

# 729,000 MEALS A DAY ONE MAN'S JOB IN THE ARMY

They Are All Good, Though the Cost is Only Thirteen Cents for Each Meal.

Breakfast—	
Hot milk toast.	
Fresh Rhubarb sauce.	
Fried spare ribs.	
Baked potatoes.	
Toast.	
Bread.	
Coffee.	
Cost for 100 men.....	\$14.75
Dinner—	
Boiled Vienna sausage.	
Boiled cabbage.	
Boiled potatoes.	
Hot corn bread.	
Piccalilli.	
Plum duff, caramel sauce.	
Tea.	
Cost for 100 men.....	\$15.53
Supper—	
Scrambled brains.	
Jenny Lind pie.	
Apple sauce.	
Peach sauce.	
Tea.	
Cost for 100 men.....	\$ 8.00
Total cost for three meals.....	\$38.30
Government allowance for rations.....	41.23

### HOW TO FEED ARMY.

How would you like to have the job of providing three good square meals a day for 243,000 husky young soldiers with a total allowance of 41 1/2 cents a day to buy all the food, ice and other materials for each man?

That is exactly the job faced by Major Sherrard Coleman, quartermaster corps, United States army, who occupies a quiet office in the headquarters of the Central department of the army in the Federal building, Chicago.

The 243,000 soldiers include all the selected men called to the colors for training in the seven great cantonments of the new national army which are located in the Central department. Here is the list:

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.....	37,589
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.....	41,560
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.....	35,992
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.....	37,354
Camp Dix, Fort Dix, N. J.....	44,529
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.....	44,980

### Task Becomes Enormous.

When it was decided to call 700,000 men into the new national army—to say nothing of the 800,000 regulars already under arms—the tiny peace time military establishment of the government faced an almost impossible task.

How could the men who had managed the feeding of 100,000 regulars, for instance, provide for the purchase, distribution, cooking and serving of food for 1,500,000 soldiers? But here, as in every other branch of its vast war-time activities, Washington has had the patriotic and expert aid of a great army of civilians.

The first problem was how the great new army was to be fed while it was in process of organization. Major General Henry G. Sharp, quartermaster general of the army, called a number of prominent hotel men from the large cities to a conference in Washington. These hotel men put themselves, their staffs and all their great resources at the disposal of the government.

### Chicagoan Heads Board.

A central committee was formed, with Joseph Beifeld of Chicago as its chairman and Cecil Gregg of St. Louis as vice chairman. Subcommittees were organized, one for each cantonment of the national army, and an expert hotel man at its head. And through this machinery the hotel men of the country undertook to provide civilian cooks sufficient for the needs of the national army, until it should be thoroughly organized and ready to handle the work itself.

The plan of the patriotic hotel men is working out splendidly. They have furnished all the cooks and bakers needed at all the national cantonments. Meanwhile, the quartermaster corps, with Major Coleman at the head of the central division, has established regular schools for cooks and bakers at each of the great cantonments. Here, under regular army instructors, are being trained the men who, after their graduation, will serve the armies during the rest of the training period and on the battle fields of Europe. How huge is the job may be gathered from the fact that the camps of the central division, where Major Coleman is in charge, will require 5,000 expert cooks and 2,500 bakers.

### Menus Carefully Planned.

In addition to the cooks and bakers' schools at each cantonment, Major Coleman is managing a "mother" school at Fort Riley, Kan., where he is working out under the direction of expert army cooks a series of sample menus. They will show how great is the variety of nutritious and appetizing dishes it is possible to prepare within the army allowance of \$4.23 per day per soldier for the purchase of food.

The menu printed at the head of this article is taken from Major Coleman's official guide to the Fort Riley cooks, which provides menus for three meals a day for ten days for 100 men. The sample printed in no way surpasses those ranged for the other days.

Mothers of the selected men who have been called to the colors will conclude that so far as food goes their sons are being well cared for.

## World's Butter Record Is Broken By This War Cow

Woodland, Cal., Nov. 10.—The world's records for butter production were broken by Aagie Acme of Riverside II, a Holstein cow owned by A. W. Morris & Sons of Woodland, in a test conducted under the supervision of testers of the University of California, it was announced here today.

The cow yielded 1,331.41 pounds of butter in 365 days; 1,167.96 pounds of butter in 365 days and 2,426.51 pounds of butter in two years. In each instance the records displace those established by Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, a Holstein owned by Stevens & Sons of Pennsylvania, it was contended.

Aagie Acme's milk production for the 305-day test was 22,092.8 pounds and 24,682.7 pounds for the 365-day test.

## NEW ARMY COMMANDER WITH HIS BRIDE—Major-General and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, photographed at Camp Meade, Md. They had been married just a week when this photograph was made.



MAJ.-GEN. & MRS. JOS. E. KUHN.

## LATE WAR SUMMARY

(By Associated Press.)

An immediate armistice of three months will be offered by the Maximalist government of Petrograd. During this time Nikolai Lenine, leader of the Maximalists, plans that representatives elected by the people of all nations will settle the questions of peace. Lenine's government is willing to consider proposals for a just peace from either side.

Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, is reported to have gone over to the revolutionists. The garrison has supported the revolutionary committee there in taking over the government offices. Conditions in Moscow and Petrograd are reported to be quiet.

The Bolshevik element in the peasants' congress and the workmen's and soldiers' organization is meeting with opposition from members of the Petrograd municipal council and the Minimalists. The opposing factions will not acknowledge the authority of the Maximalists and are said to be planning an appeal to the Russian nation regarding the Petrograd revolt.

A cabinet has been named by the Bolsheviks with Lenine as premier. Kerensky in hiding.

As yet no clashes between the Maximalists and the supporters of the Kerensky cabinet are reported and the whereabouts of Kerensky is still in doubt. The revolutionary committee has ordered that the former premier be arrested and imprisoned with the other ministers now in the fortress in Petrograd. Lenine also has given instructions that his forces shall move against soldiers supporting Kerensky and has appealed to the railroad men not to transport Kerensky adherents.

It is not clear whether the Russian armies as a whole have accepted the new government, but it is reported that some units have gone over to the revolutionary side. All available Russian armies, except reports from Germany, must come through Petrograd and even these have not indicated any great rush to the revolutionary leaders from the soldiers outside Petrograd and Moscow.

### Germans Seize Advantage.

The Russian war office has not issued an official statement for several days. Berlin, in its statement, however, mentions no great activity of the eastern front and there are reports that the Austro-Germans have taken advantage of the disorder in Petrograd to make a determined attack at vital points between the Baltic and Black seas. A report from Copenhagen says the Germans have occupied the Aland islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, which lies between Sweden and Finland.

### Italy Forms New Line.

Italy's armies, under a new commander, are in their new position probably along the Piave river, ready to offer stout resistance to the Austro-German invaders. It is apparent that the momentary halt on the Livenza river was only for the purpose of laying the enemy as much as possible until the bulk of the Italian forces could establish themselves in the defense line.

British and French troops have arrived in northern Italy and will be the Italians in beating back the invaders from capturing Venice and rich manufacturing district in Lombardy and Piedmont. Berlin reports the Teutons advancing toward Piave through hill and over plain, indicating that the Italian withdrawal in the Carnic Alps has not yet happened.

### Allied Generals to Lead.

General Cadorna has been appointed Italian member on an international staff. The other members are General Foch, one of the great French leaders, and General Wilson of the British staff. These three probably will take supreme direction of the allied campaign in northern Italy, with General Foch who drove the wedge into the German forces at the battle of the Marne.

### Patent Medicine "Booze" To Be Ousted in So.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 10.—Wholesale druggists of North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia, in convention here, today adopted a resolution pledging themselves to discontinue the sale of proprietary medicines which they have reason to believe being used as substitutes for liquor.

## Villa Prepares For His Annual Ojinaga Attack

Presidio, Tex., Nov. 10.—Francisco Villa is at the Majoma ranch, 50 miles south of Ojinaga, opposite here, and has issued a call for all of his troops to assemble there at once for a general attack on Ojinaga Monday, according to three ranchers who reached here today from the Majoma ranch after being held as prisoners by Jose Chavez, a Villa colonel.

Hippolito Villa, brother of Francisco Villa, who was reported to have crossed the line near here last week, was said to be at the Chappo ranch, 20 miles from Ojinaga, in charge of a force of Villa followers under Porfirio Ornelas, who captured Ojinaga from the federal forces May 30.

The ranchers were unable to give an estimate of the number of Villa troops at the Majoma ranch, but said the scattered commands were gathering there when they escaped. Reinforcements have left Chihuahua City to strengthen the Ojinaga garrison, but have not yet reached Cuchillo Parado. The Ojinaga garrison is under arms and patrols are scouting in all directions to prevent a surprise attack.

### Putting a Muffler On Those Who Snore

It is astonishing how many inventors have spent their time in devising apparatus for preventing snoring or for silencing the snore. E. B. Breuer has been delving in the records of the patent office and has dug up a large number of these, some of the most interesting of which he describes in the Popular Science Monthly.

These are of two types, the first of which may be described as suffocating the snore, the second of which are devices for preventing a person from sleeping on his back this being the position in which one is most likely to snore.

Those of the second type are various forms of lumps or pads strapped to the back in such a way that when the sleeper rolls to the supine position they shall make him so uncomfortable that he will instantly turn on his side.

The first type, or suffocators, are more interesting. One consists of two soft rubber flanges connected by a soft rubber strip which is to be held between the teeth, one flange inside the lips, the other flange outside, and it has a valve in the middle.

## COMMERCE CRUISER SEEDLER CAPTURED

Captain Smith of the American Schooner R. C. Slade Tells of Cruise as Prisoner on German Pirate.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The full story of the cruise of the German commerce raider Seedler has been obtained by the Navy department from Captain Haldor Smith of the American schooner R. C. Slade, and three other mariners who landed at Tutuila in an open boat September 29 after being mated on Mopelia Island by the master of the Seedler when the raider grounded and was abandoned.

The Seedler, formerly the American ship Pass of Baltimore, belonged to the Boston Lumber company and was in Nova Scotia trade before the war. After the war broke out it was put under the American flag and was captured by the British and a prize officer was put aboard it with instructions to take it to Kirkwall, Scotland. On the way, it was captured by a German submarine and sent to Bremen and fitted out as a raider. A picked crew was placed aboard, some of whom spoke Norwegian, and sent out into the Atlantic under the guise of a Norwegian ship.

The ruse worked so well that after leaving Bremen on December 21, 1916, the Seedler was held up by the British auxiliary cruiser Highland Scot, examined and passed. Sailors' identification books issued by the Norwegian government were furnished the men, although they probably were taken from captured Norwegian vessels and given to the men who seemed to fit the descriptions given. These, together with pictures of Norwegian kings and queens, gave the ship the appearance of a Norwegian.

Captain Smith learned that, while cruising in the Atlantic, 13 ships, valued by the Germans at 60,000,000 marks, were captured, and four in the Pacific, the R. C. Slade, the American schooner A. B. Johnson, the American schooner Manila and the French schooner Lutec.

### Capture of the Slade.

Relating the story of the capture of his ship, the Slade, Captain Smith said: "I left Sydney on April 24, 1917, and proceeded without any incident until the evening of June 17, when I was in latitude about 2 north and longitude 150 west. On the evening of June 17, about 5 o'clock, the second mate reported to me that a ship was firing on us. I went on deck and looked aft, and instantly, as I came on deck they fired again, and I saw the shell fall short about two miles. It was about eight miles off. There was a heavy squall starting to eastward—wind favorable to this time—and I thought it possible to get away and kept holding on. But it kept firing on me at intervals of about five to 10 minutes, and was coming up on me fast.

"The ninth shot, fired about 6 o'clock, struck very close, passing the poop and splashing water on the ship. Then I concluded that there wasn't any use, and I lowered down sparker, clewed down topsail, hoisted American flag, and hove to. About 7 o'clock the raider was up alongside and asked what ship. I told him what it was, and he told me to lower down sails, and stand by, and he would send an officer aboard me. Shortly after, the prize officer came aboard, and a doctor and about 10 men. These officers were in uniform. They told me to leave the ship and go aboard the raider, and they would give me time in the morning to pack my clothes.

### Slade Left Burning.

"They took all our men aboard the raider except the cook. Next morning I went back on board with all my men and packed up. We left the ship with our belongings, June 18. We were put on board the raider again. Shortly after I saw from the raider that they cut holes in the masts and placed dynamite bombs in each mast and put fire to both ends of the ship and left it. I saw the masts go over the side and the ship was burning from end to end, and the raider steamed away."

Captain Smith said the raider was a full-rigged ship of steel or iron, about 2,300 tons, propelled by oil-burning engines. Her captain was Graf von Luckner, active captain and lieutenant; the first lieutenant, Kling; prize officer, Richard Therz. Also was a chief engineer, a navigation lieutenant, a doctor and a doctor. All told, her complement was 68 officers and men.

Between decks, she carried machine guns (10.5 centimeters) machine guns. The name on her was Lutec.

And Other Americans.

The men from the Slade aboard the raider they found prisoners from the American schooner A. B. Johnson of San Francisco captured three days before. On Smith stated, the schooner was captured and dynamited by 10 officers and men had been put off. Aboard the Seedler was a Hollander, who had been put off the first ship captured. He was aboard because he had sulking remark to the captain's German money.

At three weeks the raider was up and down looking for ships. Meeting none, they sailed to Mopelia on July 31, at the lee side of the island just 2 the ship was driven fast ashore. The three captains had gone ashore.

German officers on a picnic, prisoners were left on the ship were fired to tell the ship was in danger, but returned they found the ship listed on the coral reefs beyond help. After afternoon they gave it up and took ashore everything they could, including the boats, wireless plant, and a few pieces of clothing. The wireless plant, however, was set up by the prisoners on the reef. It was sending and receiving without difficulty they heard Pago Pago, Tahiti.

### Well Appointed

to Secretary Baker

Nov. 9.—Major Benjamin C. Cleveland, O., an expert now in charge of the office of the Panama Canal, has been appointed assistant secretary to succeed William H. Ingraham who was accepted the appointment.

## Food Need Abroad May Delay Start Of Army for Front

Washington, Nov. 10.—The possibility that the first increment of the national army will not be sent to France for at least six months loomed large today when it became known that the allies' demands for food, coal and iron are so strong as to forecast use of available ocean tonnage for their transportation instead of for troops.

A decision on the question will rest largely on reports expected soon from the American mission now abroad and on figures being assembled by Food Administrator Hoover to show the amount of grain and other food products available for export in the United States and South American countries.

Present indications are, the food administration believes, that the food situation, particularly in England, France and Italy, will force the United States to use its ships to send food instead of soldiers.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, the food administration's representative on the American mission, has been instructed to gather information on the allies' food needs at the earliest possible time and forward it here so that the War and Navy departments and the shipping board may make arrangements in advance if it appears there can be surplus of tonnage for transportation of the first increment of the national army now in training camps.

Plans for the second draft would be affected by the postponement of the removal of the first increment from camps, but since the camps' capacity is much greater than their present assignments it would not be necessary to delay the draft until the camps are actually emptied.

## Berlin Firm Furnishes Dye For French Uniform

Paris, Nov. 8.—The dyes for the horizon blue uniforms of the French army, substituted for the old dark blue and red since the war began, have been furnished by a German firm, according to the Oeuvre Francaise. The matter with which the material for the famous red trousers of the French infantry were dyed had long before the war been replaced by German aniline dyes, but it was not suspected until lately that the Germans could be interested in the horizon blue dye that has been furnished by a house in Basel, Switzerland, with a name that was partly of French and partly of German consonance. The Oeuvre Francaise now declares that all the rights and patents of that firm have been owned for a long time by a firm in Berlin.

## Runaway Balloon Lands On Trolley Wire; Kills Two

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 8.—A German captive balloon broke loose from Friedrichshafen this week and sailed across Lake Constance to the Swiss shore near Romanshorn. Seven Swiss school boys caught the hanging wire cable, and were endeavoring to pull the balloon down when the cable came in contact with an electric street railway wire. Two of the boys were killed by the shock and the others seriously injured.

### Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

## IOWA BANKER IS BROUGHT TO BOOK

W. Theodore Woodward Fined \$500 and Sentenced to Jail for Hindering Liberty Bond Sales.

Atlantic, Ia., Nov. 10.—W. Theodore Woodward, a young banker of Lewis, Ia., pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the Iowa espionage law today, and was fined \$500 and given a suspended sentence of six months in jail. He was charged with having urged patrons of his bank not to buy Liberty bonds and with making disloyal statements.

## Wonderful Bits of Business By Famous Stage Players

My first impression of "the Duse" was that of a woman weeping in a sort of dumb, impotent way. Of all sorrow that I ever saw depicted upon the stage, this seemed the most poignant and appealing. It was like a dog that had been kicked. I noticed the same thing in the great Italian actor Novelli. No one has ever cried on the stage to me as have these two artists. They made you feel uncomfortable, as though some faux pas had been precipitated in the play that should not have occurred. When I beheld Novelli weep it was in "Lear," and when the old man was deserted by his daughters the actor simply broke your heart. He cried in such a quiet, dumb, hopeless way. It was the gravest grief I had ever seen on the stage with the exception of Duse in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

In "Lear" Novelli used a wonderful bit of business when his troubles drove him mad—he plucked at invisible straws. With eyes staring and hands outstretched he was ever reaching phantom objects suspended in mid-air! It was the epitome of madness and illustration in a vivid authoritative touch the flash of an unbalanced mind. In the audience the night I saw that performance at the Lyric theater in New York was Julia Marlowe, who was watching intently from a box. A few months afterwards I went to see Miss Marlowe as Ophelia. In her mad scene (ever a particularly fine piece of work) she suddenly began plucking at straws just as Novelli did. This was the second or third time I had seen her in the part, and I did not remember her doing this before. In this I may be in error and it may have been neither imitation nor unconscious imitation, but in any event it illustrates the interesting fact again, that great minds think alike and makes one think of the story told me by one of her company when Duse was witnessing a performance of Miss Marlowe as Juliet.

It was in the potion scene, I think, when Duse suddenly jumped to her feet, exclaiming, "Why, she is doing all my business!" The actor who told me this seemed to think it proved the fact that if a state of mind were truly and thoroughly dissected the result in expression must be the same. Yet Duse with all her reputed intelligence seemed petrified with astonishment.—Theater Magazine.

## Naval Boys to Play U. of I.

Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 30.—The crack football eleven of the naval training station is to play the University of Iowa at Iowa City on Saturday, November 8, the only open date on the Iowa schedule.

## Going Out of The Electrical Fixture Business

That's the reason for the remarkable values listed below. If you need fixtures for your home or office now is the time to get them at a big saving. There's a big assortment left to choose from—although some of the lots are limited.

Semi-Indirect Bowls—in several sizes—close-out prices.

**\$3.75** and up.

Shower Fixtures—Many beautiful designs left—close-out prices—

**\$3.75** and up.

Candle Pieces—These are very popular for any room—close-out prices—

**\$8.00** and up.

Brackets and Glassware—A large variety of designs—close-out price, about—

**1/2 Price**

Floor Lamps, Table Lamps, Piano Lamps, Reading Lamps—quantity limited—close-out price, about—

**1/2 Price**

## JAMES CORR Electric Co.

207 South Nineteenth St. Phone Douglas 4466.

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Your five wisest gifts you give are electrical.



Nebraska Power Co., Your Electric Service Company. Tyler Three, One Hundred

# Shame on You, Sir!

YOU, YOUNG MAN, in civilian clothes, between the ages of 18 and 45; you whose conscience arrests your attention every time you pass a man in uniform or a recruiting station; you who feel that your precious hide should be puncture-proof and are willing to have your neighbor do your fighting, remembering even that he is a better man and nobler citizen than you—

## Change Clothes, Young Man

Your country has called—your life, your fate, your destiny is not yours to withhold even in the solace of imaginary cowardice.

The Lucky Seventh needs you. Federal inspection has been ordered for November 22nd—join up now—get into a regiment where you can serve with your friends—don't wait for the draft. Call Sunday morning—talk to recruiting officer

**1612 Farnam Street Phone Tyler 2413**