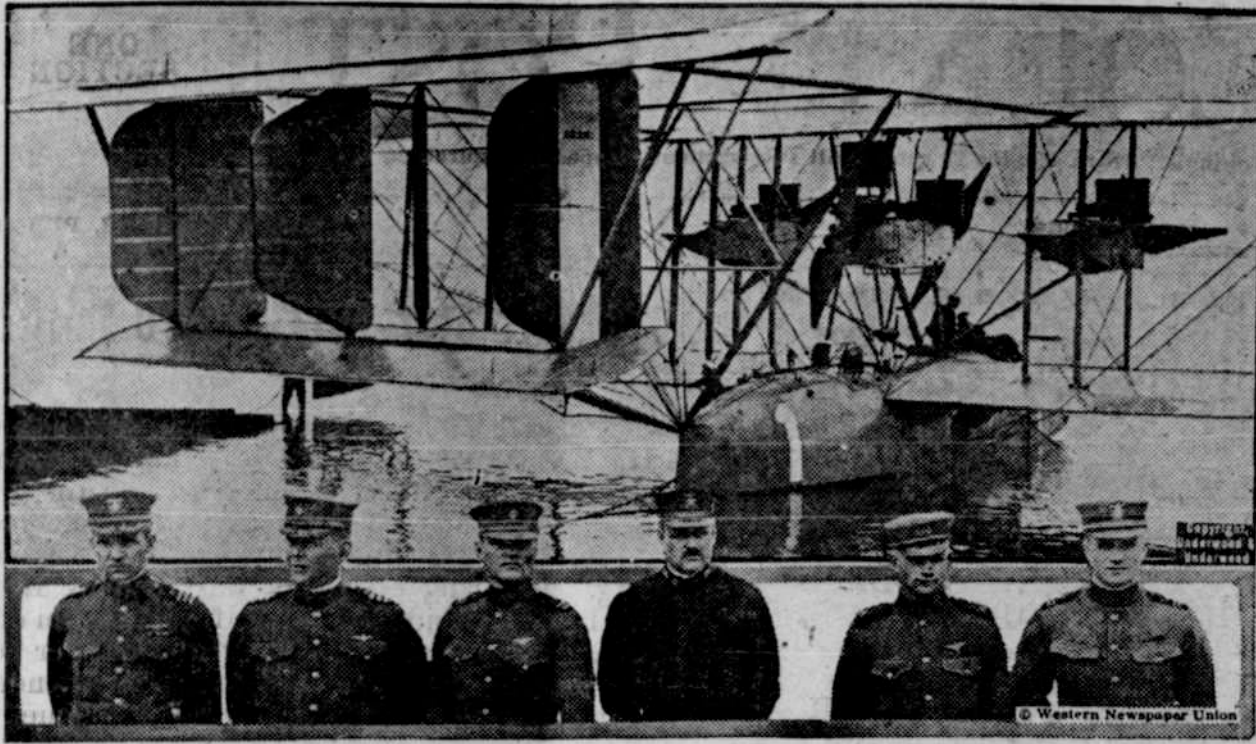


## AMERICAN SEAPLANE NC-1 AND HER CREW



Tail view of NC-1, the American transatlantic seaplane, and photographs of her crew, left to right: Commander John H. Towers, commanding officer; Commander H. C. Richardson, pilot; Lieut. D. H. McCullough, pilot; Lieutenant Commander R. A. Lavender, radio operator; Machinist L. R. Moore, engineer, and Lieut. B. R. Rhodes.

## ARRIVAL OF GERMAN DELEGATES AT VERSAILLES



This is the first picture to arrive in this country of the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. In the center with the light overcoat is Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau; to his left is Baron von L. Ersner. The short man with the derby to his right is M. Chaléil, prefect of the Seine-et-Oise district.

## BELGIAN HEROES RE-ENTER NAMUR



No Belgian troops fought more heroically to stem the German onrush in the autumn of 1914 than did the Thirteenth regiment of the line of the Belgian army at Namur. This unusual photograph shows the survivors of that famous regiment re-entering the city of Namur in triumph. They were given a great welcome by the inhabitants. The cyclists covered with flowers are shown on the march through the city.

## WOUNDED SOLDIERS FED IN BED



These wounded heroes have just returned from France and been received at Debarcation Hospital No. 3, New York city. They are bed patients and food is served to them in bed.

### BRIEF INFORMATION

About one-half of the population of Turkey is unable to read or write. It has been computed that eight or ten rabbits eat or destroy as much grass as one sheep.

Ranch owners in South Dakota are planning to use airplanes to trace lost cattle and sheep. A bill to provide a minimum wage for women workers has been introduced in the legislative assembly at Quebec, Can.

## BRINGS A FRENCH ORPHAN



Dr. Ethel Lyon Heard, who has just returned from France where she saw 18 months' active service at the front, brings back with her Leon Thibaut, a little French orphan, whom she will adopt.

### Medicine From Trees.

Ask any physician what is the most useful and most-used stimulant to the heart and nervous system. Strychnia is an alkaloid found originally in the seed of the strychnos nuxvomica, an exceedingly poisonous nut tree that grows in tropical climates. It is the most bitter substance known, and to its presence is due the disagreeable taste left in one's mouth after taking a tonic pick-me-up. A tree which has various species—several hundreds in fact—and is of some medical interest, is the acacia. The acacia senegal furnishes us with gum arabic, a substance that, while not possessed of any marked curative properties of itself, is of considerable importance in the making-up of pharmaceutical prescriptions.

### Europe Likes American Milk.

European people have learned to like American dairy products. Exports of condensed milk to Europe rose from 16,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 530,000,000 pounds in 1918, and there were notable increases in exports of other dairy products. Much of this may be due to abnormal war demands, but the United States department of agriculture believes that there is both an opportunity and a tendency to expand in this direction over pre-war requirements. A normal increase in dairying in this country, the department thinks, is fully justified, provided there is the necessary increase in feed crops.

## At Failure's Climax

By S. B. HACKLEY

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When Maxon Elliot stepped out on the platform to make his ringing commencement speech and Jessamine Farrar felt the scrutiny of many pairs of eyes, friendly, curious, sympathetic, she held her head high. Who wouldn't be proud to be the sweetheart of "brilliant promise?"

He wasn't the valedictorian. That conceited, red-haired Walton Durrett was that, but Maxon's rank was high, and with his brown mop of curly hair, his goodly height and his clear, friendly eyes, was he not good to look at? That evening after young Elliot had gone out with Judge Farrar's eldest daughter, his honor sat a long time in silent thought. For nearly three years Maxon Elliot had been Jessamine's humble worshiper, and Durrett, the self-confident valedictorian, had been her devoted admirer.

Durrett was one whom one would naturally expect to do things, and Elliot was a young man of brilliant promise. The judge's preference inclined to the latter, but he or any other would have to "make good" before he'd give his little girl to him.

The judge sighed thankfully. Jessamine would always listen to "Father." A little later when she shyly suggested that at the end of Max's first school year in Marjon (he'd been given the principalship of Marjon's academy), there would be a wedding, the judge shook his head.

A year is all too short, little girl. Let him prove himself."

Jessamine smiled certainly. "Two years if you think best, papa—but when Max is a university president, we'll laugh about our caution, won't we?"

The Marjon school board, at the end of the year, very quietly asked Professor Elliot to resign. It was not that he was not liked—his thoughtful consideration, his gentle courteous manner, made friends, but somehow he had failed as the school's principal.

That summer, through the recommendation of a relative, Elliot secured the editorship of the local paper in the large town of Hampden. For a year he wrote brilliant editorials, and struggled valiantly to build up the circulation of the paper, but at the end of the year the owner asked another man to take the editorship.

Then when Jessamine, with her sister and parents, sailed for three years of foreign travel, Max understood that he was free.

When the three years were at an end and he heard the Farrants were coming home, he managed somehow to scrape together enough for a ticket to New York.

His was the first face that Jessamine recognized on the pier. For an instant her heart bounded and despite the old-world wisdom she had gained, she had to fight a foolish impulse to lay her head on the shabby decency of his serge coat and tell him, among other things, that failure in business didn't matter.

But Fulton Newbold, who for six months had followed in their wake, was looking on and presently Elliot was forced to step aside to make way for their other friends.

"Strange that Maxon Elliot should have happened to be in New York the very day that we landed," the judge remarked.

Jessamine said nothing. She knew it hadn't "just happened." Max had traveled those 800 miles just for a sight of her! Well, he'd had it, and she— The day after they reached her home Newbold, who was their guest, asked her to marry him.

Instead of saying, "Yes, please," as she had contemplated, and as she knew would delight her father and mother, she found herself saying very earnestly, "No, thank you."

It was four years before she saw Max again, and it was at the county fair.

"I've been out West," he told her, "sort of knocking about, but I'm doing some bookkeeping work for my cousin now, at the mills. His regular man had to stop awhile because of ill health."

He spoke cheerfully, but his mouth wore a subdued, conquered expression that was pathetic.

"Rob keeps me very busy, but I begged off today to run down here on the chance of seeing some of my old college friends," he remarked; but Jessamine looked into his wistful eyes and translated his words: "On the chance of seeing you, dear, on the chance of seeing you!"

Just then the red-haired valedictorian, now a successful lawyer and politician, stopped to speak to Jessamine.

"Pity about Elliot's being a disappointment," he remarked when Maxon had taken himself off. "All vision and no practicality. The wonder is he hasn't married and dragged some woman down, too! His kind generally do."

Jessamine's heart grew hot with unreasoning anger, but she laughed. "And you, Sir Knight?"

Durrett bowed low. "I'm waiting until I have a position to offer a woman."

"There's a gubernatorial election next year," she advanced tentatively. He smiled in return. "And the hot-pollot will, who knows, Fair Lady?"

The next year Maxon Elliot at the fair told Jessamine he'd got the place as postmaster at Harper several months before. "So," he added, "maybe I can spare the money to run over and see Durrett inaugurated governor in December. His election's a sure thing. Will you be there?" he ended, a trifle wistfully.

"I—I've promised—I think so!" she answered. Max understood her embarrassment, and the look of defeat that had temporarily raised itself settled back over his face.

In November, Durrett was elected governor of the state. Judge and Mrs. Farrar prepared to give their daughter a very handsome wedding.

"Maxon Elliot to be tied by the United States court for fraud in the Harper postoffice!" These words confronted Jessamine one day when she picked up the paper.

"Too bad a perfectly innocent fellow gets himself in a place to be technically guilty of crime, and liable to the penitentiary," her cousin, Will Payne, remarked, looking over her shoulder at her startled cry. "I've heard about it. Seems a discharged clerk's twisted some papers some way, so the blame falls on the postmaster."

"Max Elliot's been adjudged guilty, and they're going to send him to prison, Jessy," Payne told her a few days later, "unless the President pardons him. Seems his friends are getting up a petition."

Jessamine fled to her room. "A lady wishes you to call to see her at office, sir," a messenger boy said to Maxon Elliot, two weeks afterward, when he was going to his room at his hotel, after a satisfactory interview with the nation's chief executive.

When he went to the address given a figure in a blue traveling suit ran across the room, and then Jessamine Farrar was clinging to him, crying softly, "Oh, Max!—Max, dear!"

"Why, Jessy—Jessy!" Astonishment wrapped him. "What is the matter?" "Oh, Max, I want you!" she sobbed; "I want you!"

Maxon's heart, racing with the wild happiness of her weight against it, overcame him, and in spite of himself, for an instant, his arms went about her and held her tight; then he remembered.

"You are going to marry Governor Durrett, Jessy!"

"I'm not going to marry Walton Durrett—unless—unless you don't want me, Max!"

"But I—" poor Max stammered—"I'm a failure—I'm disgraced—I'd be in prison but for the president's kindness! Surely, Jessy, you don't understand—"

"I do!" she interrupted. "It's taken this to tell me where my heart's been all these years! If they'd sent you to prison, and you'd have let me, I would have married you on the prison steps! Kiss me, Max!"

Max kissed her, then held her away from him with a groan.

"Oh, love, I can't—I can't let you do it!"

But she was not listening. "Oh, Max," she smiled, "I'm so glad grandmother left me her home and so much of her money. It's invested safely—we can live on the income. You—you don't have to try to make money—you can study and write—and—and make me happy! If you won't go with me and hunt up a minister I'll go home and marry the governor and live miserably ever after."

And Max went.

## HOW MUCH RISK TO ASSUME

First Thing to Be Decided on When One is Contemplating an Investment.

The first thing for investors to decide is the amount of risk they can afford to take with their funds, says World's Work. This will depend on the purpose which they had in mind when the funds were accumulated and on the conditions that will surround the investment. If one is laying up savings to take care of himself in his old age, is he not really a trustee of those savings for the old person he is to be? If he is saving for his family, is it not the same? But if the money is being accumulated with the view of taking advantage of a business opportunity, it is different. Or if one is in close touch with conditions in a certain business, he might be justified in taking risks in that field which would be improper for one ignorant of conditions to take. The degree of risk that one is justified in taking must be largely decided by the investor himself, although others of more experience or training might help. It is the first point that should be decided.

### How Lloyd George Keeps Fit.

Few men have ever had to bear such a heavy burden as the prime minister has had to carry during the last three months. A general election, a peace conference and industrial trouble—each would have meant an epoch in the pre-war life of a premier. How does Lloyd George manage to keep so cheery and fit? An interesting light on this point is thrown by the fact that recently Mr. Lloyd George has several times strolled into a room occupied by his staff and asked if the girl secretaries had any amusing novel there. He has picked up some light literature and gone off to read it quietly for half an hour or so as a distraction from more serious affairs.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

### Only Real Failure.

Because a fellow has failed once or twice, or a dozen times, you don't want to set him down as a failure till he's dead or loses his courage—and that's the same thing—George H. Lorimer.

## Orchard Information

### HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

They Are Most Popular of Small Fruits and Particularly Adapted to Home Garden.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many home gardens in the eastern United States have a patch of strawberries. They are the most popular of small fruits, the most widely grown of any, and are particularly adapted to the home garden, as they ripen earlier than other cultivated fruits, and enough to supply an ordinary family can be grown on a small area.

In value the strawberry crop in the United States is surpassed among fruits only by the apple, peach and grape. The value of the crop, according to the last census, was \$125 an acre, as compared with an average value of about \$15 an acre for wheat and corn. It is a much more intensive crop than the grains and should be treated as such.

When raised in the home garden, varieties which have the best dessert quality and ripen during a long season or in succession, without reference to their ability to stand long shipments, are desired. Market gardeners also raise strawberries under intensive methods of culture, and since they are located near the markets in which their crops are sold, they are not interested primarily in the shipping quality of the varieties. Truck growers who are more interested in shipping to distant markets should give consideration to the shipping as well as the dessert quality of the varieties they grow.

In localities subject to late spring frost a site for strawberries should be somewhat elevated, as cold air settles in low places and frosts occur there more frequently than on the elevated spots. Strawberries thrive best on soil which is naturally moist, but not wet. Plants on wet soil usually make very little growth in the summer and are likely to be killed when the ground freezes in the winter. Therefore, the site chosen for strawberries should be well drained. Ordinarily a site having a gradual rather than a steep slope should be selected. By choosing different slopes it is possible to vary the period of ripening several days, as the berries having a southern exposure will ripen earlier than those located on a cooler northern slope.

Strawberries not only have a wide climatic adaptation but may be grown successfully upon almost any type of soil, from coarse sand to heavy clay, provided it is well supplied with moisture and at the same time well drained. When early fruit is desired sandy soil is often chosen, since the berries ripen somewhat earlier than on clay soil, other conditions being the same, though heavy yields can be secured on either type of soil. All soils for strawberries should be supplied with humus.

The preparation of the soil for strawberries should begin usually at least two years before the plants are to be set, or the plants should be set



Strawberry Crop Has High Value.

in soil which has received preparation in growing other cultivated crops. Newly plowed sod land should not be used, because the grass roots may prove objectionable, and because of the danger of injury to the plants from white grubs. The land must also be freed of quick grass and any other seriously persistent weeds. If the soil is deficient in humus a green-manure crop, preferably a legume, should be grown, or stable manure should be applied.

Setting the plants so that the crowns are even with the surface of the ground after the soil has been packed about the roots, and making the soil very firm about the plant are important. If the soil is not properly firmed about the roots, air gets to them and they are likely to dry out, resulting in a feeble growth or none at all. Two systems of training strawberries are in general use, the hill system and the matted-row system. Under the former, the plants are set six to twenty-four inches apart in rows from three to three and one-half feet distant. The Chesapeake, Clark and Marshall are more frequently grown under this system. Under the matted-row system the plants are set in rows from three to five feet apart and the runners are allowed to fill a space a few inches on either side of the row, thus making a solid mass of plants. The Dunlap, Gandy and Aroma, varieties which make a large number of runners, are rarely grown in other than matted rows.

Flower stems usually appear on strawberry plants soon after they are set.