

JUST HOLDING DOWN HIS JOB

That's What Y. M. C. A. Man Says of His Work, but See How He Does It.

STILL "DELIVERS THE GOODS"

Former Salesman, Now Canteen Worker at Front, Totes Pack With Chocolate, Cigarettes and Candy Through First Line Trenches.

By A. H. GURNEY.

Paris.—Tom Barber says he isn't doing anything but holding down his job. He was a salesman for twenty years, back in Utica, N. Y., before he went into this war game, and he always "delivered the goods." That's what he's doing now.

He "delivers the goods" under a Y. M. C. A. sign that is dented and pierced by shrapnel. Sometimes he "delivers the goods" by carrying his stock up and down the crooked line of the trenches, themselves. The shells may whistle over his head, but Tom Barber is perfectly matter-of-fact, as he doles out sweet chocolate, and Paris papers, and friendly grins to the men who are so glad to see him. He's just holding down his job.

The Y. M. C. A. hut that is his job is right up near the line of action. The soldiers in it wear their gas masks always at alert. Gas alarms are frequent, and shells explode nightly in the ruins of the village. Within an hour's walk are the trenches that stretch across France.

There are many graves, both French and German, along the road that leads to the hut. Some of the crosses are already gray and weather-beaten. By day you may not pass along the road, for the enemy might see, and then there would only be another grave to dig.

Village in Ruins.

For four years the village has been in ruins, only one family remaining of its former population. The church spire, once a landmark for miles, fell long ago, and the rain pours in upon the altar. Rats infest the half-destroyed houses.

Over Tom Barber's door is a notice forbidding entrance by it in the daytime. Across the road in the shadow of a sentry box, an armed soldier stands to see that the sign is obeyed. If you want to get into the hut between sunup and sunset you walk through an orchard, go in a small back door, and feel your way along a tiny, black corridor. Suddenly there is a turn to the right, and you come into the sunshine of Tom Barber's canteen.

It's as cozy as the home kitchen, and as tidy as if a New England housewife had it in charge. Next to

the door is a counter shut in by a frame just large enough for a soldier to stick his head and shoulders through comfortably. Next to the counter are rows of shelves, divided into compartments, and reaching to the rafters. Here Tom Barber displays his wares, which range from canned peaches to the latest magazines that he has been able to get, weeks old, most of them.

On the side of the room where the light is best, are empty packing boxes, which serve as chairs, where the boys sit, while they eat their cakes of chocolate, and read the latest news from home. Upstairs is a little room, dim of light, but austere clean, where the men gather for Sunday services—when there's a preacher to be had—and for whatever entertainment Tom Barber has been able to get for them. It's a part of his job to keep the soldiers entertained, he thinks.

"Delivers the Goods."

Tom Barber has a striker, Joe, by name, a big upstanding chap, a fine specimen of the draft army, from New York. Sometimes Joe is the whole show in the canteen. For every few days Tom Barber takes his musette (that's French for haversack) and a stout canvas bag, fills both with chocolate, cigarettes, biscuits, soap, smoking tobacco, and a bundle of papers from Paris, and sets off for the trenches.

He walks across fields, through the

SAYS ONLY GOOD BOCHE ARE THOSE UNDER SOD

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"The only good Boche is a dead one, with an extra bayonet thrust to make sure," writes home Dr. J. W. McGregor of Wilkinsburg, who lost both his legs in France. "I don't believe in taking them prisoners for some silly man or woman to fuss over. It is great sport to mow the Boches down with a machine gun. If they were good sports and played the game one would not feel so toward them."

woods, and arrives at the trenches.

"Hello, Dad!" call the men when they see him coming, and they jump to help him with his supplies. Who is going to appraise the worth of an orange or of a cake of chocolate when it comes in the middle of a long day in the trenches? Tom Barber grins at the men, and deals out his stores as casually as if he were back in Utica, N. Y. After all, this is only his job. He turns away regretfully when the things are all gone.

"Good-by, Dad!" call the men after him. "When you comin' again? Make it soon, Dad!"

"Sure!" answers Tom Barber comfortably.

And then—because he has "delivered the goods"—he gets out of the trenches, goes through the wood, across the field, crosses the road that it is not well to travel in the daytime, comes safely at last to the orchard, enters the tiny black corridor, and hurries through to his work in the canteen.

HOSPITAL MOVES LIKE A BIG CIRCUS

Red Cross Adopts Methods of the Old-Time Traveling Show.

HUGE TENTS HOUSE WOUNDED

Carry Full Equipment of Modern Hospital—Strike Tents at Hour's Notice and Move Forward With Precision of Circus.

Paris.—The methods of the old-time American circus that enabled hundreds of thousands of young and old to enjoy themselves have been conscripted and put to war service on the western front. But instead of being used for amusement, the circuses are aiding in the saving of human life. The American Red Cross bought the huge tents belonging to Ringling Brothers and shipped them to France, where they are now with the American army. They no longer shelter a

menagerie, acrobats and clowns, but house hundreds of cots, wounded soldiers and Red Cross nurses.

All that reminds one of the circus days of old are the methods and organization of the people connected with this tent city. For they, like the circus people at home, are here today and gone tomorrow. And every vestige of their equipment is gone with them.

On an hour's notice they strike their tents, and within twenty-four hours they are putting them up again—probably twenty miles away.

Carry Complete Equipment.

Their equipment and methods are interesting. They carry every sort of sanitary, surgical and electrical paraphernalia to be found in the most modern of hospitals. They have X-ray outfits, sterilizing outfits, radiators with steam heat, several operating tables with full equipment, electric light plant and accommodations for the care of more than two hundred and fifty wounded—and all with a personnel of less than one hundred men and women.

But where they have the advantage over the modern circuses is that they supply their own transportation. Three huge motortrucks are the keystone of the outfit. One is used as a sterilizing machine and electric light plant. Another carries an emergency light plant and central system for supplying steam heat in the operating tents. The third serves as a laundry and surgical instruments carriage.

The tents, cots, bedclothing and other equipment are stowed in three or four trucks which are requisitioned from the transportation department of the army.

Like a regular circus, this mobile hospital organization back of the lines in France operates when the order comes to move. The patients are evacuated first by ambulance. Then the tents are struck and packed. Each member of the hospital staff has a specified duty to perform.

The personnel, nurses, army surgeons and orderlies are the last to leave the ground, riding in ambulances and trucks. When they mount to their places the grounds are cleared of everything, just like the abandoned circus grounds in America.

The commanding officer, with his staff, jumps into a touring car and moves to the head of the column which has formed in a road near by. The order is given to move and the hospital is gone—where no one knows except the "C. O." who leads the procession,

means of frequent gun jams to make the clearing of a stoppage automatically simple to the pilot.

The successful air fighter must be a good pilot, but even the most brilliant trick flyer, the "stunter" who can throw his machine about in the air and make it a supremely difficult target for his adversary, is nevertheless incompletely equipped as a fighter unless he can combine brilliant flying with brilliant gunnery. Foch's rule that "offense is the best defense" applies even more in the air than on land, and it is by following that rule that the allied fighters have won their ascendancy over the Germans.

Pays Fine to Red Cross.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fred Burns, general manager of the Consolidated Flour mills here, must pay \$1,000 to the Red Cross because he violated the food laws. The fine, which is the largest assessed as yet in Kansas, was announced by Food Administrator Walter P. Innes.

Baltimore policemen are paid \$1,000 a year.

POULTRY FACTS

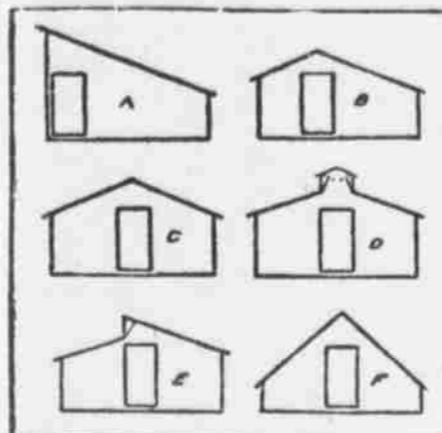
ROOFS FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Several Kinds of Material Can Be Used in Making Covering—It Should Be Watertight.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are several kinds of material that can be used in making a roof for the poultry house, but it should always be kept in mind that the roof should be water tight. If it is allowed to leak, the interior of the house will get damp, the birds will become unhealthy, lose vigor and be more susceptible to fatal diseases. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch or be almost flat. However, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.

Specially prepared paper or shingles laid on sheathing may be used for covering the roof. Roofing papers are used very extensively for poultry houses at the present time and in many places are replacing shingles. As a rule the former are cheaper and easier to lay, while they can be laid on a much flatter roof than the latter. One or two ply paper is usually used on the sides, and one, two and three



Types of Roofs for Poultry Houses—A, Shed; B, Combination; C, Gable; D, Monitor; E, Semimonitor; F, A-Shape.

ply paper on the roofs, although this varies with different styles and grades of manufacture. This paper generally comes in rolls or squares which cover 100 square feet and contain directions and materials for use in laying. Paper may be used on roofs which have a slope or rise of one or more inches to the foot. Sheathing for paper roofs must be planed on one side and laid tightly to present a smooth surface for the roofing paper, while sheathing paper is often used between the sheathing and roofing paper. Shingles may be laid from four to five inches to the weather on roofs which have one-third or more pitch, which is a rise of 8 or more inches to the foot, or one-third of the span of a gable roof. Cedar and cypress shingles are usually laid five to six inches to the weather on walls or on roofs with one-third pitch, but not generally used on roofs which have a rise of less than eight inches to the foot. One thousand shingles, or four bundles of cedar shingles, are equivalent to 1,000 shingles four inches wide. In shingling, commence at the eaves or lower edge by laying a double course, while the rest of the layers are of single courses. They are laid either to a chalk line, which is fastened at the right points at either edge of the roof and snapped to make a mark for the lower edge of the tier of shingles, or to a straight-edged stick. Each shingle is nailed with two either five or six penny nails, driven seven to eight inches from the butt, depending upon the lap, so that the heads of the nails will be covered by the next course. One thousand cedar shingles laid four and one-half inches to the weather, cover about 125 square feet, depending on their size. Shingles may be laid on narrow sheathing three to five inches wide, or on common sheathing, which is spaced from one to two inches apart to allow the roof to dry out quickly, and they should break joints at least one inch and as much more as possible.

RETURNS FROM SMALL FLOCK

Average Novice Can Reasonably Expect to Get at Least Ten Dozen Eggs From Each Hen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

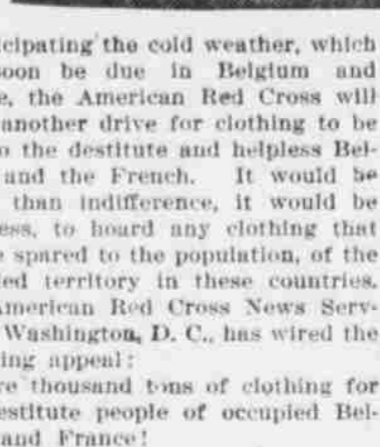
The average novice can reasonably expect to get an average of at least ten dozen eggs per hen per year from his small flock in the backyard. There is nothing difficult in the care of the small flock if the important things are done at the right time and in the right way, and the system involves nothing too hard for a child given proper directions.

SUPPLY YARDED FOWLS GRIT

Sometimes Lime Needed for Shell Making Is Scarce—Keep Oyster Shells in House.

If poultry has been kept on the same range for many years, it is a good plan to keep a few oyster shells in the houses, as there is sometimes a scarcity of things about for the hens to pick up that contain the lime needed for shell making. Yarded fowls must have grit and shells all summer through, as these are not winter feeds as some would believe.

WHAT CAN WE DO?



Such articles would be of no use in his cable message to the American Red Cross asking it to undertake the work Mr. Hoover says that millions of men, women and children are suffering, suffering, disease and some of them death for lack of clothing this winter.

"They must be helped," he continues. "I hope the Red Cross will undertake a renewed campaign to obtain the clothing in America. It can come only from us. Your first campaign yielded magnificent results, bringing in fully 5,000 tons of clothing in good condition. But much more is needed if these war-ravaged people are to get through the winter in decency and safety. In the face of brutal coercion and spiritual suffering they remain splendidly courageous. This courage challenges our charity. Let us match the courage of Belgium with the generosity of America."

Felt Hats.

Blocked felt hats, it is thought in some quarters, will come in for a big portion of popularity next winter for the reason that so many women have gone into business and are dressing either in uniform or in very business-like clothes. Really the only hats that look well with these trig clothes are those which are blocked, and, while not exactly stiff, still have a deal of formality and dignity about them. A new one was seen, in beaver felt, with a high crown and narrow brim that rolled at the back and tipped down over the face at the front. It had a single ornament of the same shade at the left side front, and not even a band around the crown. This hat would have made a lovely finish for a blue serge suit and its wearing possibilities would have been boundless.

As in the previous campaign the clothing will be collected by the chapters of the Red Cross throughout the United States, each chapter getting its allotment from its division headquarters. There are 13 of these divisions and each has already been apprised by national headquarters in Washington of the amount of clothing its chapters are expected to produce. Every kind of garment, for all ages and both sexes, is urgently needed. Garments of strong materials are wanted as they will be subjected to the hardest kind of wear. Flimsy garments, ballroom dresses, high-heeled slippers, silk hats, straw hats and derbies, which were donated in large quantities in the last clothing campaign, will not be accept-

Brilliant Millinery for Winter Wear



When the snow lies it will be met by such rich and adequate headwear as appears in this group of winter-time hats. It is something of a paradox to call this a season of brilliant millinery when dominant colors are quiet, with only two or three among them that can be described as bright. But along with cold weather come metal brocades and fur. They are sparingly used, but even so carry the suggestion that belongs to rich stuffs. Millinery borrows splendor from them.

But millinery deserves to be called brilliant without consideration of the colors favored by fashion. Shapes are really wonderful, the most subtly artful and the most becoming that can be imagined. They are brilliant in themselves and the craftsmanship of trimmings deserves the same adjective.

In the group there are four hats and three of them are small or medium; one is large. But the small hat predominates in a greater proportion than three to one. Two of these models are designed for street wear and two are more formal—but they are all very wearable—that is, they can be made to do much service. At the upper left of the group a hat of gray velvet with upturned brim is faced with Hudson seal and trimmed with a big flat ebochin in black and gray. If only one new hat is to be allowed the mid-winter wardrobe, this would be a good choice.

Just below this model is a wide-brimmed hat of black velvet, with a tulle drapery about the crown of black and silver gray brocade, edged with a band of heavy fur. With all this reserve

Late Fall Suit Styles.

There are a great many very distinctive suits for women being shown for the late fall trade, and that they are liked is evidenced by the number of orders which buyers are placing for them. One very smart suit has a coat with tight-fitting sleeves, narrow shoulders and somewhat fitted bodice. There is no waistline on this coat, however, and it hangs loosely down nearly to the knees, flaring out slightly and suggestive of the bell shape. The peg-top skirt is used with this model, gathered together in the back at the waist and tapering to the ankles in a narrow draped effect. Suits of this sort are most frequently trimmed with fur, beaver or skunk being used.

YANKEES ARE WELCOMED IN ITALY



When the first American troops appeared in Italy the entire country went wild with enthusiasm. Here at the railroad station an Italian official and girl are distributing delicacies in the form of cigarettes and other dainties to the boys.

AIR GUNNERS EXCEL

Allies' Flyers Outdo Foe With Machine Guns.

Skill in Use of Weapons Gives Victory in Combats With Huns.

Somewhere in France.—Accurate machine-gun fire is the chief requirement of the successful combat aviator, allied aviation experts agree. Fortunately for the allies, that is one department in which their aviators excel.

It is interesting to note the progress made in the weapons used by aviators. At the opening of hostilities airplanes were used mainly for observation work. Their pilots were armed generally with carbines, and sometimes only with a revolver. Then came the fighting airplanes and the single and double machine gun. But these newer and more deadly

weapons are useless unless properly aimed, and this is no small task, as the pilot must aim not his gun, but his whole machine. He must use his airplane as a gun mount. It is easy to conjure some of the pilot's difficulties when the gun mount is maneuvering and traveling twice as fast as any express train, while its target is in similar action.

Nor is that all the difference between aerial and ground gunnery. On the ground ammunition is practically unlimited. In an airplane every ounce of weight counts, and ammunition is therefore strictly limited. The greater, consequently, is the need for accuracy in shooting.

It is important that no ammunition shall be carried which is not absolutely reliable, and all is selected and tested. Guns are rigorously inspected, for a jam at a critical moment might prove fatal. In training, on the other hand, ammunition is carefully selected for its business, the object being, by