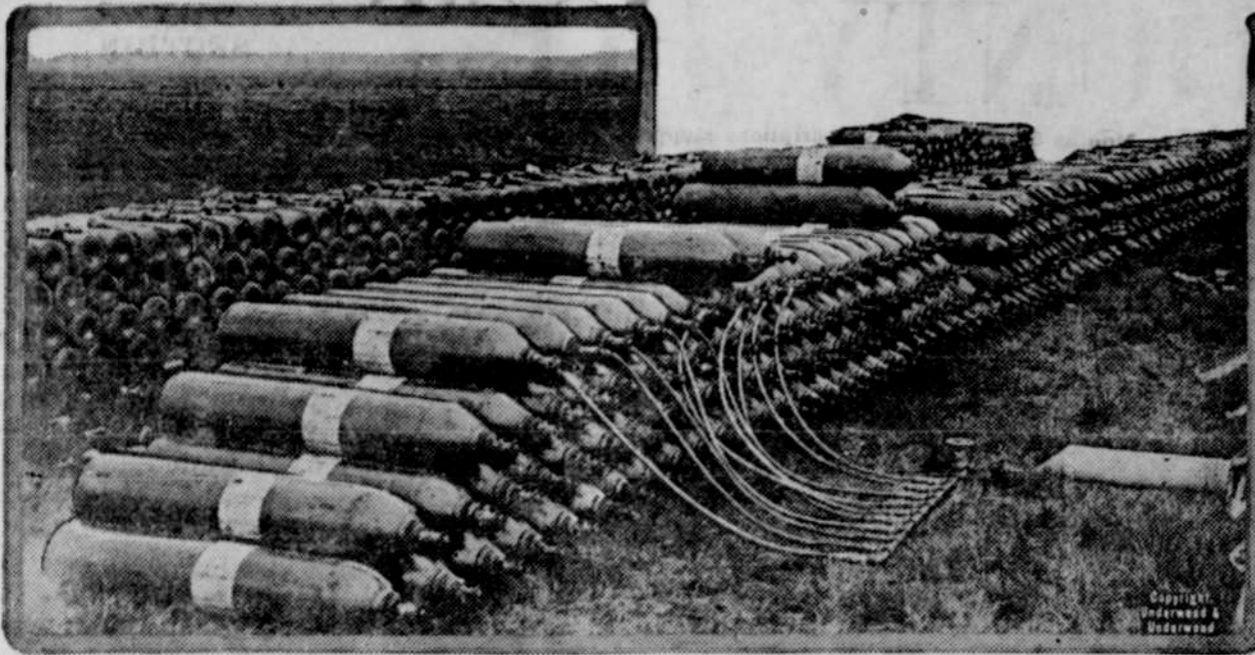
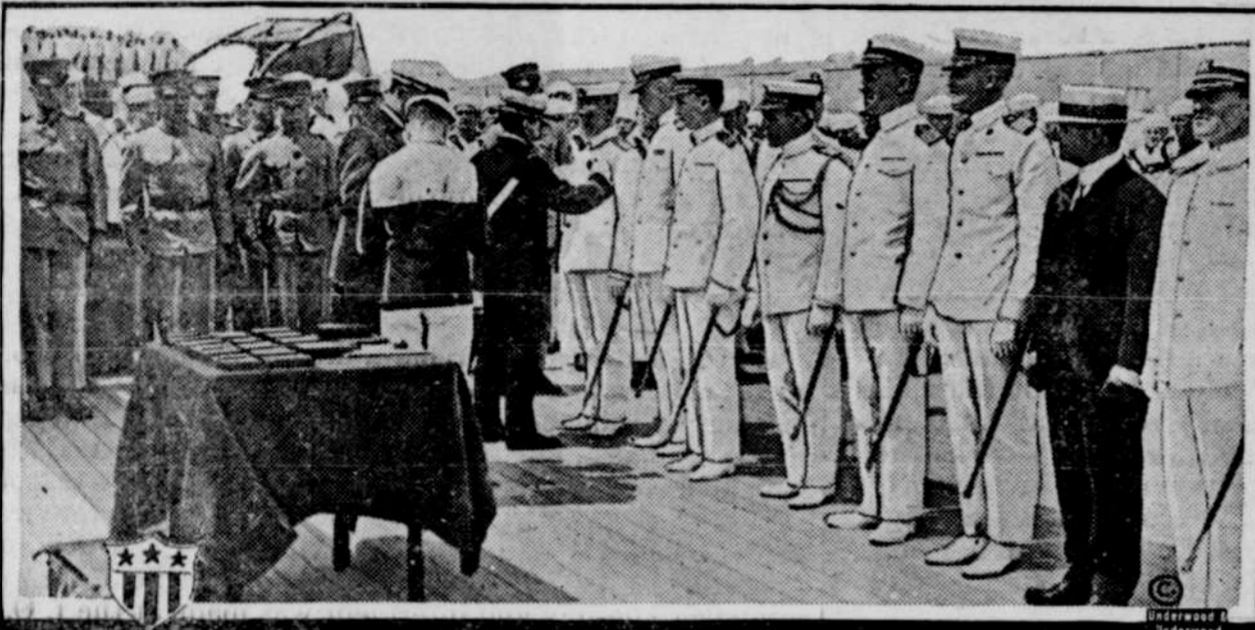


GAS FOR RETURN TRIP OF THE DIRIGIBLE R-34



This is one of about 20 piles of hydrogen gas "bottles" on Roosevelt field, Mineola, N. Y., which are to be used to refill the gas bag of the British dirigible R-34 for the return trip to England.

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS DECORATED BY FRANCE



American naval officers on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania receiving the Legion of Honor decoration from Captain De Saint-Siene, attache of the French embassy at Washington. He is pinning the ribbon on Rear Admiral Henry Mayo.

EXPERT LADY RIDERS OF ENGLAND



This photograph shows some of the expert lady riders of Lieutenant Rington's school at Parkgate, Chester, England. During the war Lieutenant Rington broke in horses for the government and he now trains hunters and polo ponies.

MOUNTED POLICE BUSY IN WINNIPEG



Members of the Northwest mounted police dispersing a riotous crowd during the great strike in Winnipeg. One man in the mob was killed and several wounded.

CORNELL HONORS FOUNDER



Statue of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell university, unveiled during the semicentennial exercises. Herman A. McNeil of New York was the sculptor.

His Fatal Error.

"Poor old feller!" sympathetically said the landlord of the Petunia tavern, as a funeral procession trafiled by. "He was our last lingering horse doctor. For years he went around hauling open horses' mouths and wagging his head as if he had discovered something absolutely unheard of in the annals of horse history. Probably he didn't really know much about horses, but he loved to associate with them. After he had outlived his usefulness and almost outlived horses he would go poking around among the autos and muttering. And day before yesterday, when he found one standing alone and unhitched, he went in front of it and tried to open its mouth, or something; anyhow, it gave a snort and ran over him, and fetched his checkered career to an end. Well, Doc was a pretty good sort of a feller, and he didn't owe me but \$3 that I remember of."—Kansas City Star.

Beet and Cane Sugar Crops.

Beet and cane sugar combine to make nearly an average production of sugar in this country for the season beginning in 1918. A little over a million short tons, or 1,007,050, is the total of the two crops, according to estimates, subject to revision, made by the bureau of crop estimates. The average of the preceding five years is 1,031,603 tons, or somewhat greater than the production of 1918. The cane-sugar crop of 1918, however, is estimated to be 266,050 tons, or considerably above the average of the preceding five years, 248,406 tons, while the beet-sugar crop of 740,100 tons is below the five-year average of 783,108 tons.

Poison Root, the Wheat of Barbados, Is Turned Into a Wholesome, Nourishing Flour

The cassava root, or manioc, is the wheat of Barbados. Before it comes to be eaten, it suffers a strange conversion; for, being an absolute poison when it is gathered, the natives submit it to a process by which it is transubstantiated into wholesome and nourishing flour. The outside of the root is washed clean and it is then held against a wheel, turned around with the foot, the broad surface of which is made rough like a large grate. The grated root falls down in a large trough, appointed as receiver for the purpose.

The thus obtained powder, or pulp, is a rank poison, but it is now put into a strong piece of canvas and pressed hard until all juice is squeezed out. This dried poultice is then spread upon a cloth to be yet more dried in the sun, until it is ready for use. The dough, or "pone," as the natives call it, is then put in a kind of pan standing on three legs, and about six inches high. This pan is about 20 inches in diameter and slightly hollowed in the middle. It is half an inch thick at the edge, but thicker toward the middle. When the pan is getting hot, the dough is spread out on it and the natives keep pushing it down with their hands. This is to make it stick together, it being nearly dry. They then turn it round and round with a kind of battledore until it is done. The cakes thus produced are about as thick as pancakes.

THE CELESTIAL ARMY

I stood by the open casement
And looked upon the night,
And saw the west-ward going stars
Pass slowly out of sight.

Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music
Of their long triumphal march.

Till the great celestial army,
Stretching far beyond the poles,
Became the eternal symbol
Of the mighty march of souls.

Onward, forever onward,
Red Mars led down his clan;
And the moon, like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

And some were bright in beauty,
And some were faint and small,
But these might be in their great height
The noblest of them all.

Downward, forever downward,
Behind Earth's dusky shore
They passed into the unknown night,
They passed and were no more.

No more! Oh, say not so!
And downward is not just;
For the sight is weak and the sense is dim
That looks through heated dust.

The stars and the mailed moon,
Though they seem to fall and die,
Still sweep with their embattled lines
An endless reach of sky.

And though the hills of Death
May hide the bright array,
The marshaled brotherhood of souls
Still keeps its upward way.

Upward, forever upward,
I see their march sublime,
And hear the glorious music
Of the conquerors of Time.

And long let me remember,
That the palest, faintest one
May to the diviner vision be
A bright and blazing sun.

—Thomas Buchanan Read.

Sustained Nervous Energy Always Demands an Outlet

It has been discovered that cases of people who have been exposed to the fear of being torpedoed are suffering from symptoms suggestive of shell shock. Doctor Clunet, in a communication to the Neurological society of Paris, has described the mental effects observed when on board a ship which was torpedoed. After the first excitement following the attack it was observed that several passengers discharged guns into the air or into the sea. In other words, the sustained nervous energy found relief in letting loose the immense energy concentrated in explosives. Similarly, it was well known at the front that a long day of waiting in the trenches was productive of more cases of shell shock than a day of active engagement with the enemy. Next there were a few cases of suicide among the passengers. These passengers were on the whole calm enough, even on the life rafts. It was only when they were on the rescuing ship that psychoneural phenomena began to develop, including mutism, spasmodic weeping, laughter, tremors, spasmodic movements of the limbs, etc.

Where to View at a Glance Scotland's River System

If there be one place north of the Tweed where, at a single glance, one may view and comprehend the chief river system of Scotland, Stirling is that place. From this point one notes the main streams, the affluents, and the gathering of the waters which make the Clyde, the Forth and the Tay. He can then realize how great and important in the political and economic history of Scotland has been that great central valley, which stretches from the North sea to the waters of the Atlantic ocean.

The Rubber Tree.

The rubber tree was discovered by a Jesuit missionary, Father Mancelde Esperanca, on a journey among the Cambelas Indians of South America. He named it *seringueira*, because he remarked that the savages used the sap of this tree, which hardens quickly, to make rude bottles shaped like a syringe.

1,200,000 Cases of White Plague in U. S.

Tuberculosis is the Cause of 150,000 Deaths Annually, According to Statistics

Alarmed by the loss of man power caused by tuberculosis during the war, Uncle Sam is polishing up the M. D., which is among the many letters that follow his name, and preparing to take a leading part in the national program for the prevention of the disease.

Final tabulation of the draft reject slips, recently completed, reveals: Sixty-two thousand men were rejected when called for service in the national army because medical examination showed they had tuberculosis.

Another 20,000 men were discharged at army camps for the same reason.

Six thousand, still in service, are now being cared for in the army's special tuberculosis hospitals.

As these figures show, the government, at a time of a great national emergency, was robbed of the services of approximately enough men for five army divisions by the ravages of this one disease. But this is not all, for, although progress has been made in the control of the disease during the last ten years, it still is the cause of 150,000 deaths annually in this country, and as scientific investigation has shown, for every death from the disease there are eight active cases.

This indicates that at the present time there are in the United States at least 1,200,000 active cases of the white plague.

At the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis association in Atlantic City a short time ago public health authorities outlined a co-ordinate national plan of battle against the disease. One result of this, it is expected, will be the creation of a division of tuberculosis in the United States public health service.

Already, as the government's first step in protecting the nation's health during the reconstruction era, the United States public health service has been authorized to provide free hospital care for soldiers and sailors suffering from tuberculosis, honorably discharged on or after Oct. 6, 1917. These patients will be treated in government sanitariums.

The even graver problem of caring for the 62,000 sufferers who were turned back into civil life by the draft boards has been assumed by the National Tuberculosis association in co-operation with the surgeon general's office, through 1,500 societies which are affiliated with the national association, and some 600 sanitariums and 500 dispensaries are already available for the work.

The situation is so serious, however, that the national program calls for hospital and sanitarium provision in every state in the Union that will provide, as a minimum, at least two beds for every annual death, as well as dispensary and clinic care so that every man, woman and child in the state who has tuberculosis, or thinks he has it, or who may have been exposed to it in any way, can secure free advice and treatment or treatment at moderate expense.

Static Disturbances Might Be Far-Off Brotherly Hands Knocking at Our Very Door

In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" there is a man who ran with his fingers in his ears, shouting at the top of his voice, that he might not hear. In developing the possibilities of terrestrial communication it is of consummate importance that we shall find a way to put our fingers in our ears and shut out the extraneous noises of the "statics," Buckner Speed writes in Harper's.

It is a cheap fancy and unprofitable science to muse about "high and far off things" before we are ready for them. We go on doing the thing next to us, doing it well, conquering the obstacles that it is profitable to conquer, and we do well in doing so; but little by little in doing so we are unquestionably reaching and feeling our way toward the ability on our own part to be cognizant of voices emanating from spheres other than our own; and if there are beings of like or greater intelligence than ours elsewhere, we shall in time certainly be in communication with them. It may be even now that some of these static disturbances which we try so hard to shut out are far-off brotherly hands knocking at the door that we now hold fast closed.

Some Curious Experiments With Both Flame and Air

"One of the many curious experiments made with the purpose of securing long-range and reducing air resistance resulted in a "flaming shell," writes J. H. Van Deventer in Everybody's. "The forepart of the shell contains a mixture of phosphorus and copper oxid, which is ignited as the shell leaves the gun; not, strange to say, for the purpose of setting fire to the enemy's works or trains, but simply to increase the range. Experiments have shown increased ranges of almost 20 per cent for these flaming shells. The explanation seems to be that the gases given off coat the shell with a sort of frictionless gas film. Wind-tunnel experiments show that air resistance is cut down almost 75 per cent by these gas films."

SHORT AND SNAPPY

Never judge a woman's thoughts by what she says.

Instead of trying to kill two birds with one stone use a shotgun.

No man need hope to reach heaven by walking over his neighbors.

Almost anybody would rather have a steady job than steady work.

A man thinks that his neighbor has no right to hold wrong views.

It doesn't require a genius to make trouble or create a disturbance.

Famous Fielder, Ty Cobb, Says He Will Quit Great American Game in 1920

Ty Cobb announced his retirement from baseball not during this present year but at the end of the 1920 season. "I won't be a has-been, so I am going to retire in two more years," said Cobb in a printed interview. "I'd rather step out with cheers than jeers, step out before I am forced out.



Ty Cobb.

and it's about time for someone to fill my shoes anyway. At the end of the 1920 season I will celebrate my fifteenth full season as a major leaguer.

"That's long enough for anyone. The game has been kind to me. It gave me an opening to fix myself for the remainder of my life financially, and I won't forget the pitchers who fanned me with three on, nor the fans who cheered this stunt.

"I feel my ankles stiffening and the arm going back a yard or two on the throws. A fellow can't last forever, and I don't intend to stick around as long as Hans Wagner, Cy Young and some of the other boys."

United States Mints Break Records in Making Pennies

United States mints established a new record for monthly output in June by turning out 98,161,000 pieces of money, Director Ray T. Baker announced. Of the total coins, 91,364,000 were pennies, which was 13,000,000 greater than the previous record made in December, 1917. The remainder consisted of 6,427,000 nickels and 370,000 dimes.

Fue Oil in Colombia.

Fuel oil of a good grade and sufficient quantity to supply the river steamers of that country has been found in Colombia.