

St. Bernard Dogs Economically Victims

All but Six at Famous Monastery Killed to Save Meat Supply.

HOW PARIS IS REGULATED

Bread Shortage Affects the French More Seriously Than Any Other—Meat Scarce and Costly in Belgium.

Paris.—All but six of the famous St. Bernard dogs kept by the monks of that ancient monastery in the Alps have been killed. Shortage of meat caused by the war led to this measure.

The St. Bernard pass is of historical renown. It connects the valleys of the Rhone and the Dora Baltea. It was traversed by Roman legions thousands of years ago. In medieval times the pass saved the armies of conquerors and the hands of mercenaries. Napoleon crossed the Alps at this point in 1800.

The great monastery was built in the middle of the sixteenth century. It was maintained for the relief of travelers who were surprised by snowstorms while crossing the pass. The St. Bernard dogs were used to find the frozen victims of the storms in the snowdrifts. They were specially trained for this work of relief and carried the first aid to the injured in a little basket attached to their collars. These dogs rescued thousands of human beings, many of whom were of historic prominence. And for the first time in the history of this famous monastery the dogs had to be slaughtered for want of food.

Human Food First Interest. At other times a report of this sort would create profound interest in Paris, but at present the human race is thinking of its own necessities and cares less about dog heroes living more than 8,100 feet above the surface of the sea.

Today the people of France are restricted in the consumption of meat, bread or any other article of food in the making of which dough or flour is used, and sugar. There are three meatless days and to prevent anyone buying meat in advance the rule restricts purchases to 200 grams of meat on a day preceding a meatless day.

The sale of meat is prohibited Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. In hotels and restaurants no guest is entitled to more than 100 grams of meat as part of a meal Tuesdays. This restriction is aimed at hoarding. Even slaughter houses are entirely closed the meatless days. Thus the attempt is made to prevent as far as possible any violation of the rule.

Of course any attempt at enforcing

restrictions of this sort in the provinces would be needless. French peasants eat little meat, once or twice a week at the most, if at all.

The average Englishman consumes much less meat. England had three meatless days a week, applied to restaurants and similar dining rooms, beginning in the summer of 1917. However, these meatless days were abolished, the order taking effect May 17 this year. In place of the former restrictions a meat card was issued. This card entitled the holder to a certain amount of meat, which he may buy four specified days in the week. Englishmen are consuming about double the amount of meat eaten by the same number of Frenchmen at present.

French frugality in meat is the more remarkable as it is accompanied by a similar and much more drastic restriction in the consumption of bread. "A Frenchman," according to a peace-time wit, "is a gentleman who wears a decoration and orders an ex-

BRITISH PLANE HITS HUN BOAT

Story of an Attack by Flyers on German Destroyer Fleet.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE DANGER

Enemy Ship Becomes a Twisted and Dirty Wreck After Bomb From Above Strikes It—All in the Day's Work.

London.—To the observer in the rear cockpit of the fast British bombing machine the scene hardly appeared to change from minute to minute. The engine roared, the sunlight came slanting in onto his knees, a biting wind beat on his face, and below was the slightly hazy surface of the sea, while to the right lay the dim line of the Belgian coast, which swept away to the wider silver reaches of the Scheldt estuary. Ahead of him two British machines flew in the same direction, with their propellers seeming to revolve lazily, as they always do when seen from another machine. The observer continually scanned the air above and below the machine, and examined every now and then the surface of the sea.

Suddenly the front machine turned to the right and began to fly toward

the coast. Its occupants had evidently seen something of importance. Looking below, the observer of the back machine saw a few miles from the Zeebrugge mole six little shapes which seemed stationary on the gray sea.

German Destroyers. They were German destroyers which were in reality steaming at top speed toward the coast. Gradually the airplanes drew nearer and nearer and soon were but a few miles from the land.

Near the front machine appeared a small black ball of smoke. Another appeared, and another, and the observer could hear the sharp crack of the bursting shells. A moment later the second machine entered the zone of bursting shells, some leaving white smoke, and others leaving black or evil-looking yellow vapor. Along the coast line he could see the little red flashes of the anti-aircraft batteries. Now, however, they were almost over the destroyers, which were beginning to zigzag as the danger of the coming attack was realized.

The observer saw six black cylinders drop spinning from the front machine, and then, with his two reins round the pilot's arms in front, he steered the machine to the right and left as he watched the destroyer through the wires and bars of his bomb sight. Even as he was directing the machine he saw the great white clouds of steam, smoke and water leap up from the sea near the destroyer.

The second destroyer, which was now steering an almost direct course, appeared below his range bars. He turned the pilot slightly to the right in order that he might allow for the speed of the boat, and slowly pushed over his bomb levers, one by one. Below the wings he had a momentary glimpse of the yellow, fish-like bombs rushing downward. He shouted to the pilot, and they turned quickly away from the inferno of shells which were bursting all around them.

Scores Direct Hit. The observer stood up and watched intently what was going on below. Near the destroyers appeared the white smoke and spray of a bomb. Another followed, and another. Then on one of the destroyers, a great red flash appeared and the center of the boat was left clouded in smoke. He had scored one direct hit. He shouted excitedly to the pilot as one of the destroyers dropped out of line and made swiftly for its mortally wounded consort.

The British airplanes returned and reported what had happened. A patrol returning a few hours later stated that they had seen five German destroyers returning toward Ostend. By then the sixth, torn and shattered, lay with many another twisted and rusty companion, under the sea.

The Dressier Separate Skirts



The dressier separate skirts are made of supple weaves in silk; their wearers sharing favors among satins, silk poplin and tricolet. Satin, it almost goes without saying, is first in importance—it is used for about all the outer garments of women, from hats to slippers. Tricolet is a novel fabric by comparison, but is approved by the most smartly dressed women, and poplins are tried and familiar to every one.

Besides these silks for dressier separate skirts there are novelties in heavier weaves for sport skirts. The sport skirt, in fact, has reached heights of beauty and style far in advance of anything in its animated and remarkable history. Possibly the restraint and reserve that marks wartime designing has operated to the advantage of sport apparel. But the time is coming when a new class, with a new name, will be formed for many of the smart, informal garments that now come labeled for sport wear.

A handsome separate skirt, to be worn with a dark or light blouse, presents its new style features in the picture. Of course it has panels to make

it eligible to the company of other fashionable clothes—the panel is always among those present in any assemblage of new apparel. There are three of them, one at the front and two, shorter, at either side—all finished with fringe. The shaped girdle, with pointed end, is of the satin and the skirt is noticeably longer than skirts have been for several seasons. This particular skirt is in one of the rich shades of terra cotta—which color is called by several new names this season as "mahogany," "rust" and "es-carole." The last describes it best. But in any of the fashionable colors, it only needs a blouse of georgette to match it to place a handsome costume at the command of its owner. With lighter blouses one has the advantage of variety and it remains a separate skirt.

Gold Brocaded Ribbons.

Metal ribbons and ribbon in brilliant colors such as emerald green, cerise and royal blue, richly brocaded in gold and in contrasting colors, are used for girdles on dark colored or black silk dresses.

Suits Piquant and Plain



There are suits—and suits, most of them plain, some of them piquant but none of them fussy. With the supply of fabrics growing precious no customer ventures to use more than the regulation allotment of cloth, therefore skirts are narrow and straight and coats cut to conform to this shortage of material. But the ingenuity of designers, put to the test, has triumphed and given us a variety of new models in coat suits and frocks that do them great credit.

Skirts are a little longer than they have been, since they must be two inches below the shoe tops and shoe tops are not as high as they were. Longer skirts were proclaimed early in the season, but women with a busy winter ahead of them have not been inclined to give up short skirts for street wear. Those in the suits pictured are only two inches below the shoe tops; that is, they are as short as the unwritten law allows.

The suit at the left of the picture

is in a smooth-surfaced cloth; it might be duvetyl, wool velours or broadcloth, in deep gray with collar and emplacements in the coat of Hudson seal. The coat has a diagonal front, fastening with a very large flat button in gray to the left front. It is extended into points at the front and back. The high muller collar is convertible—the cuffs very deep, in gauntlet style, and finished with small cloth-covered buttons. In many suits there are combinations of two materials, and this model carries the idea out by uniting cloth and fur.

A very simple and practical suit of velours appears at the right, the coat having a skirt portion plaited on to the body. Very narrow necks across the collar and rather large bone buttons set on to pieces let into the body furnish it with individual touches.

Julia B. Thomas

ROAD BUILDING

IDEAL CONVICT ROAD CAMP

Prisoners Worked Without Armed Guards and Without Special Inducements of Reward.

Without a single attempt to escape, an average of 40 negro convicts were maintained for ten months in the Fulton county (Ga.) honor camp conducted under the observation of the United States office of public roads and rural engineering and the United States public health service. This notwithstanding the facts that the convicts were worked without armed guards, without exceptional conditions as to hours of labor, without special rewards or other unusual inducements to good behavior and with the camp located near a trolley line and within 11 miles of the city of Atlanta, from which most of the convicts were sentenced, a condition admitted by all competent authorities to be most unfavorable to the successful operation of an honor camp.

The methods of discipline contrasted sharply with those practiced in the other camps of the county, state and section. So far as can be learned, similar methods never have been applied to any convict camp in the South, and for this reason the success of the system is one of the most striking and important results of the experiment, which appears to demonstrate conclusively that there is little foundation for the belief that negro convicts are amenable only to the discipline of locks, shackles and lash.

In this camp no guard was armed and no convict was shackled; the only building locked night or day was the commissary. Plain gray clothing was substituted for convict stripes and the use of the whip was prohibited. In place of negative measures, order, security and obedience were obtained by the positive measures of attractive food, light, airy quarters, clean and comfortable beds, reasonable, kind treatment and greater privileges. During the day on the work the constant menace of the gun was removed and



Repairing Concrete Road in Georgia.

the men worked under the foremen as free men work. Instead of putting the men "on the chain" immediately after the evening meal, in this camp they were permitted to remain outside the building, reading, smoking, playing quoits or baseball until dark, or in the messroom to enjoy a phonograph which was provided for them. Saturday afternoons, during the summer, were holidays, and the time was devoted to baseball and other games.

Minor infractions of the rules, disobedience and unsatisfactory work were punished by demeriting the offender. When the number of such demerits exceeded the established limit the convict was returned to the county headquarters camp to be placed again under the more rigid discipline of one of the other camps. Attempted escape would have been punished in a similar manner, but it was unnecessary to administer any punishment for this cause during the ten months the camp was under observation.

The full measure of the success of the system of discipline is realized when it is understood that no attempt was made to hold the men by rewards of money or allowances of "good time" greater than those granted to other county convicts. The only measure of this kind was the granting of the customary ration of tobacco. This was used at the rate of about one-quarter pound per convict per week.

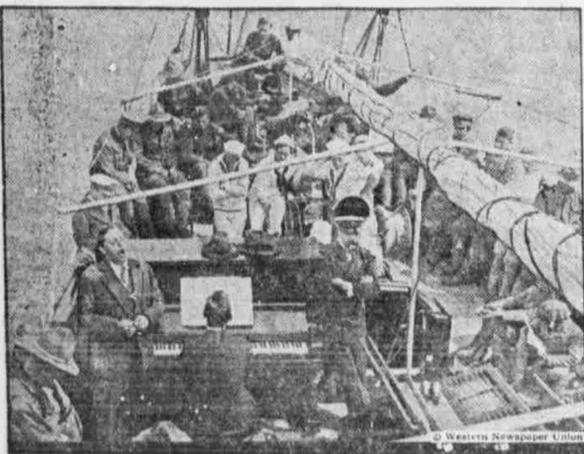
The morale of the force was excellent. With few exceptions the men were content with the treatment they received, and freely expressed their appreciation of it, not only in words, but in a willingness to work and a prompt response to orders, such as is observed seldom in convict camps.

NETWORK OF ROADS NEEDED

Connection Between Centers of Population Embracing Farming Districts is Favored.

What is needed throughout the land is a network of highways connecting centers of population and embracing the farming districts so that it will be an easy matter to go from farm to town, and from town to town all the year round. Of course, for years to come, we must depend on the common dirt road to help us.

M'CORMACK SINGS FOR SICK SOLDIERS



John McCormack, famous Irish tenor, sing for the 200 convalescing soldiers from Base Hospital No. 1 on a trip up Long Island sound on the steam yacht Surf. The men were transported to the ship by the women's motor corps under command of Maj. Helen Bustado. The photograph shows McCormack on the deck singing to a very attentive audience.

DROP FAGS TO YANKS

New York.—Showers of cigarettes fell from the skies on the American fighters driving the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient. This fact was announced in a cablegram received by William J. Mulligan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus committee on war activities, at the United War Work Campaign headquarters. From American air lines 20,000 packages of cigarettes were dropped into the hands of infantrymen and artillerymen pressing forward in their victorious squeeze which deluged the enemy from the stronghold they had held for more than three years. Each package was stamped "Compliments of the Knights of Columbus."

At the same time, cable dispatches announced, Y. M. C. A. workers on foot moved among the soldiers, handing out chocolates and cigarettes.

The airplane service for distributing

shelves feature the bottom of a sliding rack for silverware instead of shelves feature the bottom of a new sideboard.

Chicago.—Charles Weeghman, president of the Cubs, has taken the job of feeding 65,000 soldiers daily for the government at the largest artillery camp in the country, located at Smithtown, Ky.

The Danish parliament has nine women members.

COULD NOT READ, BUT HE'S THERE WITH RIFLE

Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.—A recruit to Captain Winston's company was ordered to shoot at a certain target, the number being given.

"I can't read, Cap'n," said the Tennesseean.

The target was shown him and when he had finished, his tally was 48 hits out of a possible 50.

The officers say that these mountaineers seldom go under 40 hits out of 50 shots.

To Feed 65,000 Yanks.

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