrons in a drug store across the street had to get out into the open air.

The tanning of ostrich skins is one of the new South African industries.

Lieutenant Yovanovitch, but the king escaped injury. When the party had reached a place of safety the king sent for the lieutenant, who came, but fell, faint from the loss of blood, at the monarch's feet. Then and there did King Peter bestow the orders that the veteran wears so proudly upon his breast. Lieutenant Yovanovitch will return to the battlefields.

Girls to Do Farm Work.

Los Angeles, Cal.—An army of 1,035 high-school girls of this city have volunteered to harvest crops and will be ready for call by the Woman's Land Army of America after June 21, when the local schools close. By that time the high-school farmettes expect to have at least 3,000 in their ranks.

Could Not Speak Khaki.

Greensburg, Pa.—"Khaki" proved too much for the crack spellers in Smithton school. Forty-nine of fifty words were spelled correctly by the whole class, but everyone misspelled the name of the doughboy's uniform.



We get back our mete as we measure. We cannot do wrong and feel right; Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure. For Justice avenges each slight.

SUMMER DRINKS.

There is possibly no more cooling, refreshing drink to a thirsty throat than one made of lemon juice. As lemons are so common they may be procured anywhere the year round. A nice lemonade always ready is the following: Add to a cupful of strained honey two cupfuls of water and a third of a cupful of lemon juice, boil together 12 minutes, cool and place in a bottle or jar and keep in the ice chest. A few tablespoonfuls of the sirup in a pitcher of water makes a most delicious drink, which may be garnished with a bit of fresh lemon or a sprig of mint.

For those who like ginger the old-fashioned ginger water is most satisfying. Add honey to sweeten, mix well with a tablespoonful of ginger and a pint of chilled water. This has been a harvest drink for the field workers for years. In the old days the sweetening was molasses and it gave the drink a piquant flavor.

Canton Punch.—For ginger lovers this is a great favorite: Chop half a pound of Canton ginger, add a cupful of honey and four cupfuls of cold water. Cover and let stand 30 minutes. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let boil 15 minutes. Add one-half cupful of orange juice, the same of lemon juice; cool, strain and add crushed ice.

Raspberry Shrub.—This delicious fruit sirup should be prepared during the fruit season. Take three pints of raspberries, put into an earthen jar with two cupfuls of cider vinegar; cover and let stand 24 hours, then strain through a double thickness of cheesecloth. Pour this strained liquor over three pints of fresh berries and let stand again 24 hours; strain again, add to each cupful of juice a cupful of sugar, heat slowly and boil 20 minutes. Bottle and seal.

Chocolate Milk Shake.—Melt four squares of unsweetened chocolate, add two cupfuls of honey, a pinch of salt and 1 1/2 cupfuls of boiling water, boil five minutes. Cool and keep in a jar. A few tablespoonfuls of the sirup, one egg beaten and a cupful of milk; add ice and shake.

More women patients, three to one, are sent to hospitals than men, in times of peace. This comes, in large degree, from the fact that women live indoors, and breathe dust-laden second-hand atmosphere.

WAR-TIME CAKES.

The cakes that patriotic women indulge in are few and on those when frosted—which is seldom—honey, sirup (maple or corn), is used instead of sugar. In many cakes barley flour may be substituted for the wheat entirely, making a most tasty cake; in others the wheat flour is saved by using part barley flour.

Sour Cream Spice Cake.—Take a half cupful of sugar, a cupful of sour cream, two tablespoonfuls of corn sirup, three-fourths of a cupful of white flour, a cupful of barley flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a teaspoonful of soda, a half teaspoonful of cloves, and the same of grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Mix as usual and bake in gem pans.

Spice Cake With Sour Milk.—Cream together a cupful of sugar with a third of a cupful of shortening; add a cupful of sour milk, one egg well beaten, a cupful each of barley and wheat flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a third of a teaspoonful of cloves and the same of salt; a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and lastly a cupful of raisins. Beat well and make in a loaf.

Chocolate Cup Cakes.—Cream together a half cupful of sweet fat, a cupful of sugar; add a half cupful of hot water to 1 1/2 squares of chocolate, beat two eggs, sift together one cupful of barley flour, a half cupful of wheat flour, a half teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of soda and blend ingredients as usual, using a half cupful of sour milk and raisins and flavoring to taste. Mix, beat well and bake in gem pans.

Barley Chocolate Drop Cakes.—Combine the following ingredients: One-fourth cupful of shortening, one egg, one cupful of barley flour, a half teaspoonful of soda, a square of melted chocolate, a half cupful of nuts, a cupful of sugar, a half cupful of sweet milk, a half cupful of wheat flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a cupful of sugar. This recipe makes three dozen.

When cleaning hardwood floors a mop or cloth dipped in oil is much better to use than one dampened with water. All spots may be washed if necessary and the oil rubbed out of it; this brings back the polish.

Some of your hurts you have cured, And the sharpest you still have survived, But what torments of grief you endured From the evils which never arrived.

CLEANING HINTS.

Before cleaning a room with painted walls, if possible choose a damp or rainy day. Then place a large pan of water on the stove to boil, close the room and let the steam fill the room, then proceed to clean the walls; the steam will have softened and loosened the dust on the walls so that it cleans much easier than without this treatment.

Mirrors are quickly cleaned by using a cloth dampened in alcohol. The polish is easily put on, but care should be taken not to rub a varnished frame with an alcohol cloth.

Old pieces of outing flannel make fine cleaning cloths; it is soft and easily wrung dry. A cheap floor wax may be made by melting a pound of beeswax and mixing it with three pints of turpentine. Melt the wax cut in small pieces over hot water.

Melted paraffin wax mixed with turpentine makes a fine mixture for dust cloths; dip the cloth into the mixture, wring out, and it is ready to use for several months.

A little paraffin used on the kitchen range keeps it looking much better than any other treatment. This is a good dressing to give stoves left during a season (unused), as it prevents rust.

Clean paint brushes by soaking them in vinegar (hot), then wash in soap suds and they may be put away soft and clean.

Muriatic acid will dissolve the lime in the teakettle, and the deposit of iron in the sink and the toilet; use it on a swab in the porcelain-lined vessels, and be sure not to leave it too long or it will dissolve the enamel itself. If used in the teakettle, great care should be used to boil it out with fresh water before using again, as the acid is poisonous.

Before working in the garden fill the nails with soap, then there will be less manuring to be done after the work is over.

When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work and to live and be happy.—Stevenson.

THE QUEEN OF BERRIES.

Strawberries may now be produced throughout the summer and autumn months in northern United States. The plants set in the spring will bear in the fall of the same year. The everbearing variety is very hardy and resists disease bearing until late fall when heavy frosts come.

When the berries first arrive from the South they are too expensive for general use, but a few for a garnish to puddings or ices will satisfy the appetite for the delicious fruit. One does not wish to lose the joy of the home-grown berries by indulging too freely in the early ones. It is more economical, saves shipping expense, and is all around more loyal in war time to eat of our own products.

An angel food baked in a square tin then cut in squares heaped with sweetened whipped cream and crushed sweetened berries, makes a dessert par excellence.

Strawberry Salad.—This is a delightful way of serving the berry. Cut large fine berries in half, serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing, using four tablespoonfuls of oil to one of lemon juice, a bit of salt, paprika, powdered sugar and a dash of cayenne.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Add a pint of sugar to a quart of cream with a teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze; when partly frozen open the freezer, add a pint of strained strawberry juice from berries which have been put through a sieve. Let stand four hours to ripen.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Wash and cook a cupful of tapioca, adding a pint of water and cooking until clear and soft. When cold add a quart of strawberries sliced; serve with sugar and cream.

Strawberry Pie.—Make a pastry shell and bake it. Fill the shell with sliced berries, mixed with sugar; heap over it sweetened whipped cream and dot with sliced berries. Serve cut as any pie.

Strawberries crushed with sugar mixed with cream make delicious cake filling.

Nellie Maxwell

Coughing Spreads Disease. According to Surgeon General Gorgas, practically all the sickness and death in the nation's new armies has been caused by diseases of the respiratory organs. This is his reason for starting an educational campaign against promiscuous coughing, sneezing and spitting, for it is by these alone that such diseases are spread.



ROAD BUILDING

BUILDING OF GOOD HIGHWAYS

Federal Aid Road Act Exerts Important Influence on Legislation in Many States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Federal-aid road projects, unquestionably, are ready for construction in every state this year. Under the federal-aid road act of 1916 every state in the Union is now in a position to co-operate with the federal government in the building of highways.

Results of far-reaching importance and of even greater potential value than the appropriation of federal funds have already been accomplished by the federal act. Among the impressive results is the establishment outright of state highway departments in Delaware, South Carolina, Texas, Indiana and Nevada and the strengthening of other state highway departments so as to remove all question as to the 16 states which were not qualified to obtain federal co-operation at the time of the passage of the federal act.

In the past winter more constructive state highway legislation has been placed upon statute books than has ever been enacted in any similar period since the American republic was founded. The conditions laid down by the federal act as necessary to participate in its benefits operated powerfully to bring about the establishment and strengthening of state highway departments, the placing of a vast amount of road construction under skilled supervision, the systematizing and correlation of road



Getting Road Levels Preparatory to Improving Highways.

work so as to provide the improvements most needed to meet traffic requirements, the creation of large funds for construction and maintenance and the establishment in many states of definite provisions insuring maintenance of highways from the date of their completion.

The working season of 1917 marks the opening of actual construction work under the terms of the post-road provision of the federal act, as necessary legislative and administrative work made it impracticable to get construction projects under way earlier. On January 31, 1918, the secretary of agriculture had approved 251 individual projects, aggregating 2,849 48 miles and calling for an expenditure from federal funds of \$7,324,721.72, and from state and local funds of \$9,017,143.70, making a total of \$17,341,865.42. These projects represent 83 applications from 44 states.

CULVERT OF BEST MATERIAL

Worse Than Folly to Use Boards to Take Care of Roads That Have Cost Much Money.

If the culverts are not built of good material they will have to be rebuilt in a few years, whatever the quality of the roads they are made to serve. Defective culverts vitiate one of the elementary principles of highway economies, and the interests of the taxpayers require that the annual cost for every part of the roads built for their use be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency. Manifestly, it would be worse than folly to build culverts of boards to take care of roads that have cost hundreds or thousands of dollars the mile, and it would be none the less foolish, or worse, to waste money in work of this sort with the use of bad material.

Speed Up Good Roads.

"Speeding up construction of good roads is an integral part of government war work. Efficient transportation is necessary to reduce the margin between producer and consumer." —United States Food Administration.

Federal Aid for Roads.

The theory that federal-aid road construction will not be sanctioned during the war has been exploded by the fact that the government has fixed the price of cement for this work.