

WAS TURNING OUT GUNS BY MILLIONS

United States Producing Arms at High Speed When Fighting Ended.

WORK OF WINNING THE WAR

History of Rifle Production Shows Great Record—Many Tanks Under Construction When Armistice Came—Pistols Efficient.

Washington, D. C.—Machine guns and small arms produced by the millions, ammunition turned out by the billions of rounds and tanks built by thousands when the armistice ended hostilities, furnish the subject of chapters just made public of the war department's history of the "material" side of winning the war.

In regard to machine gun production, about which such a hot controversy waged in congress as a result of the failure of the American army to adopt for standard general use the Lewis weapon used successfully abroad, the report says manufacturing facilities for machine guns in this country were much more limited in extent than the public had any notion of when the United States entered the war or today, and that there were at the outbreak of the war only two factories which were actually producing machine guns in any quantity at all.

Death of Aircraft Guns.

The report says there was great dearth of heavy machine guns for aircraft work, to be synchronized with propellers. The Browning aircraft gun would have met the requirements, but it would be a long time before it could be produced in quantity. In seeking a stop gap weapon until the Browning could be ready, the ordnance department, by "one of those surprising and almost accidental successes" sometimes encountered, found that a modified Marlin gun which could be quickly produced met all requirements.

The work of the Brownings is declared to have been spectacular as compared with any existing weapons of this character. Up to November 11 the production of Browning rifles was 52,238, a majority of which were in France. In addition 23,000 Chauchat guns had been purchased, so that enough light automatic rifles were on hand to supply 100 divisions, or an army of 3,500,000 men. In the same time 41,804 heavy Brownings and enough Vickers guns had been produced to make, with the Hotchkiss weapons purchased from the French, a total of 54,627 of this type, or enough to equip 200 divisions, or an army of 7,000,000.

Other production struggles described include items varying in size from trench knives to the 45-ton Mark VIII tanks of British design, of which 1,500 were being constructed in co-operation with the British and 1,450 additional wholly by American enterprise.

On November 11 64 tanks of the French six-ton type had been delivered and by January 31 of this year 291. Of these six were shipped abroad. Orders for 1,000 Mark I light tanks were canceled as were orders for 15,015 three-ton tanks, 15 of which had been completed on November 11.

The history of the rifle production, including all of the considerations which led to the adoption of the standardized British Enfield weapon for American use, also is fully outlined. The department states that it sees no reason now to change its view that the wisest course was that which was followed. The total rifle production in the United States from the beginning of the war up to November 9, 1918, was 2,506,307, of which a little more than 300,000 were Springfield rifles.

Pistols of U. S. Type Valuable.

Considerable attention is devoted to the production of automatic pistols and revolvers for the troops. European countries failed to appreciate the value of a large caliber, hard-hitting weapon of the American type and the chief use of pistols and revolvers in European armies had been as ornaments for officers' uniforms, it is said.

With the standard army automatic it is stated, "any average soldier with average training can hit what he shoots at. In almost the first skirmish it proved its superior usefulness in trench fighting. Such incidents as that of the single American soldier who dispersed or killed a whole squad of German bayoneters which had surrounded him struck the enemy with fear of Yankee prowess with the pistol."

DISQUIET IS SEEN AMONG SLOVAKS

Pressburg, Slovakia, Bohemia.—Generally speaking, the situation in Slovakia, formerly a province of Hungary, now annexed to Czechoslovakia, is not without disquieting features. The honeymoon of the revolution has passed and some of the disillusionment bound to follow the introduction of a new regime has set in. The Magyars and the Magyarized elements have not as yet been reconciled to the new regime, and the peasants have recovered from their first enthusiasm. A difficult task of reconciliation remains to be performed by the Czechs.

The population of Slovakia is made up of three elements—Slovak intelligentsia, which has always been very strong for the union with Bohemia; the Magyars and Magyarized Germans, and the peasantry. The intelligentsia has been completely satisfied by the Czechoslovak government. The administration has been handed over completely to the very small number of Slovak doctors, lawyers, authors and professors that could be mustered for service.

Magyars Ignored.

Meanwhile the Magyars and Magyarized elements have been quite ignored by the government except where the government could not find a Slovak to fill the job. Intense loyalty to the old Hungarian rule characterizes these people. They could be reconciled to new conditions were they taken into the Czech administration. But the government at present prefers to fill

Mexicans Think Rebel Chief Burst His Coffin

Chautla, Mexico.—Legends already are beginning to spring up among the superstitious and ignorant regarding Emiliano Zapata, the rebel chief who met death here on April 10. In an attempt to preserve the bandit's body as long as possible to give the greatest number of his followers a chance to see it, it was packed in ice, in the absence of embalming fluids. The ice burst the sides and top of the flimsy coffin and gave rise to superstitious tales that the "Attila of the South," as Zapata was called, was not really dead, but had burst his coffin and escaped.

Emergency Luncheons.

We read or hear told of wonderful meals prepared by a wave of the hand and a cold chicken combined with an elastic imagination; but the majority of us poor mortals usually find ourselves minus the chicken and the cupboard bare. It is times like these that try women's souls. The woman in town who has the telephone or the corner grocery to support her in trying hours is apt to be improvident, but the country woman needs to store up ammunition for the time of siege.

If women in the country will remember that the every-day things they serve will be a treat to town people, the entertaining would not be such a bugbear.

Fresh vegetables, fruits and eggs with milk will make a meal fit for a king in summer, with the wealth of the garden to draw upon.

An omelet is a dainty dish and one which nearly everybody likes.

An emergency shelf with canned salmon, shrimp, chicken and tuna may be a source of any number of tasty dishes from soup to salad or escalloped dishes.

Canned vegetables, canned at home when they are in their prime, are available for various dishes. Canned asparagus is a most delicious vegetable served in white sauce on toast. Tomatoes, well seasoned, served on toast, are most appetizing, and when canned whole make a most refreshing salad.

Canned fruits, jellies, and pickles with relishes of various kinds are usually found in abundance in most homes. These with a few cookies, a cupful of tea, cocoa or coffee will make a simple and tasty dessert.

With plenty of milk at hand a cream soup is quickly made, using any vegetable from potatoes to peas.

A hot meat or fish prepared in an escalloped dish with crumbs, egg and seasoning is both satisfying and tasty.

A steamed pudding may be made of fruit cake, or a batter can be made with fruit that will steam in fifteen minutes; with cream and sugar such a pudding is most welcome. Short cakes are also well liked and almost any kind of fruit at hand may be used.

Bolshevism Not Popular.

Bolshevism has not taken a great grip on the peasantry. Slovakia is largely an agricultural district and we know farmers are always the most conservative element. In the few industrial communities in the more mountainous north and east a certain amount of unrest has developed. In Kussav, far eastward, the large mills are not working and the food situation is very bad, as it is in most of the industrial districts. Here the workmen hold meetings and growl in bolshevik tone. Naturally Kussav is rather near the Hungarian border. So that bolshevism there would be natural. In the other industrial districts the workmen seem to have taken out their class-consciousness in making big demands upon their employers. Not unusual was it for workmen to come to their employers and demand that they receive a percentage of all profits accrued since the war's beginning. With all this discontent the food situation is very much involved.

Generally speaking, Slovakia would not be the first province to go up in anarchic flames. For the time being the bolshevik overturn in Hungary has had indeed a rather quieting effect on Slovakia. The wealthy or well to do who were most attached to their old fatherland now do not relish the idea of returning to a Hungary which will take all their property.

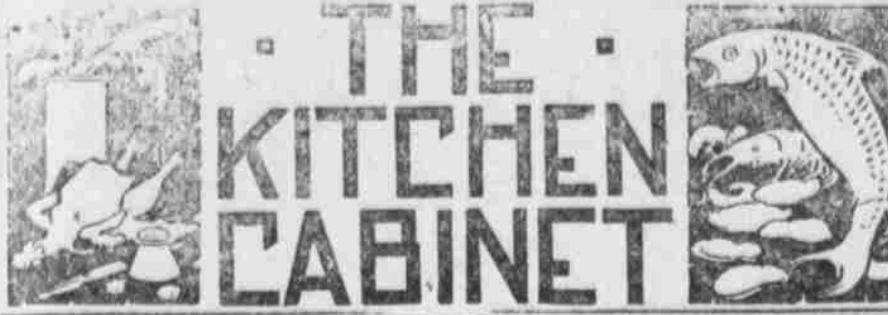
ORDER KAISER'S BUSTS OUT

German Ministry of Education Directs Removal From Schoolrooms of Country.

Coblenz.—According to German newspapers published in the unoccupied districts beyond the American bridgehead many schoolmasters during the revolution removed the busts of the emperor and the crown prince which decorated their classrooms. Some time afterward the busts were restored to their places, but recently the ministry of education has ordered them down again. There was also a proposal to change the names of all streets in Germany named in honor of royalties. This has been met by the press with some hilarity and suggestions that there were more important topics for discussion just now than names of streets.

Lived Over a Century.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Agapite Madrid of Luz Canyon, N. M., died at the age of 115 years, according to reports received here.



I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose bony mouth is great
Against the world's sweet flowing breast.
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose mossy snows have lain
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.
—Joyce Kilmer.

You must either soar or stoop,
Fail or triumph, stand or droop,
You must either cringe or govern,
Must be slave or must be sovereign.

MEATS FOR LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.

Thinly sliced mutton cut from a roast not too well done and heated in currant jelly makes a most appetizing dish.

Take slices of rare roast beef and roll each in a thin slice of bacon; cook until crisp. The bacon may be tied or skewered.

Creamed Calf's Liver—Take left-over cooked liver, chop very fine and add to a rich white sauce; heat and pour over buttered toast and serve garnished with crisp curls of bacon.

Mock Oysters—Cut pieces of veal into oyster-sized pieces; pound until well broken; dip in eggs and crumbs and fry in fat. Serve with toast.

Ham Souffle—Take a cup of cold chopped ham, one-half cup of bread crumbs, three eggs, salt and pepper and one pint of milk. Beat the eggs, mix with the ingredients and bake 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Minced veal, cooked, or dried beef shredded added to a white sauce and served over toast is another good dish. Serve with tomato sauce.

Calf's Heart—Wash the heart, remove the tough portions, stuff with a highly seasoned stuffing and bake two or three hours. It may be parboiled for an hour then baked, using the liquor to baste the meat and to make a gravy. Serve with boiled onion.

Veal Croquettes—Put a pint of veal through a meat grinder, add a tablespoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a generous sprinkling of paprika. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of finely minced onion, three tablespoonfuls of flour and three-fourths of a cup of veal stock or milk. Cook together five minutes, add two well-beaten eggs; stir until well mixed. Mix with the veal and cook. Shape, allowing a tablespoonful for each croquette. Dip in egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Serve with a white sauce if desired.

Sausages baked on top of creamed potatoes makes another nice change from the ordinary method of serving. Serve them from the dish in which they were baked.

If every tree in all the wood could take some mortal form
And leave the ground where it has stood through sunshine and through storm,
The lofty pine would be a knight in armor strong and rare,
The slender birch with dress so white would be his lady fair.

KEEPING DOWN EXPENSES.

When we fully learn, as the French and other nations have, to use meat more often simply as a flavor, and other foods in combination with it, we will not need to be so exercised about high prices.

When preparing hamburger steak add a cupful of cooked oatmeal to a pound of the meat, it does not lessen its attractiveness or its nourishment, but it does decrease the cost as it goes much farther in serving. A little scraped onion and a pinch of cloves will vary the usual seasoning of salt and pepper.

If you have opportunity to notice the meat bills of the cook who buys meats which take little time to prepare, like steaks, cutlets and chops, you will find that they are much larger than those of the cook who buys pot roasts, stews, soup meat and the cheaper cuts. A small piece of meat added to a large quantity of vegetables will give flavor to them and the amount of meat will never be noticed.

As meat is the great item in many families, costing as much as it does today, it is needful that all housewives take serious thought and do much planning to furnish their families with nourishing food with the amount they have to spend upon it.

When a tough piece of meat has been purchased, rub it well with olive oil or corn oil, add a little chopped parsley and a bay leaf with a few tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Let the meat lie in this overnight, then drain and brown the meat, add the vinegar and some water and let it simmer until tender at a low heat on the back part of the stove.

By buying staples, such as sugar, early in the season when it is usually 2 to 3 cents less a pound, one can provide the year's supply at quite a saving. Canned goods of all kinds can be bought at a saving when taken by the dozen or case. However, if one feels because a goodly supply is on hand that it can be used more freely, the saving will be lost.

Leaf lard can be bought often 2 to 3 cents cheaper than the prepared lard, and you are sure after it is done that you have pure lard.

Large flower urns are another fine place to start an early crop of vegetables. The crop may all be gone by the time it is warm enough to set out the geraniums and foliage plants.

Parsley and chives may be grown in the kitchen window all the year round, making plenty of the flavor for all the dishes one wishes to garnish and season.

For the leaf lettuce a bed three feet square will supply the average family with all the lettuce needed. As it is used, sow more seed and have fresh, crisp lettuce all the season. For the head lettuce more room will be needed, but it pays for all the time and trouble of transplanting.

Those who are not crowded for room should have an asparagus bed, for when it begins to produce it is a joy forever. A strawberry bed is another desirable addition to the garden. With a little care and transplanting one may keep a bed for years.

Early Spring Dish—Cook together young onions, carrots and peas in just a little water as possible, with a little salt pork cut in small cubes and browned. When the vegetables are tender do not drain, but add milk, season and serve as a chowder or as a side dish.

Nellie Maxwell

IDEAL FARM LANDS

Minnesota Man at Last Found What He Sought.

After Long Search, the Wondrous Productiveness of Western Canada Was Pointed Out, and He Is Going There.

He farmed for a number of years near Windom, Minnesota, and as Mr. O. S. Marcy told it, he had done well. He had made sufficient money to see him and his wife through their remaining days.

"But there were the boys," said Mrs. Marcy, "and six of them, too—some of the six not yet back from 'overseas.' Yes, we are proud of them," the fond mother said, "but, oh! my, we had no girl," and she bemoaned that. These boys had to be looked after. "Why not settle them about you in your own neighborhood? You have good land there, splendid neighbors, and everything that might be desired."

"Yes, that is all true," replied this estimable lady, "but the land is so high-priced we couldn't afford to buy there, although worth every cent asked for it. You see we have six boys, and they are good one, too."

So, one day, three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Marcy rigged up the automobile for a touring trip. They wanted to investigate for the boys' benefit. The journey lasted for a year. It took them through Arizona with its varied scenery, its climatic and agricultural attractions; into the canyons of Colorado they went, and the agricultural possibilities there aroused a large amount of interest. Still undecided, down into the valleys of California the automobile went. Fruit orchards were plentiful, grain fields were attractive, but the psychological time had not arrived. Reversing their way, they passed through Washington, Oregon and Montana and home. A year's journey and no results. "Oh, yes," Mr. Marcy said, "we had a delightful time, enjoyed it all but the day and night up in Colorado, when we were held up by a wonderful snowstorm; and we six others. Planking the snow embankment, we came through safely, if a trifle inconvenienced."

It was interesting to hear these people talk. Their practical minds showed that they had not lacked opportunities for observation. They could not find what they wanted for the boys. When he was between twenty and twenty-five years of age, Mr. Marcy pictured to himself the kind of a home he wanted. He reared a family of boys and had yet to find such a place. His year's journey had been fruitless in that respect.

One day he decided he would try what Western Canada could do. He had read of it, and he had friends there who had done well. He toured the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He saw the vast prairies, yielding their twenty and twenty-five, and as high as forty bushels of wheat, with enormous yields of other grains. The north central country, which afforded the grass and the shelter that made stock-raising a valuable adjunct to the growing of grain, was visited, interviews were had with the settlers, many from his own home district, and all were satisfied.

Only the other day he arranged for a car in which he would load his effects to be taken to the Alberta farm he had purchased when on his visit. Mrs. Marcy goes with him, and the six boys will follow. He found the place he had pictured in his mind when he was twenty or twenty-five years old. "I was unable to find it until I made my Western Canada visit. I bought the farm, and I am satisfied. When I saw a carload of four-year-old steers brought into the Edmonton market, weighing 1,700 pounds, that had never been inside a building nor fed a bit of grain, I was glad I had made up my mind."—Advertisement.

Daily Thought.
Resort to sermons, but to prayers most. Praying's the end of preaching.—Herbert.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

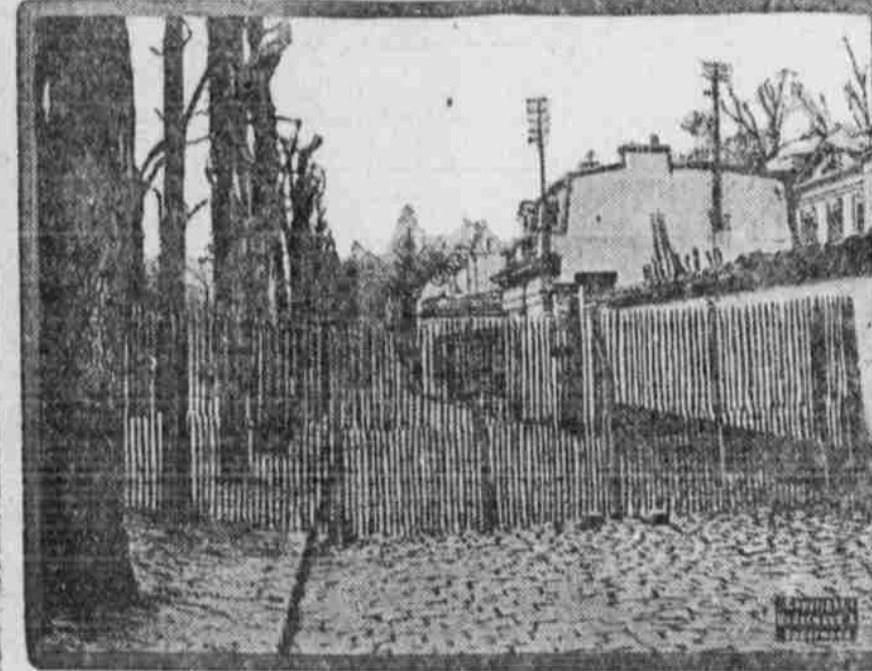
Dynamite is rather excitable when all hot up. Treat it kindly and it will do the same by you.

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.

"2 Drops" After the Movies, Motorists or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M. L. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

HOW THEY FENCED IN THE GERMANS



This fence was built about the Hotel Trianon in Versailles as a necessary safety adjunct to the German delegates, who are at present staying there pending the signing of the peace treaty.

TAKE LOOT FROM HUN

Four Billion Dollars' Worth Captured by British.

Immense Amount of Stolen Property Left Behind in Hurried German Retreat.

Namur, France.—Four billion dollars is the most conservative estimate of the value of the war loot captured from the German army by the British because of the haste of the Hun retreat.

Eight hundred barge loads, each carrying 800 tons, and 20,000 trucks held a part of the treasure.

Some of the loads were coming to supply the German army. Some were cargoes taken from the allies and loaded for shipment to Germany. But the latter was the least part. One barge carried 400 tons of iron bolts.

In one small area was seized 30,000

tons of cheery, 100,000 candles, 1,100 tons of soda, 200 dynamites, 1,000 farm implements, 8,000 shovels and picks.

In one sale of loot 90,000 stoves have been disposed of, mostly to Belgians and French.

A cargo of rags was bid up to \$350 a ton before the auctioneer discovered what the bidders already had learned, that the rags covered a store of copper.

Here is just a partial list of the articles seized and now being sold by the disposing board: Brooms, buckets, trench mirrors, dried tripe, toilet paper, water bottles, hammers, lamps, pumps, blunderbuses, carbide, beds, spring mattresses, mousetraps, bells, rotary pumps, wheelbarrows, harness, mosquito netting (by the 1,000 yards), chains, oil, paint, shovels, wire cutters, bags, paper string, paper bags, medical stores, hats, field forges, uniforms, bells, Klaxton horns, gas alarm