

PROSPERITY ERA IS SEEN FOR U. S.

Dye-Making and Building Trade to Help Boom Whole Nation.

GREAT ACTIVITY EXPECTED

War Industries Centers Show Remarkable Speed in the Transition From Munition Manufacture to Peaceable Pursuits.

New York.—Resumption of peacetime pursuits, with the addition of new industries, such as dye-making and the boom expected in the building trades, will carry the United States at once into a period of great activity, according to reports gathered by the United Press.

When restrictions on building trades are fully raised and the need for manufactured and raw materials in Europe becomes keenly felt, business depression which may result from the stopping of war work will be rapidly overcome, it is believed.

Representatives of industry in 34 states, just concluding a conference of the advisory committee of the national council for industrial defense here, declare the nation is on the eve of "good times," with jobs a-plenty for returning soldiers and men and women thrown out of work in munition plants.

Get Back to Peace Pursuits.

Reports from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio and other war industries centers showed remarkable speed in the transition from munitions manufacture to peaceable pursuits. Dye factories of huge dimensions have been built by the Du Pont interests to take the place of monster shell and explosive producing plants which made new cities in several sections.

Philadelphia reported a surplus of jobs, with returning soldiers and munition makers being greedily snapped up. Steel plants at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and other centers are rapidly returning to the manufacture of building, bridge and other nonwar steel.

Wisconsin's plants are being shut down, for the most part, but about 15 per cent of them have been transformed into dye works.

Indiana is turning back to the building of automobiles.

Detroit, industrial center of Michigan, is gradually returning to old-time pursuits, with automobile manufacturing leading.

Ohio reported a surplus of men, but at least fifty returning soldiers are be-

ing put to work each day in Cleveland.

New England and New York are absorbing returning soldiers and discharged munition workers with no difficulty.

About one-sixth the normal number of persons are now employed at the huge plants at Hopewell, Seven Pines and Pennington, Va.

The big United States nitrate plant at Mussel Shoals, Ala., will continue in operation and the surplus nitrates probably will be used in the manufacture of fertilizer. A war department committee will decide what is to be done with the powder plant at Nashville.

Labor officials in Ohio believe many women will leave their work soon, pointing out that they took it up mainly for patriotic reasons.

In this state many government contracts have not been canceled and work is going ahead.

Father and Son Both "Kicked" by Same Auto

Litchfield, Ill.—Attempting to crank a delivery truck, Louis Hauser, Jr., had his wrist broken when it "kicked." The next day his father tried to start the "bucking broncho" and had the same fate befall him.

PLAN TO REFOREST DENUDED FRANCE

American Forestry Association Will Aid in Planting Million and Half Acres.

RIDSDALE CARRIES THE SEED

Secretary of Association Takes Only Douglas Fir Seed to Be Had in This Country to Offer to France.

Washington.—A little bag containing all the Douglas fir seed to be had in this country has gone to France to be offered to the French government as a help in reforesting France. P. S. Ridsdale, the secretary of the American Forestry association is in charge of the project. There are 50,000 seeds

FRENCH BOY STOWAWAY



International Film Service.

When the big transport Leviathan docked at Hoboken the other day there was one passenger aboard who was not on the passenger lists. He was fourteen years old. Fernand Dornier, formerly of Verons, France, and later the mascot of our boys at Brest. The little fellow's father was killed at Chateau-Thierry. His mother and little sister were later killed by a bomb from a Hun airplane. Little Fernand then cast his lot with the American troops near his former home. When the detachment of which he was mascot left for Brest to embark for home, he went along and managed to smuggle himself aboard the great ship. He is now in charge of the Children's Society home in Jersey City and efforts are being made to find a home for him.

Topography of Our Country Responsible for Tornadoes, Explanation of Scientists.

Why do some portions of the United States suffer from tornadoes, or cyclones, as they are generally but erroneously called, while others do not? The question is answered, notes a writer in People's Home Journal, by scientists of the United States weather bureau, who point to the topography of our country in explanation. Tornadoes occur in the Mississippi valley, anywhere from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line. No portion of this area is more apt to suffer than another, the experts assert. This valley opens to the warm waters of the gulf on the south and is closed in on the west by the high wall of the Rocky mountains. Warm, moisture-laden winds from the gulf move northward in the spring and early summer and encounter the cold north and northwest winds that sweep down the east wall of the Rockies. When the opposing currents meet there is sometimes formed one of those rapidly revolving, funnel-shaped clouds so destructive of life and property.

Tornadoes travel southwest to northeast, and, in addition to their terrific whirling movement, which is too great to be measured, have a forward velocity of from 50 to 60 miles an hour. Their path may be from a few hundred yards to a mile in width.

The word "tornado," at first spelled "ternado," probably was derived from the Spanish tronada, which means thunderstorms. "Tornado" may have grown out of an attempt to combine this word with the Spanish word torn, meaning to "turn," thus making it descriptive of a storm that turned or twisted.

Restaurants in Other Lands Serve Meals at Low Prices; Show Good Weekly Profits

American fried-egg financiers and plutocrats should take warning from abroad, suggests Thrift Magazine. The national restaurant of London, which was established to expose the profiteers, shows a profit of \$350 a week or about 70 per cent on the investment. Lunches and suppers are sold for 25 cents and tea and breakfast for 15 cents. There is a profit of about two cents on each meal. The co-operative restaurant idea also has taken root in Paris, where ten public controlled restaurants, each seating 1,000 persons, are selling good meals for about 30 cents each.

In the average American restaurant today a man has to play a mean trick on his appetite if he expects to have much left out of a dollar after maintaining contact with a full meal.

Statistics show that there are 9,000,000 persons who subsist in American restaurants from day to day. Among this vast army of bacon-and-egg experts there are many, no doubt, who would be glad to see the daily menu card speak in more conciliatory accents on the subject of hash and other luxuries.

SCRAPS OF HUMOR

An Embryo Humorist.
Mother (coming from pantry)—Robert, did you pick all the white meat off this chicken?
Bobby—Well, ma, to make a clean breast of it, I did.

The Proper Kind.
"They say that pilot gunboats ought to have signal guns when they go out in a fog."
"I should think they could better thread their way with a needle gun."

A Drawback.
"A woman can make any man propose to her she pleases."
"Certainly she can, but some women can't please any."

Enoughness.
"Did that burglar say: 'Enough,' when you attacked him?" asked Mr. Dolan.
"Of course he did," answered Mr. Rafferty. "Why wouldn't he say, 'Enough?' He had as much swag as he could carry and was trying to hold on to every bit of it."

The Reason.
"There is a great deal of atmosphere about dear Gwendolyn's letters."
"Why, is she sending them by the air route?"

Leaders of Opinion.
"What is your opinion?"
"Can't tell you now," replied Senator Sorghum. "I may have to go back home and interview my constituents personally to find out what my opinion about anything is."

Plain Now.
"Live and learn."
"Huh?"
"Now I understand why the Kaiser didn't declare war on Holland."

Desperate Measures.
Edith (visiting)—I didn't know you liked classical music, but I see you have a number of pieces.
Mame—I hate it; but sometimes one has to play it in order to get a man to go home.

U. S. 1918 Crop Valuation Is \$12,272,412,000

Wheat Yield Was Second Largest; Oats Crop Third; Shortest Yield of Corn Since 1913.

The second largest wheat crop, with 917,100,000 bushels for the United States, the shortest yield of corn since 1913, or 2,532,814,000 bushels, and the third largest oat crop, 1,538,359,000 bushels, are the leading features of the government report on final returns for the year 1918 in the United States.

Total of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley is 5,483,751,000 bushels, a decrease of \$3,781,000 bushels, or 1.5 per cent from the revised returns of 1917.

Valuation of the nation's principal crops this year is \$12,272,412,000, the highest known, and compares with that of \$11,658,032,000, based on the price paid producers December 1.

There is enough for home requirements and for all the allies will need, leaving a fair surplus for the people in other countries. Of wheat alone it is figured that allowing 470,000,000 bushels for domestic consumption, which is below the prewar average, there are 337,000,000 bushels surplus for export and carrying over from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, or 232,000,000 bushels above the prewar average, of which 113,000,000 bushels have been exported to December 1 this year.

Returns on corn were a surprise, being reduced 167,000,000 bushels from the November figures and 532,400,000 bushels under the revised yields of last year, which were 3,065,233,000 bushels, or 94,000,000 bushels less than originally issued. The yield per acre was 24 bushels, compared with 24.2 bushels last month and 26.3 bushels last year, and a five-year average consumption of the last five years, which is 2,723,000,000 bushels.

An oats crop of over 3,000,000,000 bushels more than previously reported was not a surprise and is only 54,400,000 bushels short of last year's bumper yield, and was far above consumption, leaving an abundance for export.

The rye crop increased 28,358,000 bushels to the best known, and barley 44,616,000 bushels over last year's revised returns.

Buckwheat returns more than 1,000,000 bushels increase, while flaxseed increased 5,493,000 bushels. Rice increased nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Potatoes, although 40,942,000 bushels short of last year's record, are a big crop, aggregating 297,676,000 bushels, and sweet potatoes are almost 3,000,000 bushels above the record of 1917.

Hay shows a shortage of around 8,000,000 tons tame, and wild fell off 757,000 tons, due to drought. Cotton yield of 11,700,000 bales, although 394,000 bales in excess of last year, was below the five-year average.

WHO'S WHO ON U. S. PEACE DELEGATION

America's Representation to Conference

The president of the United States heads the American representation to the peace conference.

ROBERT LANSING—Secretary of state since June 23, 1915. Born at Watertown, N. Y., in 1864. Was associate counsel for the United States in the Behring sea arbitration case in 1892-93 and solicitor for the United States in the Alaskan boundary tribunal besides having been honored with other government commissions. An authority on international law and counselor for the state department prior to his appointment as secretary of state.

COL. E. M. HOUSE—Born in Houston, Tex., in 1858. Active in Democratic politics in Texas but was never a candidate for office. Has been close friend and adviser of President Wilson, and his special representative in Europe in 1915 and 1916.

HENRY WHITE—Diplomat, born in Baltimore in 1850. Ambassador to Italy from 1905 to 1907 and to France from 1907 to 1909. Has held numerous consular posts abroad. He is a resident of Washington. Represented United States at international conference in London in 1887-88 and at international conference at Rome in 1905.

MAJ. GEN. TASKER H. BLISS—Born in Lewisburg, Pa., 1853. Graduate of the United States Military academy, 1875, and honor graduate of the United States Artillery school in 1884. Held many important military posts. His home is in Rosemont, Pa.

Sakura, Cherry Blossom, Is National Flower of Japan

"No flower has entered Japanese history, literature, arts and religious thoughts longer or more richly than our sakura or Japanese cherry," says the Tokyo Herald of Asia. "It was only natural, therefore, that foreign visitors to this country began to call it the land of the cherry blossoms and that we have chosen sakura as our national flower by common consent. Our army has adopted the blossom as its insignia of always being ready to die for a cause, after the manner of sakura, which falls in the height of natural glory and human admiration without the slightest desire to linger in the sordid world."

Why Paper Will Turn Yellow When It Is Exposed to Light

Few people know why paper which is exposed to the light turns yellow. Recent investigations by Dr. Klemm have demonstrated that these changes are due mainly to exposure to light. In wood-free papers the fading is found to be due to formation of soaplike compounds of iron with resin and fatty substances. The greater the amount of these compounds present the more marked the yellowing of the paper. A mixture of ether (two parts) and alcohol (one part) will remove the soaplike matter.

WORDS OF WISE MEN

He who lives upon the fruit of his own labor escapes the contempt of haughty benefactors.

Better than getting ahead of your enemies is keeping abreast of your friends.

The more a man accomplishes the more he may. An active tool never grows rusty.

The man who goes halfway to meet fortune is more likely to find her than the man who waits for her to knock at his door.

Origin of Word "Yank," Applied to Americans in the War Against Germany

The nickname "Yank," as applied to the American expeditionary force soldier, has something of charm in the tradition of the word, says a writer in Stars and Stripes. Persons interested in the history of words may have noted with interest a footnote in Cooper's "The Deerslayer."

It is singular there should be any question concerning the origin of the well-known sobriquet of "Yankee." Nearly all the old writers who speak of the Indians first known to the colonists make them pronounce the word "English" as "Yengeese." Even at this day it is a provincialism of New England to say "English" instead of "English," and there is a close conformity of sound between "English" and "Yengeese," more especially if the latter word, as was probably the case, be pronounced short.

The transition from "Yengeese," thus pronounced, to "Yankees" is quite easy. If the former is pronounced "Yangis" it is almost identical with "Yankees," and Indian words have seldom been spelled as they are pronounced. . . . The liquids of the Indians would easily convert "En" into "Yen."

Banks of the Nation Show Good Increase in Business During Last Fiscal Year

Aggregate resources of the 28,880 banks in the United States, state and national, last June 30, amounted to \$40,210,000,000, of which \$22,371,000,000 was credited to the 21,175 state, savings and private banks and trust companies, and \$17,839,000,000 to the 7,705 national banks. This was shown by a report of Comptroller of the Currency Williams.

Deposits of the state banks amounted to \$18,567,000,000, and loans to \$12,426,000,000, showing an increase of 5 per cent in deposits over the record of the year previous, and 6.5 per cent in loans.

National banks showed \$14,021,000,000 deposits, an increase of 9.8 per cent. All banks, state and national, had \$82,580,000,000 deposits and \$22,046,000,000 loans.

Tea Drinking Increased 36 Per Cent in Past Year

Tea drinking apparently increased 36 per cent in the United States during the year ending last June 30, for 148,684,000 pounds was imported, as compared with 105,984,000 pounds the year previous, a customs report showed. Nearly 237,000 pounds were rejected by official tea examiners for containing too much Japan dust or woody stems, and 3,936,000 pounds were exported. Strict regulations of tea examiners have reduced the importation of artificially colored tea to practically nothing, it was reported.

Gun Barrel Life.

A rather interesting side light on the question of gun barrel life is a determination of the actual length of time to which a good shotgun barrel is subjected to the force and burning effect of the powder charge during its lifetime. If 100,000 shots are fired from a shotgun the inside of the barrel is actually exposed to the flame of the powder charge for about four minutes.

Value of Observation.

To become educated we must learn to observe. Observation gives us facts, data; from this we rise to deduction; then we generalize and make universal application. This heightens and straightens both our reason and imagination.

WILL DANUBE FEDERATION BE FORMED?

The dismemberment of Austria has revived the idea of a Danube federation along the lines urged by Kossuth in the middle of the nineteenth century. According to the Hungarian patriot the states bordering on the Danube river had common interests economically and for the most part racially, and should federate. The present movement toward a union of the new states forming from the disrupted Hapsburg monarchy has hardly assumed any



definite shape, but has been discussed at Paris among the various representatives assembling for the peace conferences from the Balkan region and to the north.

Among the states grouping themselves racially as members of the Slavic group are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, the latter including Serbia, Montenegro, Herzegovina, Croatia, Bosnia and Slavonia.

Roumania and Hungary, while not of the Slavic race, would be expected to join the proposed federation for political reasons. Bulgaria also would be invited to join as soon as the Sofia government had met the conditions imposed by the peace conference.

Geographically such a union of states would form a barrier between Russia and Germany, through central Europe, from the Baltic to the waters of the Mediterranean and Black seas.

The above map only approximates the boundaries of the new states, as conflicting claims and local clashes are changing the unsettled frontiers.

and the value of the trees will be about \$1,000,000.

The American Forestry association is urging the planting of memorial trees in honor of the sailors and soldiers, and the suggestion is being adopted all over the country. The idea is to plant trees along motor highways, in connection with any memorials being planned, and in streets and avenues being named for war heroes. The association of which Charles Lathrop Pack is president urges the planting of a tree in honor of the man who offered his life to his country also.

Many Organizations Help.
"In collecting the seed that France will want," said Mr. Ridsdale before sailing, "the members of our association, the forestry departments of the various states, the boy scouts and other organizations will be called upon to help."

"A million and a quarter acres of forest in the north and east of France have been practically wiped out during the war. They were cut down by the contending armies for use in trench building, for barracks, for roads, for Y. M. C. A. and hospital buildings or were blasted to pieces by shell fire. But the sacrifice was not in vain, for the great defensive value of the forests materially aided France and her allies in checking the German drives and saving more of France from invasion by the Huns.

"The service which the American Forestry association and its members will consider an honor to perform is to aid in the restoration of these forests which France had to sacrifice under the pressure of war, for no war has ever made such a call upon the forests for materials.

"Almost a million French people were dependent upon these forests for six months of the year for a livelihood, and the French government faces a great economic problem in providing them with resources for sustaining themselves until the forests are restored."

Memorial Tree Plan.

In St. Louis, Park Commissioner Cunliff is going to plant memorial trees along the famous Lindell boulevard. An "avenue of the allies" lined with trees in honor of the allied nations is one suggestion coming from some cities adopting the memorial tree plan. Another plan being worked out is for the planting of memorial trees along the transcontinental motor highways by the various counties through which such highways pass. The Lincoln Highway association has taken up this plan. In Louisiana memorial trees are to be planted, one every 40 feet, along the Jefferson highway in that state. This is the highway that leads to Winipeg, and the slogan is "From Pine to Palm."

In many parts of the country churches are to plant memorial trees in honor of the members who fell in battle.

Mistake Bag of Sand for Actual Hun Bomb

Pensacola, Fla.—When a heavy bag of sand crashed through the roof and passed on through the floor of the home of Stephen Gallers, the family fled into the yard and listened for the "explosion" of what they thought was an aerial bomb. It later became known that a naval dirigible balloon, at a great height, had thrown out the sand-bag.