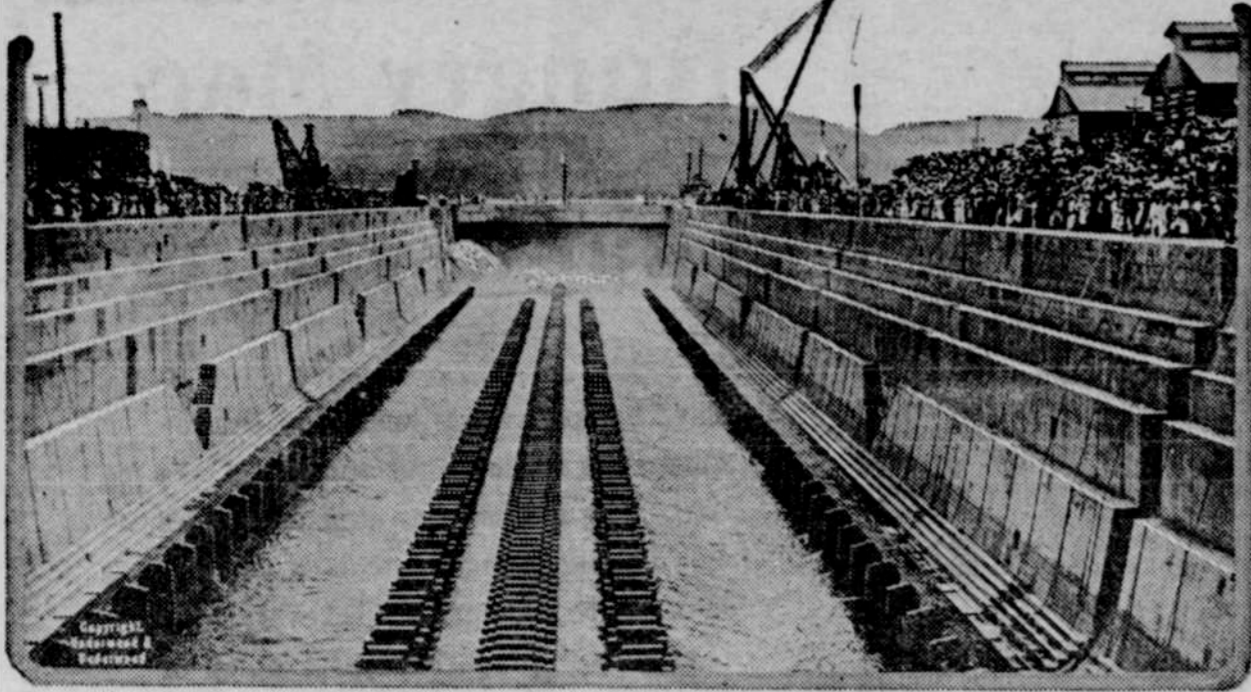


OPENING OF PEARL HARBOR DRYDOCK AT HONOLULU



View of the Pearl harbor drydock at Honolulu a few moments after Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of Secretary Daniels, pressed the button that operated the water controls. The project, which is the greatest of its kind, is now completed.

Baby Victims of Hun Horrors in War Zone

Thousands of Little Unfortunates Still Show Many Traces of Savage Barbarity

EDUCATION IS IN ARREARS

For a Generation Children Will Continue to Study on a 25 per Cent Efficiency Basis—Trying to Equip Schools.

New York.—Education in northern France ceased in the autumn of 1914. It cannot recommence until Germany pays the war damages to France, and France subdivides the indemnity into the proportions demanded by each department canton and commune for the erection and equipment of schools.

As Germany is only expected to pay 25,000,000 francs immediately and the rest in twenty years, the most hopeful outlook for French education is one-quarter of the prewar force and equipment within the next two decades.

In the meantime, says the Brooklyn Eagle, children who ceased to attend school in 1914 are five years in arrears, and for a generation will continue to study on a 25 per cent efficiency basis.

The instructor often returns to a ruined village long before there is any school for him to teach. His own home is a heap of ruins and he has to commence to dig among the debris to find any buried belongings, and to erect out of the heap of stones a shelter for himself. The government is supplying as fast as possible wooden barracks, one end of which is sometimes partitioned for the teacher to live in, the other end for the scholars to congregate.

Living in Dugouts.

When the government cannot supply the barracks, people of the town have salvaged the corrugated iron dugouts left by the Germans called Neissen huts. These dugouts are like a barrel cut lengthwise and bombproof; also these iron shelters are sweeter hot in summer and bitter cold in winter. They were meant to be placed underground, not used as surface buildings, but any shelter in the devastated region is acceptable, and this salvage can replace the school buildings.

Inside these improvised schoolhouses there is nothing. An enterprising schoolmaster will find planks in the near-by trenches, and if he can find nails he will knock together a bench for his pupils to sit upon. If he can obtain chalk, he has his class in arithmetic figure on the rough walls in lieu of a blackboard. If he has sufficient memory he teaches his pupils what he remembers of history and geography.

A survey made in July, 1919, showed that in 65 of the villages under the supervision of the American committee, 22 improvised schools had been opened, and four were expected to open in October. From the 30 villages still without instructors or school shelter, the children must walk from three

Twine Trail Leads to Recovery of Cash Box

Conneaut, O.—A ball of store twine led to the finding of a cash register containing \$20 which burglars stole from a local meat market. When the proprietor was called to the door from his bed upstairs by a knock he was struck by a brick hurled through a window.

He was only slightly injured and ran out the door to search for an officer. When he and the policeman returned the cash register was gone.

The burglars abandoned it in a gully several rods away after trying in vain to open it. The twine was carried all the way, unravelling from the store, and led to finding the cash box.

"Billy Goat Is Ornerly Cuss," Says Physician

Santa Ana.—"The billy goat is an ornerly cuss." This is the verdict of Dr. W. C. Dubois, after an experience that he doesn't care to repeat.

The physician was making a professional call in the suburbs, and inadvertently left the door of his car open. A billy goat was eating tin cans and Bermuda grass nearby; the auto seat looked very inviting, and the goat entered, ensconcing himself comfortably upon the cushion.

Having completed his call, the doctor tried to "shoo" the animal out, but it refused to be shooed. A grab at one of its hind legs resulted in a brief encounter which was not disastrous, but brought the goat's horns into play.

All other means failing, Dubois then possessed himself of a long pole and with one mighty heave pushed the obstinate thing from out his car. This done, he had to keep the goat at the end of the pole until he could start the car and make his getaway.

to ten miles to the nearest school. This walk in winter, in the fog and rain and mud, ill-clad and undernourished, is a strain upon the frail constitutions that may result in the loss of young life.

The children at home, sheltered in the cellar of a destroyed house where many people live together, a calico curtain sometimes the only wall separating family beds, are under as unhealthy conditions and as exposed as on the trip to the nearest schoolhouse. If the schoolhouses were equipped, the journey to school on a winter's day would be worth while, but as it is, the only inducement held out to the youth of the isolated villages is the afternoon "kouter" or four o'clock lunch provided by the Hoover commission and distributed by the American committee.

Patriotic Though Suffering.

The instructors are government paid, their salaries varying from 150 to 300 francs a month. The French government owns the school buildings and equips the schools, the taxes in the past levied on the communes making possible this support. When communes are wiped out and buildings are non-existent, taxes cannot be levied, and until a readjustment of government finances is accomplished there is little prospect of adequate school facilities in the war-wrecked area.

Motoring one afternoon through the beautiful Alsace valley, where scarlet poppies covered the pock-marked fields and the great war seemed as far away as the Roman wars, workers of the American committee on devastated France heard the faint strains of a poor violin and the high-pitched voices of children singing the "Marseillais." They stopped the motor and up on a bluff by the roadside saw a tiny hut to which they climbed and found nine children grouped around a boy of twelve playing his home-made instrument and leading the singing of their national anthem.

The day's instruction was over and the children were about to scatter, but every day before they parted their patriotism broke forth in song.

These are the children whose terrible war experiences have left them nervous and frightened and who must live for many years to come among surroundings of desolation and sadness.

The problem in France is not only the low birth rate, but the dreadful infant mortality. The American committee is doing prenatal work as well as child hygiene, but to carry this on with the thoroughness and extent

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS



Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union league, is making preparations for the reception of delegates representing women workers of ten foreign countries on their way to participate in the International Congress of Working Women.

that should bring the best results a large sum of money must be raised. The child work is divided into the two phases of mental and physical aid.

Trying to Equip Schools.

To equip a schoolhouse with sufficient books for the winter's work \$50 is sufficient. To completely equip the schoolhouse with benches and desks, maps, blackboards, stationery, etc., \$500 is needed.

Besides the schools carried on under government supervision there are now established in some villages kindergarten work, domestic science work and manual training. Any donations marked for education will be turned into this fund to bring back to normal mentality the children who have run wild and neglected since before the war.

Compulsory education in France ceases when the pupil is fourteen. Boys and girls of fourteen have no more schooling than they had five years ago. Children of ten have not yet learned to read and write. Babies of five years old think war is the natural state of affairs. All the children are undernourished. Not one in the district knows the taste of fresh milk.

The children here were, before the war, the finest physical type France produced. The climate is bracing and there was an abundance of butter, milk and eggs. The poorest family owned a goat, chickens and rabbits; the wealthier families had many cows. All of this live stock the Germans took, and the children and nursing mothers were deprived of protein, without which there is no growth.

Saw Grizzly Bear.

Banff, Can.—Bert Thompson stopped with some of the boys for a little while on his way home from work. It was dark when he climbed on to the bicycle and began pedaling hard to get home in time for supper. He had a fleeting glance of a dark object ahead just a second before he struck it and was thrown to the pavement. When he sat up, rubbing his head, a big grizzly bear was looking down at him. Bert said they looked at each other and then both went away from the place as fast as they could.

The thumb is stronger than all the fingers put together.

Decalogue for Frugality Seen

Drawn by National Committee for 1920 Drive Against High Living Costs.

MAKE A BUDGET, COMES FIRST

Keep Tab on Expenditures Have a Bank Account, Spend Less Than You Earn, Are Other Commandments.

St. Louis.—Ten commandments for the guidance of a man's financial life have been drawn up by a national committee of bankers and others to aid in the great drive of 1920 against the cohorts of high cost of living.

This decalogue for the frugal man to stiffen his morale in a battle to save something from the profiteers and rent raisers is part of the program for the National Thrift week, to begin January 17 next.

Plans for rallying the armies of money savers for the 1920 drive by holding this Thrift week were approved by the American Bankers' association in its recent convention in this city. The idea already had the indorsement of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, National Federation of Construction Industries, Retail Credit Men's association, National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters, National Credit Men's association, the American Life convention, and other national bodies.

"Make a Budget," One Commandment. The ten commandments as recommended by Walter W. Head of Omaha, vice president of the National bank section of the American Bankers' association, are:

1. Make a budget.
2. Keep an intelligent record of expenditures.
3. Have a bank account.
4. Carry life insurance.
5. Make a will.
6. Own your home eventually.
7. Pay your bills promptly.
8. Invest in War Savings stamps and other government securities.
9. Spend less than you earn.
10. Share with others. Thrift without benevolence is a doubtful blessing.

The eight days of the National Thrift week have been named after some points of the financial creed, as follows:

Saturday, January 17—"Bank day" or "National Thrift day," to emphasize the need for individual thrift and the service a bank renders a community.

Sunday, January 18—"Thrift Sunday," with sermons in all American pulpits on the relation of economic life to religious well-being and the need of sharing with others.

Monday, January 19—"National Insurance day," to stress the need of protecting one's family.

Tuesday, January 20—"Own Your Home day," to show why it is desirable and how it is possible to own your own home.

Wednesday, January 21—"Make a Will day," to urge men to make wills.

Thursday, January 22—"Thrift in Industry day," to advocate factory thrift and co-operation between capital and labor.

Friday, January 23—"Family Budget day."

Saturday, January 24—"Pay Your Bills day."

Supporting this movement in an address to the bankers in their convention here, Arthur M. East of New York, national director of the Thrift week movement, said:

"Financial and industrial leaders are interested in the increased cost of living because they know that in most cases the bill for the increased cost is handed by the worker to the em-

ployer for liquidation. The bill for the cost resulting from the inefficiency of the average man and housewife in the spending of money and their failure to get full value for money received is also handed to the employer for payment either in increased demands for wages or in increased dissatisfaction and industrial unrest.

"So many employers are learning that, along with plans for stimulating the interest of the worker in his job, there must go hand in hand with it an education of employees in fundamental economics and in the use and value of money."

Learns at 70 Two Can't Live Cheaper Than One

Santa Rosa.—"You can't beat this high cost of living now," says John Boroquez, seventy years old, who on September 6 married Adeline Young, aged sixty-four, keeper of a boarding house, on the theory that two could live cheaper than one. They agreed to divide the proceeds from the boarding house. Boroquez asked for his share of the profits. The thrifty bride refused and started for the bank to deposit the coin. Boroquez went to the newspapers and had inserted a notice that he had left his bride and would not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

Captain Matlack Knows No Fear

Daring Cavalry Leader is Terror to Bandits on Mexican Border.

ANSWERS THREAT WITH SHOT

Ability for Coping With Banditry Led to Speedy Promotion From Sergeant to Captain During Four Years.

San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. Leonard J. Matlack, commander of Company K, Eighth United States cavalry, is today the most feared American that Mexican bandits have encountered on the Texas border. He is feared more than the Texas rangers, who for years were the only official guardians of the peace in that remote country. His men are of the fighting, daring type, but Captain Matlack's desire to go it alone when handling difficult situations has struck terror to the hearts of Mexican evildoers who are learning not to commit offenses in country where he is known to be stationed.

When Captain Matlack went to Candalaria, Tex., four years ago, he was a sergeant. He took station with his company at a small, isolated community on the banks of the Rio Grande. They soon found themselves in a hotbed of banditry, which Matlack determined must be cleared.

Matlack Clever and Daring.

Matlack found that the leader of the bandit crew in San Antonio was Chico Cano, a former captain in the Carranza army. Matlack visited San Antonio alone at different times and met Cano, informing him that unless he ceased his lawless practices he would meet

LATEST Y. W. C. A. UNIFORM



Dr. Vivia Belle Appleton in the uniform she will wear in Labrador, where she will be stationed as a representative of the social morality committee of the Y. W. C. A. and of the Grenfell Mission and will tend sick babies and people within a radius of 200 miles of her hut. She will travel with skis, snow shoes and by dog team. She says her best medicine is good advice and wholesome fun.

Battling Owls Make Kansas Streets Unsafe

Republic, Kan.—The streets of this town are unsafe for pedestrians after dark on account of the nightly battles between large flocks of owls. Remaining in the trees during the day, they swarm about like locusts at night and have become so numerous and vicious that they attack human beings. It is unsafe for women and children to venture out after dark.

In several instances persons have been struck on the head and rendered unconscious. One woman was painfully hurt by a direct attack from an owl which she had tried to ward off with an umbrella.

Steps are being taken by the authorities to rid the city of its strange pests. Such a condition, it is said, was never known here before, although owls have always been numerous in this section of the state.

a sudden death. It was not long after that Cano attempted a raid and got several hundred cattle. Matlack took up the trail, recovered the cattle, killed Cano and drove the cattle back into Texas.

In like manner he met and killed a brother of Jesus Renterias, the bandit leader who held the aviators, Davis and Peterson, in captivity, pending the payment of ransom money. It was Matlack who outwitted the Mexican bandits when he went alone to rescue Peterson and Davis and escaped with half the ransom money, inviting death for himself and the aviators.

Takes Long Chances.

On one occasion Matlack and his men were surrounded by an overwhelming force of Mexicans. Instead of making a stand to fight, as the bandits expected, Matlack ordered a charge, rode down the Mexicans and killed 85 of their number. Matlack's men suffered one slight casualty.

Not long after this a cattle ranch near Candalaria was raided. Matlack and his men pursued and killed the Mexicans and recovered the cattle. Later Matlack went back to look for more cattle. While he was riding around the town a shot was fired from an adobe house. The bullet went wild. Matlack boldly kicked in the door of the house and killed the Mexican who had fired at him. In virtually every encounter with Mexicans Matlack has taken long chances, but he has always gotten his man.

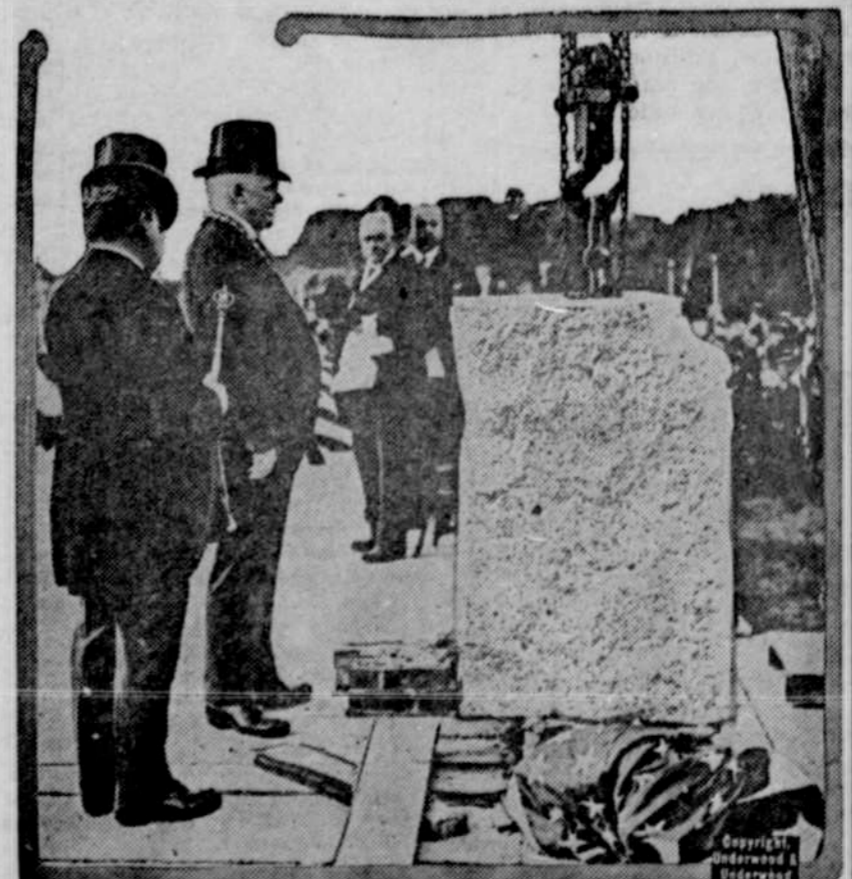
SERBIA IS FREE OF SMALLPOX

Typus Also Stamped Out by Relief Workers, Including Americans.

Belgrade.—For the first time in five years Serbia is today free of smallpox. Only three cases are reported in the whole kingdom.

The announcement is made by the medical staff of the American Red Cross headquarters in Belgrade which a week ago made the even more gratifying announcement that Serbia is once more free of typhus, after a struggle of five years.

MASONIC MEMORIAL HOSPITAL STARTED



Grand Master W. S. Farmer, assisted by officers of the Grand lodge, state of New York, laying the corner stone of the \$600,000 memorial hospital to soldiers and sailors of the great war at the Masonic Home, Uica, N. Y.