

HER FIRST PATIENT

American Girl Tells of Experience at the "Front."

Compelled to Hold Stretcher-Bearers to Work, Nurse Has Strenuous Time Getting Wounded Man to Surgeons.

An American girl who recently volunteered for service with a Red Cross ambulance in Belgium sends the following account of her first case:

"The commandant doctor with whom I was assigned to work had taken me far up toward the front, where a Belgian battery was stationed. While he attended to some trifling injuries, there came the sound of cannonading, and news that the Germans were attacking the very section where we were working.

"Suddenly, at what seemed the last minute of safety, two Belgian stretcher-bearers, without a stretcher, rushed up to me. They said there was a man badly wounded somewhere up the road. I found a stretcher and went off with them to look for him.

"We went on and on. It probably wasn't more than 500 yards, but it seemed like a very long way; it seemed impossible to find the house. Then some women came running and pointed out the place. The stretcher-bearers hurried off with their stretcher. I followed.

"The man, horribly hurt, with a wound like a red pit below his shoulder blades, was brought and laid on the stretcher. He lay there quietly on his side, in a posture of utter resignation to anguish.

"He was a Belgian peasant, slumily built; he had a broad, rather ugly face, narrowing suddenly as the fringe of his whiskers became a little straggling beard. But to me he was the most beautiful man I had ever seen. I loved him. He was my first wounded man!

"I tried—I still try—to persuade myself that if I hadn't bullied my two bearers and repulsed an attempt to get my stretcher away for some other patient, he would have been left behind in that little house. We got him out of the yard all right, and on the paved road. Then, to my horror, the bearers dumped him down on the paving stones. They said he was much too heavy. They couldn't possibly carry him unless they rested.

"I didn't think it was exactly the moment for resting, and told them so in several languages. The Germans were likely to come around the turn in the road at any time. You never know!

"But the bearers stood stolidly in the middle of the road and mopped their faces and puffed. The situation began to be as absurd and terrible as a nightmare. So I grabbed on one end of the stretcher and said I would carry it myself. I said I wasn't very strong, and perhaps couldn't do it, but anyhow, I would try.

"They picked it up at once then, and started off at a good swinging trot over the rough paving stones, jolting my poor patient horribly. I suggested that they walk on the

smooth path at the side. They halted this suggestion as a most brilliant and original idea.

"As my patient was brought into the village where the battery was stationed the ambulance had got its wounded and was ready to go. But he had to have his wound dressed. He lay there in the middle of the street and I had to watch while the surgeon stuffed his wound with antiseptic gauze. I had always supposed that the dressing of a wound was a cautious and delicate process. But it wasn't. There was a careless audacity about it. The surgeon worked rapidly, unmoved, as if he were stuffing an old crate with straw. And it was all over in a moment or two. There seemed something indecent in the haste with which my Belgian was disposed of.

"Then the surgeon remarked casually that my patient's wound didn't amount to much. 'It looks much worse than it really is,' he said. 'I felt hurt, as if this beloved person had been slighted, also as if there had been some subtle disparagement of my 'find.'"

How She Looked.

"I lost a dollar at the matinee this afternoon," remarked the fleshy woman to her husband, "and I never was so angry in my life."

"How'd it happen?" asked the man.

"I dropped it in the aisle," she answered shortly, "and I looked for it—that's all I could do."

"Did you look good?" persisted the head of the house.

"Did I look good?" shrieked the woman, really angry now. "I looked as good as a fat woman crawling around on all fours ever does."—Collier's Weekly.

Very Indiscreet.

"Look here," said Mr. Bonehede angrily, "I'm not going to stand this sort of thing any longer. That brother of yours called me a fool today, and right in public, too."

"That's just like Tom," replied his wife. "He's always blurting out family secrets."

Know Him?

"What do you think of my graduation essay?" asked the young man.

"Fine!" replied his father. "Only I'm afraid a lot of people are going to be bashful about offering plain wages to a man whose intellect is so much above the average."—Washington Star.

So It Is.

"The creeping vine you see on yonder roadside reminds me of a rural papic."

"In what way?"

"Don't you notice its run on the bank?"

The Day.

"Is this Friday, mamma?"

"No, darling. This is Thursday."

"Oh, dear! I can hardly wait for Saturday. Uncle George promised to take me to the drug store then and buy me a sundae."

Home Secrets.

Visitor (hungry)—And at what time do you have dinner, my little friend?

Terrible Boy—Soon as my friends go.

An Essential Particular.

"Jones can tell the date of the end of the war."

"Which end?"

IDEAL WOMEN OF THE PAST

Live in History as the Inspiration of Men Who Led the World in Art and Learning.

"All inspiration comes from woman." In these words Castiglione sums up medieval ideas and theories on the subject. Hers it is to inspire man with hope and courage on the battlefield and in the council chamber, in the pursuit of art and learning, in the higher paths of virtue and religion, to point the way upward and lift hearts from earth to heaven.

So it was that the boy Raphael grew up in the enchanted air of Urbino under the fostering care of the good duchess; so Isabella d'Este heard young Ariosto recite the first cantos of his great poem, or gave Mantegna and Costa themes for their pictures in the studio of the grim old castello that looks down on the Mantuan lakes and the windings of "smooth-sliding Minicius."

So Veronica Gamba smiled on the early efforts of the painter Correggio, and Vittoria Colonna soothed the loneliness of Michaelangelo's weary old age.

By their delicate culture and refined taste these noble women brought art into close touch with life. By their gracious and kindly sympathy they cheered the artist souls that were struggling toward the light, and helped to produce immortal works.

Will posterity say as much for the women of our own age?—Exchange.

Turners Make Good Soldiers.

"More than 15,000 German turners have been decorated with the Iron Cross since the world war was declared," writes Dr. Hugo Ruehl, secretary of the Deutsche Turnerschaft, in a letter to George Brosius, veteran Milwaukee turnmaster.

In commenting upon the ability of turners as soldiers, Professor Brosius says:

"The exceptional training that turners are given in Germany makes them most efficient as soldiers. There are more than 800,000 serving the kaiser. In their gymnastic training, long marches have always played an important part."

The Right Time.

"How did Bill manage to coax his father to get him a motorcycle?"

"I suppose he asked for it at the cycle-logical moment."

When a man becomes thoroughly contented he has outlived his usefulness.

The college girl's idea of a scandal is the story of another girl's failure to "make" a sorority.

Of course a man doesn't marry for money—neither does he jilt a girl just because she has it.

There are various methods by which trouble may be avoided. One of them is to sell your bulldog.

Most people can stand poverty better than prosperity—because they are used to it.

A word to the strenuous is sufficient—if you call him a liar.

And sometimes a man's silence speaks volumes for his ignorance.

BERNSTORFF PLAN TO TRAP LANSING MET NO SUCCESS

Proposal to Have U. S. Open Negotiations With England on His Personal Assurances Rebuffed.

ORDUNA AFFAIR SHOCK

Washington Had Begun to Believe Germany Intended to Comply With International Maritime Laws.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., July 19.—News of the attack on the Cunard liner Orduna upsets the theory of some officials here that Germany, while not yielding in the American diplomatic demands, that unarmed ships be warned of attack in accordance with international law, was in practice observing that procedure.

On that theory a hope had been built for the successful effect of the diplomatic representations brought about by the Lusitania disaster. In support of their theory officials had pointed out that the British ships Armenian and Anglo-Californian, on both of which American lives were lost, were warned before attacked. Inasmuch as both attempted to escape—and one actually did—the United States held it could give its subjects in the cases no relief.

The view that Germany was now conducting her submarine warfare in accordance with the principles for which the United States contends has been so confidently entertained in official quarters that the attack on the Orduna came as little less than a shock. Only yesterday Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, expressed to Secretary Lansing his confidence that there would be another disaster like the Lusitania.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The vexing situation between the United States and Germany over neutral rights at sea and the destruction of the Lusitania is looked on today as slightly improved by reason of the conference between Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

Chiefly, the reasons why it is improved is that the talk of the German ambassador, in his meeting with the secretary of state, indicated he did not believe his government would permit further sinking of American life at sea. He did not think Americans on passenger ships would be destroyed in violation of international law.

This is one of several straws which have floated about lately, indicating that the German government in writing is defending the sinking of the Lusitania, and not admitting its course at sea has been wrong. It is telling its submarine commanders not to treat Americans on passenger ships as outlaws, but to observe the right of visit and search, and to give those on board merchant steamers the chance to take to the boats.

Shows Better Disposition.

Thus, there is reason to believe that the German government, for the present at least, does not mean to inflame America to the point of war, by another Lusitania disaster.

While this is true, the conference between the German and the American ambassador has by no means cleared matters up. On the contrary, there are distinct indications that the German ambassador has tried a clever and astute piece of diplomatic strategy and that the state department and the administration have their eyes open to it and will avoid being victims of it.

The ambassador's visit was informal, as understood from authority, and he expressed informally to Mr. Lansing his personal views of what he thought about the situation. He urged mediation between Germany and Great Britain by this government to clear up the controversy over neutral rights at sea. And he voiced it as his opinion that American life and property at sea would be treated by his government in accord with international law.

But Clever Russ Failed.

Evidently the German ambassador hoped to have the state department administration accept this informal expression of his personal opinion as amounting to an assurance from his government, and proceed accordingly, at once taking steps toward mediation and refraining from pressing Germany for formal assurances as to treatment of Americans at sea.

But this government thus far shows no indication of being so misled. If the German government authorizes the ambassador to give assurances on the conduct of the submarine warfare, this government will gladly accept them orally if Berlin does not choose to send them in a formal note. But it will have to be clearly understood that they are something more than the oral expression of the ambassador's view.

Officials here hope that if authorized assurances will be given it will clear up the trouble which exists today wonderfully. But they have not had them, and so far as publicly known Berlin is not ready to give them.

U. S. Can't Back Up.

Herein is the crux of the whole situation, furthermore, something much broader than the German conduct of submarine war is at stake.

This nation cannot stop short of continued insistence that the principal of visit and search must be observed and passengers and crews on merchant ships allowed a chance for their lives. To recognize, even by inference, any other doctrine would be more far reaching than generally believed. A prominent senator, in a letter written here, has pointed out that if this country waives its rights in this respect, so far as German submarines are concerned, then it may prepare to have its rights at sea still further disregarded by the power that really controls the sea, that is England, and her allies.

In this matter of how its people at sea shall be treated, America has to look not merely to the present German submarine situation, but to the future.

This is a phase of the controversy, which has by no means received the attention it deserves.

STOP GOLD EXPORTS.

Paris, July 17.—The Swiss federal council has decided to prohibit the exportation of gold in any form, says a dispatch from Berne.

ORDER IN COUNCIL IS NOT RECOGNIZED

United States Denies British Assumptions in Trial of Prize Court Cases.

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Lansing made public today a paraphrase of the note presented by Ambassador Page on July 14 to the British government to conserve the rights of American citizens in cases being tried by British prize courts. It has no relation, he said, to the general note on contraband still in course of preparation. The paraphrase issued by the state department follows:

"In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings, in cases involving American interest, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to any such proceedings, the government of the United States informs the British government that insofar as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law, as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation, or impairment by orders in council, or other municipal legislation by the British government and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings, taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

STRIKING MINERS DEFY GOVERNMENT

Britain Making No Effort to Impose Fines Upon Welsh Workmen Who Want Act Repealed.

London, July 19.—The executive council of the Welsh miners, having failed at a meeting held in London today to reach an agreement on the means of settling the coal dispute left for Cardiff, where it will meet again on Monday.

The ominous attitude adopted by the Welsh miners in their refusal to apprehension. The miners now have increased their demands by asking the government to withdraw the royal proclamation making the coal mines subject to the munitions act.

President Runciman, of the board of trade, rejected this proposal at a conference held last night and a meeting held in London failed to secure any ground for an adjustment.

The extremist leaders declare, however, that it is a question no longer of a 5 per cent increase in wages, but the abrogation of the royal proclamation, which subjects the miners to a fine of \$25 daily for striking. No effort has yet been made to enforce the fines against the 150,000 strikers, which the leaders construe as an evidence of the virtual impossibility of carrying out the plans.

Reports received this morning from all the Welsh centers show that the strike continues to cause much agitation, but no disorder.

BIG INTERESTS FORM MUNITIONS COMPANY

Typewriter and Adding Machine Concerns Land Contract From Allies.

New York, July 19.—Most of the leading typewriter and adding machine companies in the east and middle west, it was stated today, have formed a new corporation under the title of the American Ammunition company to take up contracts for the manufacture of fuses for high explosive and shrapnel shells for the English, French and Russian governments.

The shell commission of the militia department of Canadian government, acting for the British war office, is said to have awarded to the American Ammunition company within a week a contract for the manufacture of fuses amounting to \$10,000,000.

An additional contract also amounting to \$10,000,000, it is stated, has been given by the Canadian shell commission to the same group of manufacturing concerns.

The Canadian militia department is reported to have given in addition a \$70,000,000 contract for shrapnel and high explosive shells to a financial group, which will undertake to sublet the business among a number of industrial concerns.

Detroit, Mich., July 17.—C. W. Gooch, vice president of the Burroughs Adding Machine company, of this city, does not believe that any of the leading typewriter and adding machine companies in the east and middle west have formed a corporation for the manufacture of war munitions, as reported in New York today.

"The Burroughs company does not know of any such combination; we have not been approached on it and do not believe any such corporation has been formed," said Mr. Gooch. "As for ourselves, we would not handle that kind of business. Since February of this year we have refused large quantities of business of that nature and will continue to do so."

VETOES TIPPING BILL.

Montgomery, Ala., July 17.—Governor Handerson today vetoed the anti-tipping bill on the ground that he did not believe the law could be enforced and that its constitutionality was doubtful.

GOVERNOR NAMED TO RULE CONQUERED LAND

Rome, July 17, (via Paris).—Official announcement was made yesterday that King Victor Emmanuel had signed a decree appointing Signor Barzilai a member of the house of deputies and a member of the cabinet without portfolio. The oath was administered to the new minister at the front in the presence of Premier Salandra, who went to the king's headquarters to request that the decree be signed.

KANSAS CITY FLOOD MENACES PACKERIES

Bottoms Districts Expected to Be Inundated by Tomorrow Night.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—Big packing concerns and other business interests in the west bottoms here were warned by the government weather bureau today to prepare for a 28-foot stage in the Kansas river at Kansas City by Sunday night. Residents of the lowlands east of Kansas City also were warned to expect a 30-foot mark in the Missouri river. Should the rivers go as high as predicted, serious damage is feared.

The Kansas river here this morning reached 23.5 feet, a rise of two-tenths of a foot over night. The Missouri was 27.5 feet, a rise of two-tenths of a foot since yesterday afternoon.

Scattering rains fell in the Kansas river watershed last night.

The first death in the swollen waters occurred at Seneca, Kan., early today.

An infant son of Benjamin Wichim was drowned when a buggy in which Wichim, his wife and the child were riding was overturned, while fording a small stream.

Conditions in northwest Missouri were improved today.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE THEORIES OF WAR

Gathmann and De Forest Say Their Inventions Will Frustrate Aerial and Subsea Attacks.

Chicago, July 19.—The question of the national defense likely will be one of the most important problems to come before the next sessions of congress. The present European war has centered the attention of the American public on the state of its fighting forces and equipment. Widespread interest has been created in the new board of naval advisors composed of great American inventors now being created by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

The contrary is wondering just what will be produced by this board of experts. The Chicago Herald has asked several of the inventors who will compose this board what contributions they hope to make to the American defense preparations with the following results:

Hudson Maxim, scientist and ordnance inventor, said that he recently has offered the government an important invention for employment in submarine torpedo boats. He added that he has several new inventions to offer the government.

De Forest Has Plan.

Lee De Forest, wireless expert, said that he was working secretly on a unique invention which, when perfected, will minimize danger from outside sources and with an adequate congressional appropriation should remove all danger of aerial and particularly undersea warfare. He added that he will offer the invention to the government with the distinct understanding that it will be used only by the army and navy of the United States and the working plans kept secret from all other powers forever.

Mr. De Forest stated he also is working on another invention which scientists consider will be one of the marvels of the age. This also would be valuable in the general scheme of defense, he says.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the airplane designer and builder, says the seaplane or flying boat can be developed into a very valuable adjunct in repelling a naval invasion and preventing the bombardment of coast cities. It is a question of development, rather than invention, he says.

Orville Wright coincides in the opinion of Mr. Curtiss and expresses the belief that this country should be equipped with from 1,000 to 1,500 air craft of all sorts.

Gathmann's Invention.

Louis Gathmann, ordnance expert, announced that he has a new method for protecting vessels against torpedo, submarine, high explosive and armor piercing attacks. He thinks the coast defenses should be equipped with larger guns (18-inch) and high explosive shells.

Mr. Edison, the wizard of modern science, has not yet announced that he has anything to contribute immediately to the development of the national defense. Mr. Edison is quoted as once having said that, if he turned his attention to the invention of war instruments, he could make war so horrible that the world would never participate in armed strife again.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., an expert in wireless research, is developing his wireless controlled torpedo. It is understood that experiments will be conducted to increase the range of these new torpedoes by means of signals given from aeroplanes to the control station on shore.

Secretary Daniels today announced he would issue a statement Monday developing his plan for a civilian naval board of which Thomas A. Edison is to be the head.

PRO-GERMAN PUBLICIST IS SENT TO AN ASYLUM

Washington, D. C., July 17.—F. X. Weinschenk, the Jackson City, Ia., man who was arrested here last night, because he has been circulating inflammatory literature, some of it to the president, is expected to demand a jury trial as to his sanity. Unless he does, he will remain under observation at Washington asylum hospital 30 days. He says he can convince any jury of his sanity.

The government is quietly investigating to find out whether the money which Weinschenk has been lavishly spending in getting out propaganda literature was his own or whether he has backing. He says it was his own.

CARE FOR SERB BABIES.

Washington, July 17.—The American Red Cross has established a baby hospital in Serbia. About \$6,300 already has been contributed by the American Taylor Jones, of this city, and Dr. Catherine H. Travis, of New Britain, Conn., will sail Monday in the Greek steamer, V. Constantinos, from New York for Serbiail by way of Piraeus, to take charge

There's Energy and Summer Comfort

in this simple breakfast:

It satisfies the appetite and is easily digested.

A little fresh Fruit;

Grape=Nuts

and cream;

One or two soft-boiled Eggs;
Some crisp, buttered Toast;
And a cup of Instant Postum.

If digestion rebels at the customary meal, try the "Grape-Nuts Breakfast."

The result can be observed, and shows plainly

"There's a Reason"

FOR

Grape=Nuts

