

## SPIES OF GERMANY BOTHERED YANKEES

Enemy Learned Valuable Secrets  
No Matter How Carefully  
Guarded.

### CENTER ON AMERICANS

German Sent Smoothest Secret Service Men to Camp on Trail of Americans as Soon as They Landed.

Paris.—American newspaper correspondents abroad are now permitted to relate some of the troubles the Americans experienced with the great German spy system.

No army in the world war had a harder fight against the smooth-working, far-reaching German espionage system than did General Pershing's warriors. The Germans concentrated a large number of spies against the Americans immediately after the first Yankee contingents landed in France and kept augmenting their numbers. The American army was made the object of the spy offensive because the Germans recognized that, if the war continued until the summer of 1918 and then lapped over into 1919 it was the American army that would figure largely in allied operations. They wanted to find out what kind of an army Pershing had, what the morale of the individual soldiers was, what the staffs were planning and what disposition was being made of American troops behind the western battle front.

**Hard to Keep Secrets.**  
In spite of all precautions and in spite of counter-espionage forces, German agents undoubtedly collected a large amount of valuable information behind the American lines to supplement other odds and ends they had picked up from American prisoners, from the reports of their land and air observers and from other sources.

Officers tried hard to keep the Boche from learning that one American unit had been removed from the line and supplemented by another. That was information that the German intelligence officers wanted for their "order of battle" maps, by which they kept track of the exact disposition of all enemy troops in the line and reserve.

### Elsie Janis Adopts Boy Who Fought in War

New York.—Elsie Janis signed papers which make her the foster mother of Michael Card, fourteen, an Italian orphan veteran of the war, who landed here as a stowaway on the transport Madonna from Marseilles six weeks ago. Miss Janis put up a bond of \$5,000 to insure that Michael will not be a public charge and the lad is now at her home in Tarrytown.

### FINNISH LEGION FIGHTING BOLSHIEVIKI



Part of the Finnish legion operating against the bolsheviks in North Russia are here shown at a halt during a march across a frozen lake.

## IS A MUSICAL PRODIGY

Boy Leads Orchestra at the Age of 13

Child Who Astonishes Europe Born in Maine of Italian Parents.

Rome.—Willy Ferrero, aged thirteen, who leads 100-piece orchestras in selections from Wagner, Beethoven, Rossini, Greig and others, is an American and was born in Portland, Maine. The child has attracted the attention of Europe since he was four years old, but it was only recently that his American birth was revealed by his parents, who are Italian.

The father told the Associated Press correspondent that Willy carried an American passport, but that his name thereon was William Ferrero, a name he had chosen for him while he had

One night elements of the Seventy-seventh division, from New York city slipped quietly into line in the Bucarest sector, relieving other units of the Forty-second division, which retreated for the west to help repel Hindenburg's last great offensive. There was every need for secrecy. But when men of the Seventy-seventh peered across "no man's land" at daybreak they saw hoisted from the German trenches this sign, printed in English:

"Good-by, Forty-second division! Welcome, Seventy-seventh!"

There were other instances of the same kind; but the thing was not all one-sided. Often the Americans knew that Heinke was slipping in a new outfit, the number of the outfit and just what kind of stuff its men were made of, and they made important use of that information.

### Much Trouble in Alsace.

American troops that saw service in the mountainous Alsace country had the greatest difficulties with the spy evil. Behind the Franco-American lines were a large number of people who were German-born and who retained their sympathies for the Kaiser. The country offered unusually good opportunities for spies because of its hilly, wooded nature. On several nights, when American troops were entering the trenches to relieve other units, rockets and colored lights shot up from hills behind the American front. The German artillery promptly responded to this tip by pounding the American communication trenches, knowing that they would be crowded with men passing forward. The hills and woods afforded such excellent hiding places that it was next to impos-

## NAVAL BOATS DO DANGEROUS WORK

Yanks Are Clearing Mine Field 200 Miles Long and 45 Miles Wide.

### MAKE NORTH SEA SAFE AGAIN

Task Almost as Dangerous and, From Viewpoint of Shipping, as Important as Hunting Submarines.

London.—Eighty United States navy mine sweepers are busy in the North sea at a job almost as dangerous and, from the viewpoint of shipping, quite as important, as hunting submarines.

They are clearing away the largest mine barrage in the world. This barrage, nearly 80 per cent American-made and American-laid mines, is about 200 miles long and 45 miles wide. It closes the North sea from Scotland to Norway.

The task has already resulted in

### COURTED BY GREEK KING.



Miss Josephine Marie Kelly of Chicago, who is now in Athens as a member of the American Red Cross, is receiving marked attention from King Alexander of Greece, whom she met last January at a tea given in the home of Greek friends. King Alexander, according to the story, made no attempt to conceal his admiration for the attractive American girl. Since their first meeting they have, according to report, been seen together at a number of functions attended by both. Will the king marry the American girl? That is the big question perplexing Athens society.

sible to attempt to trap the men who had touched off the lights. The situation in Alsace was all the more difficult because the French government desired to avoid offending the Alsatian villagers by making arrests.

## GOOD ROADS

### DAMAGE DONE TO HIGHWAYS

Public Roads Bureau Experimenting With Matter of Impact on Various Surfaces.

A new series of experiments, which may have a far-reaching effect upon transportation on the highways and the regulation thereof, has been undertaken by the bureau of public roads, department of agriculture.

The work, which is being done by the division of road materials, test and research, is designed to demonstrate the damage done to highways by different forms of transportation units travelling under varying conditions. It is thought that the information so obtained will perhaps serve as a basis for scientific regulation of traffic on different types of pavements, incidentally indicating the types and designs of road which will best serve the needs of traffic.

It is also suggested that from this knowledge fair consideration will be assured in legislative charges against



Post Road in Maine Built Under Government Supervision.

traffic, since an accurate measure of impact damage therefrom will be possible.

The experiments will cover a wide range, taking into account four factors—those of speed, height of fall, type of tire used and the weight of the transportation unit.

Under the last heading it will be necessary for the bureau to consider distribution of weight above and under springs and on back and front axles, a quantity which is decidedly variable on different makes of motor and horse-drawn vehicles. The bureau has called upon the national automobile chamber of commerce to assist in the collection of this data, much of which has not been generally tabulated, and a questionnaire has been sent to all motor truck manufacturers of America on this subject. Immediate attention to this has been requested in order to facilitate the experiments.

In the initial stages of the work the pack has been measured by the permanent deformation of one-half by one-half inch copper cylinders placed under a steel plunger subjected to the impact of traffic. A varying height of fall is arrived at by different take-offs for the machine. First experiments indicated a wide range in the force of impact as between units with solid tires and pneumatics.

Working from these first steps the bureau officials plan to perfect a machine which will take into account the factors mentioned and which will enable them to provide a constant succession of impacts on selected slabs or paving compositions. This will enable the experiments to proceed much more rapidly than would be possible under actual road conditions. Tests will be made on horse-drawn as well as motor-driven vehicles.

In addition to the above experiments another series is planned to determine the wearing qualities of different types of road surfaces when subjected to very heavy traffic.

### SAVE TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Eight Cents Per Ton-Mile Can Be Effectuated When Road Is Lifted to Durable Class.

The report of the joint congressional committee which investigated highway economics in 1914 shows that a saving of eight cents per ton-mile can be effected in transportation costs when a road is lifted from the dirt to the durable class. This does not take into account increased real estate valuations or social advantages from the improvement.

### Good Roads Approved.

The secretary of agriculture, up to May 1, had approved 1,057 project statements for federal aid roads, involving the improvement of 10,580 miles of highways at an estimated cost of \$22,933,000.

### Much for Trunk Highways.

It is proposed that Uncle Sam spend \$400,000,000 for trunk highways, now that the season approaches when a man will have no further reason to travel principally with a suitcase.

## MUCH NECKWEAR



Women seem to have become much addicted to wearing neckpieces of many kinds. A little journey through shops and departments that carry neckwear reveals such a world of it and such a variety of it that there must be a great demand for all kinds of neckwear. Many of the pieces are intended to replace summer furs. These include scarfs made of plushes, ostrich bous, ostrich capes and capes of marabout feathers or marabout finished with ostrich fringe. This ostrich fringe, which appears like marabout in black, white and natural color, is used in borders and bands in scarfs of gold and silver tissue.

Some of the new plushes used for scarfs do not attempt a close imitation of fur but suggest the most popular summer furs, as ermine and broad-tail and moleskin. Besides these there are some handsome satin scarfs and capes trimmed with narrow bands of real fur, shown with hats to match. Wee the smart affair that is shown at the right of the two figures above. Rich silk tassels and silk embroidered motifs put this in a class with the handsomest furs.

Both ostrich and marabout make

beautiful capes in the style of that shown at the right of the picture. Nearly all of these are in the natural taupe color of the feathers, but in ostrich capes and bous there is often a mixture of white and natural hues.

Ruffs made of mairnes in very full plaits and ruffs made of loops of wide satin ribbon are among old acquaintances that find themselves returned to favor, now that everything in neckwear proves to be of interest. They are not at all difficult to make, the plaits or loops are simply stitched on to a band that lies about the neck, and they fasten with ties of narrow satin ribbon.

Small chokers and other small neckpieces in furs appear to have displaced larger neckpieces and capes for summer wear and narrow scarfs of satin, finished at the ends with fringe, prove themselves a chic novelty on women who know how to wear them well.

### A Bodice of Ribbon.

The bodice made entirely of ribbon is a feature of midsummer dance frocks—combined with skirts of either net, both silk and cotton; organdie, voile, lace and georgette.

## 'ALL DAY' DRESSES



One-piece dresses, to be worn in place of suits in and out of doors, received a great boost during the war. When tailors became scarce and the work of making street clothes went into the hands of dressmakers in Paris, the one-piece "all-day" dress began to replace suits. With the approval of Paris upon it, this style of street dress made great headway in America and appears to have established itself. The all-day dress, as it is called, appears, together with new suits, in the early showings of fall styles, sometimes having the appearance of a suit and sometimes wholly different from one. These two types are shown together in the picture above.

These dresses are made up in the same quiet colors and of the same materials as suits, although colors cover a wider range than are usually presented in suits, and there is more latitude in the matter of decorations.

The dress at the left of the picture simulates a suit so closely that it is misleading. It will interest the girl who must soon be outfitted for college, because it is a youthful model that will see her through the fall without a wrap and prove comfortable in cold weather with the aid of a coat.

It has the appearance of a suit with skirt and short box coat belted in. But the coat turns out to be only a bodice, with fronts lengthened below the narrow belt and disappearing at the sides under a seam in the skirt. It has a satin vest, prettily embroidered, and a few very large bone buttons emphasize its novel features. They are set along the side seams in which the jacket fronts lose themselves and on the old lapels into which the collar lengthens. Wool velour is an ideal material for a dress of this kind.

The girl who aspires to look tall and slender should consider the long lines and simple composition of the dress at the right. The picture portrays it with so much fidelity that there is nothing that needs to be said about it. An underskirt of silk, with border of cloth, has the effect of a separate skirt, but the all-day dress is, above all things, convenient to put on, and this skirt is merely the lower part of a foundation that supports the dress. Any of the familiar and reliable wool suitings will serve to make these dresses.

Julie Bottomley