

Cities Tackle the Food Problem

Variety of Ways, Some of Them Unusual, Are Being Tried Out.

HOW ONE CITY SELLS FOOD

Houston, Tex., Handles Fruits and Vegetables in Competition With Tenants of Its Municipally-Owned Market House.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—That municipalities are tackling their local food problems in a variety of ways, some of them unusual, is evidenced by reports received by the city marketing division of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture.

From establishing curb markets, remodeling, or building retail market houses, efforts of cities have expanded until some are actually selling food supplies, while one city of about 65,000 population is operating a farm and selling produce from it at retail.

How One City Sells Food.

Houston, Tex., which has a municipally owned retail market house, has taken over three stalls in the building and is handling fruits and vegetables in competition with its tenants. In order to be fair to other retailers it charges itself with all overhead expenses paid by other dealers, including rent, and also pays wages higher than those paid in other stalls. Reports on ten weeks' operation of the city-managed stalls show that it is possible to buy and sell produce in com-

petition with local merchants at both a direct and indirect saving to consumers. The experiment is to be enlarged to include food products other than fruits and vegetables and is said to be already serving as a stabilizing influence on prices in that city market. Competing merchants have become interested in the methods of doing business of the city-operated stalls and appear anxious to try out practices that would enable them to lower their prices.

Allentown, Pa., has gone into farming on a farm acquired for other purposes which, through changes in municipal plans, was lying idle. Under the direction of one of the city aldermen this farm is producing vegetables and selling them at retail in competition with shipped-in produce. The farm also feeds 1,000 head of hogs on city garbage. Local advocates of the plan now propose to include the use of an old brewery as a storage warehouse for potatoes and other products grown by local farmers, so as to lessen the city's dependence on shipped-in products.

Although the bureau of markets, through its city market division, is keeping in touch with developments in many cities and is compiling information for use in answering inquiries, it states that it would be glad to hear from any cities, not as yet reached by formal inquiry, which are working on local food problems through municipally owned shops and by other methods differing from those that have been followed in the past.

HEADS ARMY CHAPLAINS



This photograph shows Bishop Hayes, who is soon to go to France as head of the American army chaplains. He will go as a civilian, having declined a commission.

The bureau plans to make available information in regard to the successes and failures of cities in their efforts to solve their food problems in order that municipalities contemplating special action may have the benefit of the experience of communities faced with similar conditions.

HEARD and SEEN at the CAPITAL

Small Pay Drives 2,000 Officers Out of U. S. Army

WASHINGTON.—Two thousand regular army officers have resigned in the year since hostilities closed. This emphatic demonstration that the high cost of living and the inadequate pay of the soldiers who led the fighting in the great war are rapidly demoralizing the regular personnel, was made public from Secretary Baker's office without any comment as to what the war department proposes to do to remedy the situation.

The two thousandth resignation was that of Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., coast artillery corps, native of New York state, and graduate of West Point, who, after serving in the temporary grade of colonel, was forced to return to the rank of captain with smaller pay than is drawn by government bricklayers in Washington. In the general statement setting forth the dangerous situation the army is facing the war department said:

"The average pay of a railroad trainmaster is \$325 per month; about equal to the base pay of a colonel, which is \$4,000 per annum. Bricklayers employed on government work in Washington and vicinity are paid \$9 per day, or at the rate of \$2,862 per annum; the base pay of a captain is \$2,400.

"So Captain Canfield, who is an expert in construction, resigned to accept a position in civil life.

"The resignations of trained army officers are apparently having a psychological effect upon the military academy from which, under normal conditions, officers would be drawn to replace those going out.

"November 3 the adjutant general reported 503 vacant appointments to West Point. Of these 289 are to replace the June graduating class, but 214 are vacancies in the authorized strength of the cadet corps."

"Open Door" for Interstate Automobiles Asked

UNLIMITED automobile reciprocity among the several states and the District of Columbia soon will receive the attention of Congress, as several bills on the subject have been introduced in both branches and have found place on the dockets of the interstate commerce committee.

In the house its committee passes upon both interstate and foreign commerce, and because of this fact the reciprocity measure just introduced by Representative Burton E. Sweet of Iowa best meets the general needs of the situation. This bill has the endorsement of the American Automobile association, which for a period of years has been seeking from congress the "open door" in registration reciprocity.

Not only does Mr. Sweet's draft provide for unlimited recognition of registration numbers throughout the United States, but it also authorized the secretary of state to arrange with foreign nations so that any American going abroad can be equipped with a registration tag on which "U. S." will be substituted for the name of his state and in consequence be acceptable in all European countries which are signatories in the use of the so-called "international plate of identity."

This arrangement has been in existence in Europe for a period of years, somewhat interrupted by the war, but now to be resumed again, undoubtedly with a subsequent accompaniment in the form of an "international triptych" which will relate to customs duties.

Americans traveling abroad have been obliged to accept the courtesy of Great Britain or France in arranging for the international plate, which has been somewhat awkward.

"Death Dance of the Millions" in Carranza's Land

DISCOVERY of a shortage of 151,514,476.89 pesos, or more than \$75,000,000 at par in American money, in the office of the controller of Mexico for year 1918 has caused a sensation, according to advices from Mexico.

This department, which Thomas R. Lill, a member of the Bruere commission from the United States, told the United States senate committee investigating Mexican affairs was the greatest achievement of the commission, has just made its report for the last calendar year, and under the head of funds unaccounted for, lists this amount. According to the report the item covers disbursements for which no proper vouchers were obtainable. The advices state that El Universal, a leading newspaper of Mexico City, declares that there is no record of the arrest of a single defaulting paymaster of the government, or of one being compelled to turn over funds not his own to make good a shortage. It points out that a recent order of the controller directed that all sums paid to the military should be accepted without investigation.

Excelsior, another leading paper of the Mexican capital, in an article entitled "The Death Dance of the Millions," calls attention to the silence of officers, and says that the lack of satisfactory statistics prevent gauging at all accurately "how deep the wounds are which the last ten years of revolutionary upheaval have caused on the public body." "The account of the federal expenses for 1918 shows," says this newspaper, "the magnitude of the disaster which no one today dares to call the redeeming and regenerative revolution, on which its most fervent adherents have now turned their backs and have begun to repudiate."

As to the accounts of 1917, this paper says, the disorder so far shown is even greater and the reports will probably have to be simply pigeon-holed and forgotten. It adds that in the face of the present disclosures the only remedy will be to suppress the controller's office.

Santa Fe: Old, Old Capital City of the Southwest

SPEAKING on a bill to give an additional federal building to Santa Fe, N. M., Representative Charles J. Thompson of Ohio had this to say in part: "One of the interesting buildings at Santa Fe is the old palace of the governors, and from this building for 300 years Spain ruled a large part of North America now a part of the United States—Montana, part of Texas, part of Kansas, and part of Oklahoma.

It was built in 1606—313 years ago—by Juan de Onate, who was the great grandson of Montezuma, the Aztec emperor of ancient Mexico, and the grandson of Hernando Cortez, the Spanish conqueror who subdued and took over the Aztec or Indian civilization of Mexico and, with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, substituted Spanish civilization. El Palacio, as the building is termed in Spanish, was originally designed for a palace, castle, and fortress.

"Its vicissitudes during more than three centuries, under Spanish, Indian, Mexican, and American rule, formed a most dramatic and thrilling chapter in the history of the nation. For three centuries it was not only the seat of government, but also the home of captains general and governors, their retainers and families, and from time to time it housed the dungeon, the jail, the post office, the legislature, the supreme court, the territorial secretary and family, the territorial law library, and law offices. On every page of the history of the venerable edifice one finds romance, stirring incidents, and important episodes, in which the figures of Spanish conquerors and Franciscan monks, Indian chieftains and American adventurers, soldiers, statesmen, authors, scientists, and dainty society ladies step into the spotlight to vanish again as Father Time, grim and inexorable, swings his scythe.

"Old Razor Man" Was a Woman

San Francisco.—The death of "John Young," known for years along the highways between this city and Los Angeles as "the quaint old razor man," discloses a secret long kept that the real name of the old peddler was Anna O'Connell. For many years, left alone in the world, she had worn men's clothing to enable her to earn a living un-molested.

Dies on Doorstep. She died on the doorstep of the home of Edwin A. Turner, a toy-maker, in Green street. The Turners were her

friends of early years. When her wanderings brought her to this city she always went to their home. They chanced to be out this time when she called. A lodger in the house informed her they would soon be back. She was weak and ill, and as she turned on the doorstep she sank down, clutching at her heart, and died. Mr. Turner now feels free to tell her story.

"More than twenty years ago," he said, "my wife and I made the acquaintance of a Canadian gentlewoman, Mrs. Anna O'Connell. She was then living in Montgomery block, with her only child, Marie. Her husband, a Canadian army officer and a native of Yorkshire, England, had died.

"In the fire and earthquake of 1906 Mrs. O'Connell and her daughter dropped out of sight. We heard nothing of them, and, finally, we went on a long visit to the Island of Guernsey in the English channel, my native place. About five years ago we returned to San Francisco.

"One evening when my wife was alone at home there was a knock at the door. Opening it she saw a little old man wearing a small mustache. 'I am a brother of your old friend Mrs. Anna O'Connell,' the caller said. 'Don't I resemble her?' My wife replied: 'Yes, the likeness is striking; come in.' They had a cup of tea and talked.

Tells Her Story. "Suddenly, the old man rose, put his arms around my wife and said: 'I am Mrs. O'Connell; look well at me.'

"My wife was too surprised for words. Then the old peddler explained that she had adopted men's clothes in order to make a living, for her daughter had died and she was alone. She was in the house when I returned home. My wife and I both promised to keep her secret. From that time she visited us once a year. We were her only intimates. She had wished to live in San Francisco, but the climate of the south suited her delicate health better, and so she made her home in Pasadena. We knew from her that she sold razor and knife-blade sharpeners, walking from place to place, and getting frequent lifts from passing motor cars. We will see that she has decent burial."

Dentists make little faults great.

NO CHANGE IS GIVEN

Mexican Merchants Refuse to Make Small Sales.

Silver Coins Are So Valuable They Are Being Hoarded and Sold for Their Metal.

Mexico City.—The most persistent phrase encountered by the buying public in Mexico at present is "No hay cambio," "there is no change." The silver in the Mexican peso, 50-cent piece, and the smaller coins is worth more than the face value of the coins, so this money has been hoarded by many persons and sold for their silver content.

The result is that "cambio," or change, has disappeared and persons who buy or sell are forced to pay from 4 to 7 per cent for silver pieces from brokers. Most merchants refuse to make small sales if they are forced to

give change, asserting they would lose money in the transaction.

The "azteca," or Mexican 20-peso piece (gold) is practically useless as money in stores or cafes when the purchase is for a small amount.

"I might as well be broke as have an azteca," complained an American who was hungry and could not find a cafe to change his gold. Later he hit upon a unique scheme. He deposited the "azteca" with the cafe proprietor and proceeded to eat at intervals until he had no more credit, which, with prevailing prices, was not a long time.

Child Put \$1,950 in Kitchen Stove.

Sioux City, Ia.—When Nikolai Peleto sold his little home he received \$1,950 in bills. The following morning he gave the money to his wife, who laid it on the table and stepped into another room. While she was gone her five-year old child placed the roll in the kitchen stove.

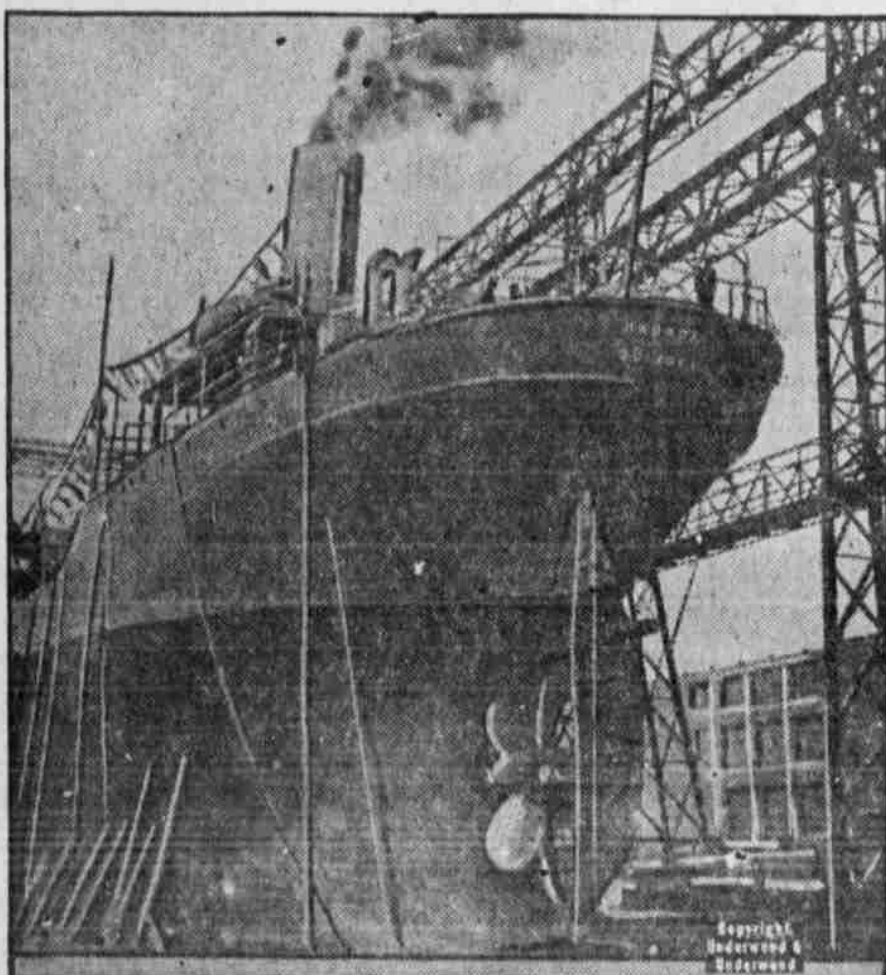
First Battle of the Marne Cost Nearly 750,000 Men

The bloodiest battle of the world war was the first battle of the Marne. Official figures just issued in Paris show the losses were:

| | |
|---------|---------|
| Dead | 325,000 |
| Wounded | 400,000 |
| Total | 725,000 |

This means that this one battle cost nearly three-quarters of a million men. The figures include, of course, the losses on both sides.

REMARKABLE LAUNCHING AT FALL RIVER



A most remarkable launching was recently executed at Fall River, Mass., when the steamer Hadnot, a 13,500-ton tanker, was launched 90-10 per cent completed. Stern was up and her whistle was blowing when she hit the water. The Hadnot is 430 feet in length, 56 feet wide and can make 10 1/2 knots.

SUES FATHER FOR \$300,000

Minnesota Girl Says He Ordered Her Out After Enticing Her to His Home.

Duluth, Minn.—A damage suit for \$300,000 has been filed in district court by Miss Edna O. Budd, forty-two, of St. Paul, against her father, Dr. J. D. Budd of Duluth, department commander of the G. A. R.

Miss Budd is the daughter of the Duluth physician and philanthropist by a former marriage and did not learn Mr. Budd was her father until she had reached maturity.

She charges that Doctor Budd induced her to abandon the name of her adopted father, Miller, and to come to his home in Duluth, where one hour after arrival, she said, he "directed and commanded her to leave his house and informed her that her presence was not desired."

Spanish railroads are conducting campaigns of education along their lines to improve agricultural conditions.

THE MAKING OF A FAMOUS MEDICINE

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Woman's Use.

A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made impresses even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and cleanliness which attends the making of this great medicine for woman's ills.

Over 350,000 pounds of various herbs are used annually and all have to be gathered at the season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal substances are at their best.

The most successful solvents are used to extract the medicinal properties from these herbs.

Every utensil and tank that comes in contact with the medicine is sterilized and as a final precaution in cleanliness the medicine is pasteurized and sealed in sterile bottles.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills.

The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which we are continually publishing attest to its virtue.

Acid-Stomach Makes 9 Out of 10 People Suffer

Doctors declare that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to Acid-Stomach. Starting with indigestion, heartburn, belching, food-repeating, bloating, sour, gassy stomach, the entire system eventually becomes affected, every vital organ suffering in some degree or other. You see these victims of Acid-Stomach everywhere—people who are subject to nervousness, headache, insomnia, biliousness—people who suffer from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and aches and pains all over the body. It is safe to say that about 9 people out of 10 suffer to some extent from Acid-Stomach.

If you suffer from stomach trouble or, even if you do not feel any stomach distress, yet are weak and ailing, feel tired and dragged out, lack "pep" to get back your grip on health as quickly as possible. This is EATONIC, the wonderful modern remedy that brings quick relief from pains of indigestion, belching, gassy bloating, etc. Keep your stomach strong, clean and sweet. See how your general health improves—how quickly the old-time vim, vigor and vitality comes back!

Get a big 50c box of EATONIC from your druggist today. It is guaranteed to please you. If you are not satisfied your druggist will refund your money.

EATONIC FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

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FRECKLES

Dinner Invitation Declined. "We're invited to the Browns for dinner tomorrow night," said he enthusiastically.

"We're not going," she replied. "Why not? We have no engagement for tomorrow evening. The Browns are good friends of ours."

"That's all right, but we're not going there for dinner. That man Brown has altogether too much liquor in his cellar. If you spend an evening there I'll have to drive the car home. I'm taking no chances."

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the system. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists 75c. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

You can doubtless mention a number of persons who talk too much—including yourself.

Freshen a Heavy Skin With the antiseptic, fascinating Cuticura Talcum Powder, an exquisitely scented, economical face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume. Renders other perfumes superfluous. One of the Cuticura Toilet Trio (Soap, Ointment, Talcum)—Adv.

Some tailors would make excellent cavalrymen; they are natural born chargers.

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