

TREAT YANKS AS ONE OF FAMILY

Somewhere in France. — Many American soldiers are having the unique opportunity, as well as the pleasant experience, of learning French customs and seeing French homes by being billeted right in the houses of their Gallic hosts and hostesses.

In one of the villages of central France, high up among the hills, where one can get a magnificent view of the surrounding "peaks," the valley and the winding river below is billeted a regiment of American artillery lads. Most of them are from California, others are from North Dakota, Montana, and other states of the Northwest.

Coming up the road from the railway station one crosses the mill race with its ancient stone bridge, passes the "monlin noir" and entering the village after "recall," sees the soldiers looting about in the houses or seated about the tables in front of the wine shops talking to their French friends whose guests they are.

From one of the village streets clear through the town the houses are marked with the number of Americans billeted there. One place may have painted at the side of the door, "24 men" and another "2 officers, 14 men." Down in the narrow side streets are more billets and from these winding passageways the soldiers come in scores after the evening mess to wander along the "main drag" and visit billets of their friends in other batteries.

No Formality There.

Life is very informal in this village since the Americans came. The doors and windows of the home-billets, opening right into the streets, reveal the soldiers' beds made up in ship-shape military manner, the floors scrubbed spotlessly clean and everything as neat and tidy as a home might be expected to be. In many places, sanitation, crude in most French towns, at least from an American's standpoint, has been improved and living conditions improved not only for the soldiers but for the civilian natives as well.

"How do you like living in billets?" was asked a raw-boned gunner who said his home had been in Idaho.

"All right now," came the response. "We did not think much of it at first; we had to go too far for mess. The cook shack is away up there on the hill in the square behind the church. And in our billet we had to climb a ladder to get into the hay-mow. I'd rather live in a tent, especially in the summer. But we all say, like the French, 'C'est in guerre' and let it go at that."

"But we're learning a lot about the French, getting a lot of insight into their lives which we could not get otherwise. We're learning to sympathize with them more than ever. I believe it makes us better soldiers. I know for sure that it makes us keener to fight the Germans when we hear some of the facts the French people tell us. Why, in our house alone the old man and old woman who live there have lost three sons in the war and another is a prisoner of the Germans."

"Oh, we get along all right. The

women do our washing and mending and they're always anxious to do a lot of extra things for us. We sure will miss these people when we move from here. It will be like leaving home again."

Music and Craps.

The black troops are bringing America's folk songs to Europe. Whether he is in the overalls of the stevedore or the olive drab of the fighting man going over the top, the American negro sings just as he does in the cotton fields of the sunny Southland or the dock along the shores of the Great Lakes.

The nearness of the war, the whizz of the bullets and the roar of the cannon fail to mar the eternal non-worrying attitude of the American negro.

Their barracks at night are alive with music. At least one man in every squad has managed to bring a banjo along or made enough shooting craps to buy one in France. Speaking of craps, it's the great barrack room sport of the negroes the first day after payday. And every niche they can get in out of sight of their white officers sees a crap game going. Then when one or two men in the regiment have got all the money in camp they go back to singing the old-time songs and playing them on their banjos until another payday rolls around.

If morale follows in the footsteps of music, then the colored troops must be "Jess full of it, boss!"

DR. BALTASAR BRUM



The visit to the United States of Dr. Baltasar Brum, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, has tremendous importance in the affairs of the allies. Doctor Brum is largely responsible for the change of sentiment in Uruguay from being pro-German to being neutral, then openly pro-ally. Doctor Brum is a strong advocate of free democracy and his influence in the Latin American countries is a powerful factor in favor of the allies.

Three Needs of Christian Workers

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TEXT—Be of good courage and let us behave ourselves valiantly, and let the Lord do that which is good in his sight.—Chron. 19:12.

Job, the commander in chief of David's army, found himself between two fires. The army of the Syrians opposed him on one side and the army of the Ammonites on the other. Employing the best tactics he knew and placing his army to the best advantage, he made an address to his men on the eve of battle. The text is part of that address which reminded them they were

about to fight for their people and the cities of their God. His exhortation might well be pondered by all Christians today and especially those who are more or less directly engaged in Christian work.

There are three things upon the surface of this text.

I. The Need of Courage.

It is said of some regiments in human armies that they are so foolish as never to know when they are beaten. It is not foolishness that is the trouble, but a high-hearted courage which will not admit defeat or which takes a defeat and wrestles it into a victory. The Christian worker, above all others, should have such good courage. He has a Leader who is possessed of all wisdom and knowledge—a Leader who knows the secret plans of the enemy. He is aware even of the secret thoughts of the enemy. He is never taken off his guard, or by surprise. He is fully informed of every movement. He gives promise to his people that no weapon formed against them shall prosper. He is a Leader who not only has all knowledge, but all power to use his knowledge. He is the Invincible One. Sometimes a man finds himself in possession of valuable knowledge which is valueless to him because of a lack of power. He has not the ability to use what he knows. But unto our Lord has been given all power in heaven and in earth.

Be of good courage, then, no matter what odds we face, knowing there is more with us than with the enemy. The message of the saint of old is well worth remembering—"One with God is always a majority." This is still true. God who gave the victory to his people in olden days is the same God. There is no change in our Leader. He is the same yesterday, today and forever. Following him, the Christian is assured of ultimate victory. It may seem as though we were hedged in by overwhelming forces and defeat is certain, but we may have good courage as we look away from the opposing hosts to the one whom we follow.

II. The Need of Valiant Behavior.

The Revised Version renders this by "play the man." It means simply to "do your best." To do one's best is to behave valiantly. No matter if others may do better than we, the need is to do our best. We are to "play the man" and not be like children who become discouraged because someone else does better than they can do. We must just keep on doing our part to the best of our ability. Much was dependent on each man of Moab's army behaving valiantly. Much more depends on each Christian doing his best. We must "play the man" for the honor of the name of him whose we are and whom we serve. He does not expect us to weakly surrender but to stand up to the fight, behaving ourselves valiantly; we must meet his expectations.

Then again, the well being of the church depends on each doing his best. The church is the body of Christ and we are all members of that body. If one member suffers, all the others suffer with it. When one member fails to behave valiantly, all the others are injured. On the other hand, all the members are blessed each time we do our level best. Again our own personal growth in grace follows such behavior. If we would be strong in faith, and experience the delight of the approval of our Lord, we will go forth to "play the man" in the name of our God.

III. The Need of Trust.

"Let the Lord do that which is good in his sight." We are not to think that results from our work shall be in accord with what we imagine they should be. He may have purposes to fulfill by our work other than we know. We are naturally eager to obtain results which are good in our own sight. We may make serious mistakes, not knowing all our Leader knows, and desire results which would not be good in his sight. We need to trust him fully; to believe he knows what is best; to revel in a high-hearted courage which grows from the certainty of final victory; to keep on doing our best and allow him to do that which is good in his sight, irrespective of whether it is good in ours or not.

MUTINY GROWING IN GERMAN ARMY

Officers Are Defied and 20,000 Deserters Are Said to Be in Berlin.

TROUBLE ALSO IN THE NAVY

Four Torpedo Boats Are Seized, and Attempt Is Made to Escape, but Two Are Sunk by Pursuing Battleship.

London.—General demoralization of Germany's population and widespread and growing disaffection in the German army, accompanied by mutiny and desertions, are described in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its Rotterdam correspondent.

The correspondent says that information reaching him is so sensational as to inspire skepticism, but declares he has received undoubted corroboration from authoritative sources.

He asserts that the German army is filled with despondency and seething with mutinous spirit, and that alarming outbreaks have occurred in several units, principally Bavarian and Silesian.

One incident on the Arras front

terminated in a whole Bavarian division being disarmed and transported to Bavaria, where it was placed in a prison camp, and the mutiny of one of the Silesian regiments resulted in nearly 100 of its men being executed.

Desertions Are Heavy. A huge number of desertions are occurring, the correspondent says, and it is estimated that there are more than 20,000 deserters in Berlin alone.

Large numbers are scattered throughout the country and the authorities are having the greatest difficulty in trailing deserters owing to the connivance of the working classes. Nevertheless hundreds have been arrested and generally these have been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. A great number of imprisoned deserters, broken by solitary confinement, have been released and sent back to the ranks.

Disobedience and defiance of officers is common at the front, according to the correspondent's information, and a similar spirit is shown in the munition factories, where the workers deliberately are slowing up, with the result that the output has been seriously decreased.

Heavy Cannonading Heard.

"It was reported from various places on the Danish and Norwegian coasts three weeks ago that heavy cannonading was heard from the North sea," says a dispatch from Christiania to the Times. "A few days later the bodies of German marines were washed up, most of them on the coast of Jutland, but no fighting was reported on either the British or German side."

So there was much speculation about these floating corpses, which bore life belts with the figures and initials of two different German torpedo boats.

An explanation is now given by the Aftenpost's correspondent at Copenhagen, who says a report was received yesterday from across the German frontier of a recent mutiny. German navy crews refused to go aboard the U-boats to which they belong, and seizing four torpedo boats set a course for Norway.

They were overtaken by a German warship and a regular fight ensued, with the result that at least two torpedo boats were sunk and the crews drowned or killed.

The finest variety of asbestos is known as amianthus, and the most beautiful specimens of this come from Tarnantse, in Savoy.

BOMBING ENEMY'S DUMPS

Behind the British Lines in France. —The British aviation communique frequently contains a brief line to record that "direct hits were obtained upon an enemy dump" at some point behind the German lines. This colorless announcement may seem to the reader in America nothing more than the record of a dull piece of routine, but the deed itself is different from its record.

A British airman, Lieut. W. A. Barnes, has given the Associated Press the following account of a recent 58-minute raid on a German dump as characteristic of this form of activity: "On this particular night there was not enough moonlight for a long raid, so the target given us was a German ammunition dump.

"Dumps are by no means easy targets to find at night, for they are seldom situated near any definite landmarks. We usually well camouflaged study of maps and pho-

tographs, however, we had pretty well located the position of this one, and started out on the raid with high hopes of success.

"We flew almost due east from the airfield. At the end of the 50 minutes we could just make out the outline of sheds. This was good, but we let out a parachute flare to light up the ground, and make sure we were over the target. This promptly dispelled all doubts, for the Hun searchlights opened up at once, and a hail of machine gun bullets leaped up from the ground. Anti-aircraft guns had been firing for some time, but the shells were bursting well above us, and giving us no trouble.

"The parachute flare proved a real friend, because both searchlights and machine guns concentrated upon it, giving us just sufficient time to dive swiftly, release our bombs, switch on the engine and start climbing.

"When we turned to observe results,

we witnessed the finest fireworks display I ever saw. Ammunition was cracking off at record speed, dense clouds of smoke were rising and highly-colored flames were leaping a hundred feet and more from the ground.

"We watched this pleasing exhibition for some minutes, until the cough of an 'Archie' burst near by to remind us that we were still over Hunland, and so turned and steered for home.

"The whole job occupied 58 minutes, but it must have cost Germany hundreds of man-power hours in munitions works."

New Cure for Cooties.

New York.—"We've got a new-fangled disinfectant for 'cooties' which is fine," writes Private Fred G. Motten to his mother here.

"It is a sort of wash that you put on at night. Then you sleep like a log and dream that you are home.

"They issue it to us every night for a soother. And as it sure keeps the 'kaiasers' off one, you need have no worry about me. Cooties were our greatest source of worry."

Dark Gowns Embroidered in Gray



Black crocks embroidered in gray yarns and black embroidered in silver are among the foremost successes in the season's showings of new ideas. It is a sedate combination even when the embroidery is elaborate and in a bold pattern, and it proves to be as effective when very dark blue—called night blue—is used instead of black. The lovely gown shown in the picture above employs this deep blue in a dress that is rich enough for the opera and quiet enough for anything else. Costumers are giving much attention to gowns of this type, for their task is to achieve designs that couple distinction with quiet colors.

In the gown pictured there is an underbodice and a skirt of night blue satin with a bodice of georgette draped to simulate a belted coat and waistcoat, over it. There is a soft girdle of the georgette and, at the left side, an unexpected and pretty touch in two long ends each of narrow moire ribbon.

Much of the embroidery, which is an important feature on this season's dresses, is done in long stitches and easily worked. The effect is good

and the work goes quickly, but the wide bands on the handsome gown pictured are not embroidered in this way. Many of the stitches are short and set close together. This pattern is striking and exactly suited to the yarn used for working it out. The dress is simple in design, and needs to be, since the things to be emphasized in it are the lovely color combination and the bold and rich embroidery.

A dress of this kind calls for a hat that will play up to it, and a broad-brimmed model, in velvet, or velvet and georgette, of the same dark blue, can hardly be too simply trimmed. Such a hat is shown in the picture and might be in black with as good results. The pumps are of black patent leather.

Satins Will Be Favored.

Satins promise to be the greatest favorites among silks for fall.

Separate Skirts.

Separate skirts have been of contrasting material and color.

Novel Wraps and Coats



Only a few of the coats and wraps for fall and winter lay claim to novel designing. For one thing, designers restrict the amount of materials to be used to definite lengths that do not allow anything for merely decorative additions to these wraps, and for another—simplicity is the fashion; the public generally likes it.

One exception to the rule that allows a scant measure of goods for a coat appears in the handsome model shown at the right in the illustration above. This is a heavy, castor-colored garment of pom-pou cloth, with a shawl collar and deep cuffs of otter. It is made with the approved double breast, fastening to the left, near the waistline, with handsome buttons. These are square and match the coat in color, with rims in the dark shade of the fur. Four of them are set on each sleeve and one on each pocket. The coat is straight, but is drawn to the figure at the waistline by a soft girdle of the cloth. The designer might have considered the coat complete if nothing more had been added to it; but there was the temptation to add the charm of the straight panel and the smart suggestion of a military cape all at one and the same time—and it was done. Therefore there is a long, narrow cape, banded with fur and finished with buttons, which puts

this extravagant and beautiful coat in a class where it has few rivals.

For mild climates, or fall wear, there are some scarfs and capes suited to between-seasons that are often clever combinations of two accessories in one garment. The cape shown in the figure at the left of the picture contrives to extend itself into a broad grille with sash ends that are finished with a handsome yarn fringe. Fringe is a much coveted decoration these days and these sash ends are further enriched by embroidered dragons that match it.

Julia Bottomley

Capes Are Stylish.

Capes are very desirable and very stylish. But if a girl can have but one wrap outside of the regular raincoat, a warm wool coat is the best choice. Those for this season are, for the most part, belted, double breasted, having patch pockets, collars which can be rolled high and the coat reaches the edge of the dress at the bottom. Materials are much the same as they have been in the last two seasons; wool velours, duvetyn or other woolly surfaces. Bolivia is a beautiful material, but its wearing qualities are somewhat doubtful.