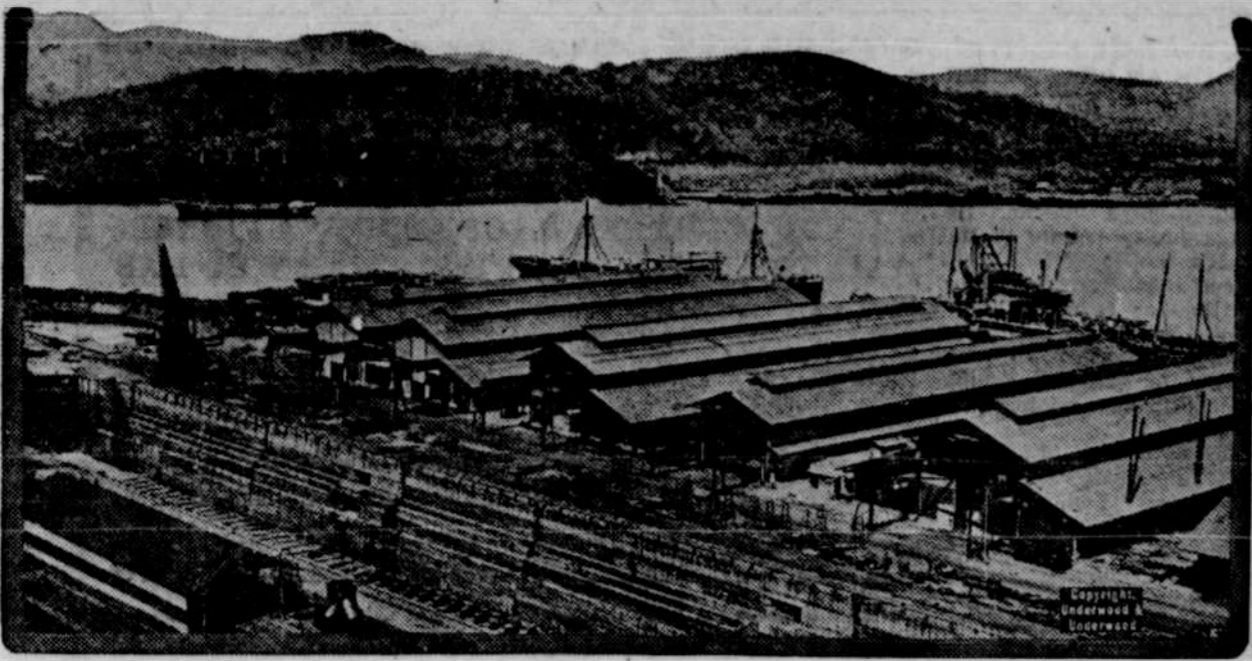


## WHERE THE BUSINESS OF THE PANAMA CANAL IS HANDLED



A general view of the large shops and drydock at Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal. Everything is in full readiness here to handle the increased traffic which is bound to ensue with settled peace conditions.

## DOUGHBOYS' THREE DAYS OFF IN NEUWIED IS ONE RIOT OF JOY

Smiles of Six Jolly American Girls and Ice Cream and Cake Galore Give Homesick Soldiers New Spirit to Keep the "Wacht am Rhein"—Visit Points of Interest and Are Royally Entertained.

By WILBUR FORREST.  
(In the New York Tribune.)  
Neuwied, Germany.—In many ways the American soldier, forced to maintain a "Wacht am Rhein" here in Germany is to be envied by those who have hurried back through the French winter months to home and fireside. The homegoers are possibly well pleased with their lot, but the "stay-abroaders" are beginning to come into their own.

The American army and the Y. M. C. A. have combined into a harmonious partnership here at Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, which gives full compensation for enforced foreign service. It is called the Third Corps Recreation Center and is today operating full blast for the benefit of morale of some 55,000 of Uncle Sam's boys composing the Third American army corps, commanded by Major General Hines.

Eleven hundred from the First, Second and Thirty-second divisions come from their prescribed villages and towns of the occupied area into Neuwied every three days to rest, recreate and see the sights of the Rhine.

"The Third Corps Recreation Center, made possible by the folks at home through the Y. M. C. A.," is the slogan you may read in Neuwied today. And the doughboys are beginning to appreciate it and talk about it.

American army engineers have built the largest Y. M. C. A. club and recreation hall in Europe—the home of the recreating doughboy, in which he neither worries about reveille nor saluting. It is here that he first goes when he arrives from the area, and he is told to make himself comfortable by one or all of six comely American girls who have come from home to cater to John Doughboy and his alone, natty young officers notwithstanding.

The boys are invited to make themselves "right at home," and they lose no time in doing so.

How the Idea Works.  
Follow Mr. John Doughboy through a three-day leave in the Neuwied Recreation Center. He packs up his blankets, towels, toothbrush and safety razor and departs from the scene of duty. He arrives in Neuwied by various routes—1,100 of him—and is greeted by a brass band at the railway station. A guide conducts him to the big recreation hall and turns him loose among potted palms, and deep upholstered easy chairs, divans and "fuzzy-backs" set tastily in a great room flanked on two sides by big red brick fireplaces, in which cherry log fires are burning. He is assigned a place in a double-deck bunk and he throws his blankets aboard and returns to the big room to loaf.

Perhaps he sits down at a table and writes a line or two to the folks back home. Then he meets a friend and plays a game of billiards or pool on the overhanging balcony at one end of the room. Or he just lolls around on those easy chairs and sofas until lunch time.

Then some one suggests that he stroll down to "Uncle Sam's Hotel"—the place that used to be the "Hohenzollern house." Here the Uncle Sam, Y. M. C. A. combination serves a meal for him and his 1,000 companions that he has never seen equaled in the A. E. F.

Crockery Suffers Sadly.  
This "crockery," as the doughboys call it, is in reality an excellent grade of German china, and as Sergeant J. W. Seldenfelt, "commander in chief" of Uncle Sam's hotel, explained, breakages at the hands of some scores of German waitresses run up to 1 per cent a meal, or nearly 100 per cent a month. But it is Uncle Sam's party, and the boys enjoy it.

Sergeant Seldenfelt was head waiter at a hotel in Cleveland when Uncle Sam drafted him. His home, however, is Hartford, Conn., and he never dreamed the armistice would bring him here to run "the biggest army hotel in Germany," where nearly 800

doughboys can "sit" simultaneously at a single meal and 1,600 if necessary, drop in at two sittings for any meal of the day.

From the hotel the recreating soldier wanders back to the recreation hall, which now becomes his principal point of orientation. Here he chats with American girls who make him feel at home and point out the afternoon's entertainment. There is "Uncle Sam's theater," a pretentious German playhouse, with a good bill showing at two o'clock and again at seven. There is the Mittelstrasse theater—continuous movies both afternoon and evening—and when all this does not appeal there are athletics of almost every character on a nearby field. From 3:30 to 4:30 there is music and tea or chocolate and cakes in the recreation hall, and from that time onward there are music and games inside or outside, winding up with ice cream and cake at 9 p. m.

Thus ends in brief outline the first of a three-day leave for the "stay-abroaders" here in Neuwied. In addition there is a large swimming pool and plenty of baths for those who wish to take the time.

Saloons Lack Popularity.  
There are open saloons in Neuwied. Soldiers are not barred from drinking and the saloons are open until 10 p. m. There is also here an ice cream, cake and pie factory running full blast for the exclusive benefit of American soldiers.

Neuwied's open saloons are not patronized much by American soldiers. Drunkenness has been practically nil, and the conduct generally of the 30,000 is one of the greatest tributes to American youth and the wholesome influence of fine young American women, who have inspired with their surroundings, association and conversation and general wholesomeness a desire to make the periodical three-day leave granted the American soldier in Neuwied a memory that leaves nothing but clean thought in the minds of the boys.

The second day of John Doughboy's three-day leave begins just after breakfast at "Uncle Sam's Hotel"—from 7:30 to 9 a. m.—with a steamboat excursion up the Rhine. It ends with a grand costume ball in the evening at the recreation hall. The river excursion, with plenty of food, music and refreshments aboard, begins with special attention first called through a megaphone to the village of Weissenthurm, just across the river, the point where the French General Hoche crossed the Rhine on April 18, 1797. Immediately behind Neuwied, as the steamboat takes the Rhine mid-channel, loom forth the Krupp gun works. Soon the

### Indian Leaves War Dress to Museum

New York.—The American Museum of Natural History has recently received as a bequest the complete Indian dress costume of Chief Don White Eagle, a Cheyenne Indian, who died in France while serving as a soldier in the United States army. Chief White Eagle, who was twenty-nine, served with the infantry forces. He was one of four brothers fighting in France. He was a skilled sharpshooter and was commended by his general for bravery. He died October 21, 1918, of pneumonia.

The costume consists of a large feather war bonnet, fringed shirt and leggings, moccasins, pipe bag and feather-trimmed standard. All the feather work was done by White Eagle himself. It was last worn during the third Liberty Loan drive when White Eagle appeared as a speaker.

island Urmitz Worth, on which the Romans once camped during the period when bronze was first used by these ancients, appears. Next comes Engers, a Rhine village of 3,000 people, the home of a famous Prussian military school. Then Bendorf, a manufacturing city of 5,000 people, and soon the giant fortress of Ehrenbreitstein looms up around a bend in the river.

The bally-hoo man explains that "once upon a time," the sheer rock cliffs, which rise abruptly from the water, supported a Roman fortress. As he remarks that the French captured Ehrenbreitstein in 1799 some doughboy remarks "some job." Looking across the river they see Coblenz.

The boat passes up the river through the Coblenz pontoon bridge to Oberlahnstein, scene of thirteenth century ruins, and glides below Stolzenfels castle at Capellen, built in 1252, destroyed by the French in 1833, rebuilt by King Frederick Wilhelm IV, and owned up to November 11, 1911, by the ex-kaiser. Again upstream is the very ancient and picturesque vilfortifications 700 years old. Braubach, a town first mentioned just 1197 years ago, and Malsburg castle, the most imposing castle on the Rhine peaks, are next.

Past Bornhofen, a village of legend and pilgrimage; Salzig, a small town, surrounded by a forest of cherry trees; Ehrenthal, of lead mine fame; Welnich, with its famous Gothic church; St. Goar, a village of 1,000 inhabitants, containing a church built in 558 by Frankish kings, and eventually the famous Lorelei is reached, that imposing rock overhanging treacherous Rhine rapids, on which the beautiful woman of legend used to sit enshrouded in a veil of mist, sometimes combing her golden hair, and, more often, enticing love-lorn Rhine sailors onto the rocks as they drew near to hear the strains of her golden harp.

Passing many other points of interest, the doughboy is shown the little church at Clemenscapelle marking the spot where Kaiser Rudolph von Hapsburg beheaded 30 robber knights in 1282. And there is usually doughboy comment, "Some kaiser." Finally, he passes the Mouse Tower, built on an island, and reaches Bingen-on-the-Rhine, that famous Roman town said to have been built by Drusus thirteen years before Christ. A trip beyond Bingen to Rudesheim and the excursion boat turns its prow homeward, racing with the swift Rhine current back to Neuwied.

More Ice Cream and Cake.

There still remains time for Uncle Sam's theater and the movies before supper time at Uncle Sam's hotel, where ice cream and cake wind up the evening repast. Then back to the recreation hall for the big dance. Ice cream and cake comes again at 9:30 p. m.

The third and last day there are all the features of the first and second and a boat trip down the Rhine toward Cologne for those who care to go. Historical sightseeing is repeated, including the beautiful city of Bonn, seat of Germany's most famous university and once home of Beethoven. Then back up the river to entertainment, ice cream and cake, athletics, sports, games and recreation, winding up with the grand tug-of-war in Recreation hall between picked teams. Then more ice cream and cake and to bed, ready for duty again back somewhere in the Coblenz bridgehead.

Clean recreation has beaten the German open saloons in Neuwied, and in addition to that the ice cream, pie and cake factory, now producing 100 gallons of cream and 300 cakes of various kinds each day, soon will double its present output.

Hen's Vacation.

Bangor, Me.—A Bangor man who goes to church declares without blinking that he has a hen, three years old, part Plymouth Rock, part Angone, that has laid an egg every day for the last year with the exception of two weeks, when she had a vacation with full pay; that to make up for lost time said hen recently has been laying two eggs on some days, and that every morning she crows just like a rooster.

## Horticultural Points

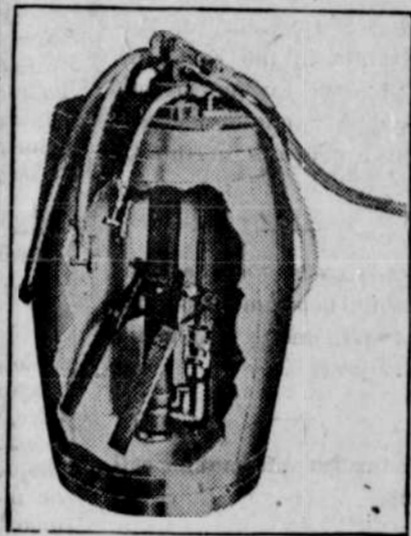
### SPRAY CONTROLS GRAPE ROT

Vines Should Be Sprayed With Bordeaux Mixture in Spring as Buds Begin to Swell.

(By JOHN H. CARMODY, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

Frequent complaint is reaching the experiment station regarding a disease that is attacking the grapes. Upon investigation this trouble is usually found to be due to a parasitic fungus known as black rot.

This is by no means a new trouble, as it is very general in all of the sections where the grape is grown. Black rot first shows itself upon the berries and leaves. Usually the berries are most seriously affected and the disease manifests itself upon the latter by small, clear-cut brown spots. These spots gradually enlarge until all of the berries on the stem are affected. It is a noticeable fact that the diseased berries do not shed but continue to



Barrel Pump Suitable for Spraying Fruit, Garden or Home Orchard.

cling to the vine long after the grape season is past. It is needless to say that this serves as a means whereby the disease is carried over from one season to another.

Fortunately for the persons interested in grape culture this trouble can be readily kept in control. Where only a few vines are grown the practice of bagging the bunches in order to ward off the spore may be used. The bunches should be covered early in the season after the blooming season is over. The ordinary paper sacks do very well. The principal point to keep in mind is to pin the top of the bag securely so that it will exclude the entrance of the spores. It is also a good plan to clean the vineyard of any old litter, such as leaves and pruned canes, as soon as convenient.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture is perhaps one of the most reliable means of control. Where the trouble is known to exist the vines should be thoroughly sprayed in the spring just as the buds are swelling. This application should be repeated several times during the summer. The number of applications will depend somewhat on the nature of the season. If the season happens to be dry a fewer number of applications will be needed than if the season is warm and moist.

Bordeaux mixture for this purpose may be prepared as follows: Dissolve four pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone) and four pounds of stone lime separately in 25 gallons of water. Then pour the two together into a 50-gallon barrel and stir thoroughly. The best way to dissolve the copper sulphate is to suspend it in a cloth bag in water over night. Care should be taken not to let it come in contact with any metal. Pumps should be brass lined where bordeaux is to be used.

### PARTIAL SHADE FOR BERRIES

In Southern Limits of Their Range Currants and Gooseberries Do Better if Shaded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Currants and gooseberries commonly do better, especially in the southern limits of their range, if grown where there is partial shade. This sometimes can be provided by planting them between fruit trees. Raspberries and blackberries are sometimes planted between trees, but the practice is not advisable unless the soil is naturally moist and fertile.

### CALL APPLE KING OF FRUITS

Planter Should Avail Himself of Suggestions of Experienced Men in His Community.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In selecting varieties of fruits for home planting, the planter should avail himself of the suggestions of experienced fruit growers in his community, the county agent, the experiment station or extension division of the college of agriculture of his state, or the United States department of agriculture.

## Making Home Grounds Attractive

(By the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

In laying out the grounds around the farmhouse it is important to have them no larger than the available labor can keep in good condition. Small grounds well cared for are much more attractive than larger ones which have been allowed to run down. On the majority of farms, say specialists in the United States department of agriculture, two acres will be found sufficient for all the needs of the farmstead.

Gardens for fruits, vegetables and flowers should always be provided, and if they are located near the house they will not only be convenient, but they will add greatly to the appearance of the whole place. Three-fourths of an



A Bank Covered by Wichuriana (Memorial) Roses, with Rugosa Roses Against the Summer House in the Background.

acre to an acre will furnish about all the fruit and vegetables a farmer's family will need. The fruit orchard may also be utilized as a chicken run.

There should always be provision for a clothes yard or a place where clothes may be hung out to dry, and for a service yard, where wood may be conveniently piled for use. These yards, however, should be as secluded as possible, and it may be necessary to shut them off by the skillful planting of bushes and vines. The yards themselves, however, should not be cut up by putting shrubs or beds of flowers in them.

In planting trees and shrubbery a complete plan should be drawn up beforehand and then carried out as circumstances permit. This is much more satisfactory in the end than haphazard planting each year, because it permits ultimately of the completion of a well-thought-out scheme for the beautification of the place.

Among the objects that one should have in view should be the screening of such objectionable sights as dilapidated buildings, barnyards, piles of discarded rubbish, etc. Attractive views may be framed in foliage and a border of plants around a lawn enhances the beauty of the well-cared-for grass.

In the selection of plants it is unnecessary and, in fact, inadvisable, to pick out a great number of different varieties. It is much better to select a few that are known to do well in the locality in question. Among those that thrive over a wide area are spirea, privet, dogwood, honeysuckle, hydrangea, mock orange, wild rose and forsythia. Coniferous evergreens and broad-leaved evergreen shrubs should also be planted in order that there may be some touch of color around the place even in the winter. It is not necessary to spend a large amount of money in obtaining appropriate plants or trees. Many native shrubs like dogwood, elder, sumach, etc., may be brought from near-by woods at the cost of the labor, and vines like bittersweet, five-leaved ivy, honeysuckle, clematis, etc., may be obtained without cost. A very few cents will provide flower and grass seeds which properly used will work a transformation in the grounds.

## TIPS FOR POULTRY GROWERS

Those who neglect to provide shade for their hens during the trying summer months are likely to regret it. The fowls must have comfort as well as food.

If the yards have no shade it will pay to provide it even though it takes some time and labor.

Shade is regarded as one of the important items in the care of the flock for the summer. When the hot days come on many poultry breeders transfer the hens and young chickens to the orchard, or to a woodlot. Where shade is not available a temporary structure six by ten feet square and four feet high is erected; this is covered with burlap or canvas. An ideal place for young fowls is near to the edge of a corn field where they can have shade, scratching places and can find many insects.

## Australia Lost 307,900 Men Out of an Army of 400,000

Australia's total casualties during the war, with figures brought up to February, 1919, totaled 307,900, according to a statement made public by the government of the commonwealth. The total forces of Australia raised by voluntary enlistment numbered 400,000 out of a total population of less than 5,000,000. The casualties are divided as follows: Dead, 58,035; missing, 193; prisoners, 438; wounded, 166,606; sick, 82,409; unspecified, 219.

## PARTING SHOTS

Swatting the fly is pretty risky business for the ballplayer, if there is a good outfield on the job.

E Pluribus Unum on the silver dollar means, of course, it takes many where one used to do the work.

Think of the argument the world would have been deprived of if the whale had kept its mouth shut around Jonah.

## Indiana Youngsters Make Good Profit in Operating Back Yard Fish-Worm Farm

This is a worm story and it concerns fishermen, anglers, three boys and the unusual but profitable business in which the lads are engaged. All the facts scrambled together and the result—the angle worm company of Indianapolis, Mike Cain, aged twelve, president.

Three years ago the boys, who were playmates, were offered a dime by a merchant to get him a quart of angle worms. That was their start, and during the seasons for angle worms since then they have built up a trade which last year called for them to supply about ten gallons of worms a week to fishermen. At the close of the 1918 season they decided to form a company and announcements were sent to customers recently that the company would supply the worms to the trade this year.

A "worm farm" has been developed in the back yard of the president. The worms are fed at regular intervals and cared for as a farmer would his live stock or a poultry fancier his chickens. Almost every day boys add to the stock on hand by digging in places where experience has taught them worms are certain to be found.

If one wants ordinary worms he can get them cheaper than he can "the big striped, fat ones" which the company advertises as choice, and the ones fish in creeks and rivers like best. The "choice" stock is retailed at 10 cents a quart more than the ordinary worms.

The company pays no taxes, no rent, has bought only an occasional spade or bucket, and has no financial losses. However, the president said he is not certain some of the worms have not crawled away.

## Fox Raising Real Industry.

An industry that was begun some years ago as a hobby, that of fox farming, has now grown into a real industry profitable to those engaged in it. In all the provinces of Canada and in many of the northern states fox-raising is carried on extensively. The Japanese and Norwegians also are developing this idea, having suitable climatic conditions for the raising of foxes for the fur market.