

WRIGLEYS



Helps teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

"Give it to me, please, Grand-daddy."

"Why Bobby, if you wait a bit for it you'll have it to enjoy longer!"

"Poo-poo! That's no argument with WRIGLEYS 'cause the flavor lasts, anyway!"

—After every meal



Comparative Sights.

"You should have seen the rosy flush on her cheek."
"You should have seen the straight one in my hand."

Paternal Piquancy.

"Say, pop, do airplanes fight in the war zone?"
"No, my son; they fight in the ozone."

The Awakening Giant.

George Pattullo, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Uncle Sam's men are coming better every day. Perhaps it's because they've had a chance to train—anyhow, the new regiment's arriving look 100 per cent ahead of our first units. We've got contingents over here now from every state in the union, and mark my words: We'll dub and flivver, we'll make colossal blunders, we'll probably have severe setbacks, but before this business is wound up the American army will be the finest army ever gathered for war. No matter what may happen in Europe during the next two years, one fact stands out: The United States can't lose, and it will be the greatest military power on earth by 1920. We were a peace loving people, slow to anger; but Bombast Bill sure started something! I only hope that the military fever won't run away with us.

There's no other army whose average caliber of men compares with ours. I know this sounds like cheap talk and making the eagle scream; nevertheless, it's so. Put them alongside other troops on the continent of Europe and you'll see in half a minute that their average physique is superior to any, and their average of intelligence and adaptability infinitely higher. The only other considerations are discipline and guts. They'll soon acquire discipline, and as for the other—well, send them against Heinie and watch what happens.

History of the Ukraine.

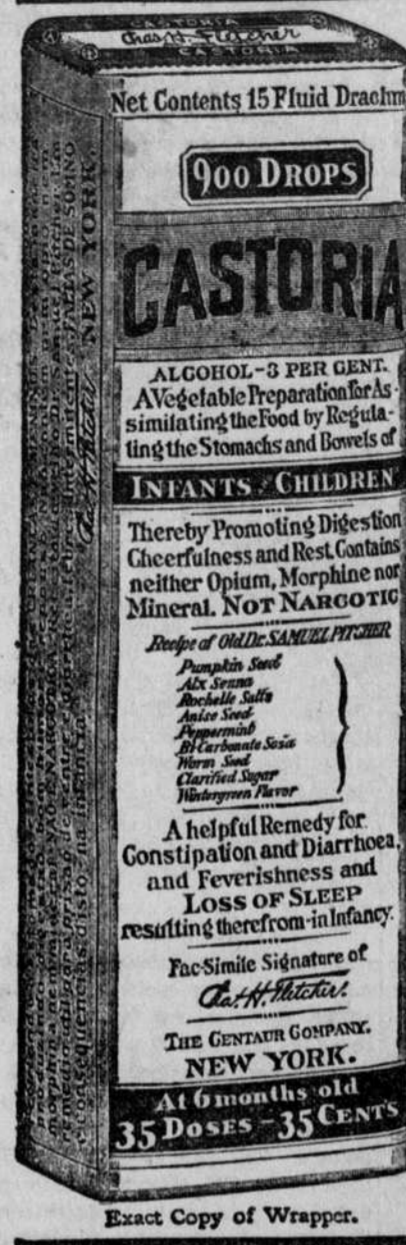
From the Christian Science Monitor.

For more than a century nationalist agitations have profoundly troubled European peoples. A good many nations have successfully effected political changes within their borders, either by separation, agglomeration, or emancipation. During the great war, however, another noticeable method has been the pursuit of autonomy within the framework of a larger state. Out of all the medley of confusing claims for national expression, none is more important or significant than the demand of the Ukrainians for autonomy and their prompt recognition, by Petrograd, as a republic. In a night, as it were, another nation has leaped into existence, a nation little known outside of Russia, because of its forced political submergence in the newer appellation of "Little Russia." Yet its territory was once as distinct and as extensive as Poland before the division. Indeed, sections of eastern Poland, such as the present Volhynia and Galicia, were once an integral part of the Ukraine. The world heard the cry of Poland, but the Ukrainian cause remained in the shadows until the tragedy of race which seemed doomed to go unrecognized, although the Ukrainians, who number about 20,000,000, and who are physically, mentally, and culturally distinct from the Russians proper, have long striven for self expression.

The boundaries of the present Ukraine lie to the north of the Black sea. Roughly traced, the country once included the southern part of the European plains, or steppes, extending from the Carpathians to the Caucasus, and from the Black sea and the Danube delta to the forests of the Polish, at the middle course of the Dnieper river. The capital city was Kiev. Within this boundary lie the immense, fertile plains known as the "black earth," a land rich in coal, iron, salt and petroleum. Down to the 17th century the Ukraine was an independent political community, and Kiev was at the heart of a feudal state, ruled by a long list of princes, one of whom married Gytha, daughter of Harold of England. The original state, however, received a mortal

blow through the invasion of the Tartars in the 13th century, causing the center of gravity to shift to Halicz and Vladimir, the capitals of Galicia and Volhynia, which kept their independence for another 100 years, but succumbed to the princes of Lithuania, and finally became incorporated with Polish Lithuania. Much of the eastern region of the ancient Ukraine is now comprised in the territory of the Don Cossacks. The ruthlessness of the Tartar invaders reduced this section to a military state, and out of it finally evolved a Cossack republic. Later the Hetmans of the Cossacks were made rulers of the rest of the Ukraine, but in the 17th century the pressure of Poland became so great that the ruling Hetman applied to the Russian czar for protection. The result was a treaty for joining the Ukraine to the Muscovite state. The arrangement called for a personal union and the full autonomy of the Ukrainian state. But the treaty proved to be the beginning of the end. The czars began to ride roughshod over the rights and liberties of their new subjects, until Peter the Great put an end to all independence by abolishing the laws and the institutions of the country, which he assimilated to the empire. The language was placed under a ban as a local dialect, and the people were reduced ethnographically, to the position of a subordinate branch of the Russian people. The name Ukraine became lost after the struggles of Mazepa, the deeds and fate of whom are preserved in romance, and today the Russians know the Ukrainians as the "Little Russians," while the Austrians refer to them as the "Rus-socks" or "Ruthenians."

But the memory of their lost liberties has survived. Their capital city, Kiev, is still a cultural center with a remarkable academy, libraries, and a host of savants. The Ukrainians as a fact are a highly gifted people, though of a slow and phlegmatic disposition. This characteristic makes for a profound depth of feeling. It is claimed for them that they are not less musical than the Italians, and have contributed the best music to Russia.



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FRECKLES

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There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Don't mind a little dust—except to mind the example dust sets by quickly settling.

GROWTH OF RED CROSS.

From the Outlook.

The latest returns from the American Red Cross drive of last Christmas indicates a stupendous total Red Cross membership. The figures given in the "Red Cross Bulletin" are 23,475,000. They seem almost incredible. Taking the country's population as now 106,693,000, this means about 22 per cent.

Reports from the territorial, insular, and foreign possessions of the United States have not been included in this tabulation. The unprecedentedly unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed throughout the drive have continued, and even at this late date returns from all the outlying chapters have not yet been received.

Meanwhile the Red Cross work continually increases not only in extent but also in picturesque features. For instance, it is contributing the necessary articles to supply kitchens and material for serving the population of the Italian village of Spreziano. This village is on the Piave river, and is, of course, in the midst of the danger zone. The inhabitants of Spreziano are mainly engaged in the manufacture of wooden cases for oil and gasoline, a war industry. Why not save them and their industry to the country by transferring them elsewhere? Accordingly the Italian government decided to move the village population intact to another location. It chose a suburb of Leghorn, quite across Italy, and will transport thither all the Spreziano workmen, with their families, machines, and tools. It is a satisfaction to feel that our Red Cross is to be represented in the undertaking.

In France, aside from what the American Red Cross is doing for American soldiers there, it is giving—or selling where it can—meals at its canteens to about 1,000,000 French soldiers every month. Major Murphy, who has been directing our Red Cross work in France, says that in the old days the French soldier on leave would come to the junction points where he changed to take his train for home and sometimes would have to stay there 24 hours. The buildings, equipped to handle 50 to 75 people, would be at times bombarded by 4,000 or 5,000. Nor was that the worst. These men direct from the trenches, Major Murphy tells us, were infested with trench vermin, and were cold and wet; after sleeping in the open they got little food and that at an exorbitant price; the result of all was that they arrived home discouraged and possibly diseased. On their return they were bluer and still more discouraged.

In cooperation with the French government, which has borne most of the expense, the American Red Cross has opened a series of canteens where there men are given comfortable quarters where they can eat well, and sit about and sleep well too. The barracks are equipped with shower baths, and while the men are bathing their clothes are put through a process and the vermin killed. Moreover, amusement is provided. "When these fellows arrived at our canteens at first," says Major Murphy, "they were so delighted with them that they actually would not go to bed in those bunks at all. They sat around and talked and sang all night, they were so happy." They go back to their homes, we are not surprised to learn, in a different state of mind from that in which they left the trenches.

Shipping Changes.

From the Springfield, Mass., Republican. The shipping problem, very formidable of course, has undergone marked changes in some respects since the United States entered the war. In the first month or two of our participation last spring it seemed to many people a waste of time to talk about sending a large army to France. The German submarines would sink our transports and supply ships and demoralize our lines of ocean communications. It was argued, "The U-boat menace at that time made the person who demanded that 1,000,000 soldiers be sent to France appear like a lunatic. But that aspect of the problem shipped out of sight. Our navy

which was not responsible for the loss now reported of the steamship Tuscania, upset all calculations by its extraordinary success in protecting transports and supply ships in the ocean passage. Not a single United States ship loaded with soldiers has been torpedoed. But this same naval success made transportation seem so easy in so far as the ocean passage is concerned that the pressure for the building of new tonnage greatly increased. The country, having discovered that 1,000,000 soldiers could be sent to France if there were only ships enough to carry them and supply their needs, has taken to kicking the government for not having the ship ready.

Meat is as Necessary as Steel and Ships

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