

CABINET WOMEN DO THEIR OWN MARKETING



Forced by the ever-increasing cost of living, members of Washington's official family are doing their own marketing. Photograph shows left to right: Mrs. David Honston, wife of the secretary of the treasury; Mrs. Robbins, wife of the former United States minister to Chile, and Mrs. Cary N. Grayson, wife of the president's physician, Admiral Grayson, purchasing meat for their tables at a stall in the Central market, Washington, D. C.

NOTED RUSSIANS SLAIN ON YACHT

Finding of Bodies Reveals One of Most Mysterious Tragedies of Black Sea.

FLED FROM THE BOLSHEVIKI

On Board the Yacht Were Found 14,000,000 Rubles in Gold, Paper and Jewels—King of Roumania is Pushing Investigation.

Bucharest.—The discovery on the yacht Ostrara, stranded at Sulina in one of the mouths of the Danube, of the bodies of 11 noted Russian men and women, each shot through the head, and not a living person on board, has presented to the Roumanian authorities one of the most mysterious tragedies in the Black sea.

The bodies have been identified as those of members of the noted Russian families of Falzfein and Skadowski. The Falzfeins were descendants of German Mennonite colonists who settled in the province of Kherson at the invitation of the Russian government.

Water in the Cabin.

The discovery was made by soldiers, who, when they went aboard the helpless yacht, found the cabin half filled with water and the 11 bodies floating around. On board the yacht were 14,000,000 rubles in gold and paper, and jewels. Some money and valuables were found to be missing when records of the victims were checked up, but the amount was apparently small compared to the funds and valuables left aboard.

The elder Falzfein still grasped a pistol in his hand when his body was found, and whether the party committed suicide or were murdered is a question that remains unanswered, and it is believed that the solution of how the families met their death may never be known.

An investigation is being made by the Roumanian authorities, aided by Russian friends of the two families. All that is known is that the two families fled their estates to Odessa, and when the bolsheviki arrived there in February put their belongings on board the yacht, which was then towed by a Russian steamer bound for Constanza.

The tow ropes broke several times, owing to severe storms, and finally the steamer lost the yacht altogether and proceeded to Constanza.

Drifts at Mercy of Storm.
It is believed that later, while the yacht drifted at the mercy of the storm, the refugees, six men and five

women, became exhausted from the cold waves breaking over the vessel and from lack of food.

Unable to manage the yacht, the party made a despairing effort to put it ashore on the desolate beach near Sulina. There they succeeded in launching small boats, but Roumanian guards, under strict orders to permit no landing through fear of the bolsheviki, ordered them to return to the vessel.

It appears that some coast fishermen offered a rescue when the vessel began settling, owing to the consequent pounding of the heavy seas, but soldiers prevented. That was the last known of the vessel until it stranded.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania have taken a great interest in the investigation, especially because when the royal family was driven into exile and the capital removed to Jassy, the king and queen were offered the magnificent home of the Falzfeins, across the Bessarabian border.

COLLECT RELICS OF LOST RACE

Interesting Material Unearthed in Ruins Near Aztec, New Mexico.

LIVED IN COMMUNITY HOUSE

Customs of Prehistoric People Are Learned From the Various Objects Discovered—Ornaments Practically Untouched by Time.

New York.—Temporarily displayed in the west corridor of the American Museum of Natural History, on the first floor, can be seen some interesting relics of a lost race—the prehistoric people who built and lived in the great community dwelling, now in ruins, near Aztec, N. M., which Mr. Earl H. Morris has for the past three years been exploring and restoring for the American museum. Mr. Morris has gathered a great deal of material which will in time be placed on permanent exhibition. But the six shelves in the corridor give an idea of the nature of the objects which have been found and of the customs to which they testify.

Here, outlasting their wearers by

Black Caskets Now Reported Out of Style

San Francisco.—To be buried in a black coffin isn't stylish.

Pale pink, cerise, old rose, blue, lavender, purple and white—these colors are most in demand nowadays, says W. H. Vincent, casket manufacturer here for 30 years. Not more than one person in twenty prefers the somber black, according to Vincent.

"Sometimes we get an order for a striped coffin, or a green one," Vincent asserted. "The color usually is in accordance with the last wish of the deceased."

Almost every variety of coffin now sells for five times the price of a few years ago, Vincent said. The strictly modern hermetically sealed bronze casket brings \$2,000 wholesale.

Vincent has a caller now and then who chooses his own coffin. "Usually it is an old man who thinks his relatives won't properly look after his burial," said Vincent.

centuries, are sandals woven of yucca leaf, yucca fiber and cotton, and here the very pattern boards over which the sandals were made. Here, practically untouched by time, are ornaments of shell cut into disks, and beads of turquoise and of shell. There are arrow points of jasper, bone awls and needles and fragments of painted wood—ceremonial boards, doubtless.

The basketry is of two types—coiled and twilled—some of it in an excellent state of preservation. Then there are cylindrical netted disks padded with corn husks. These are a puzzle to the museum's investigators. Some one advanced the theory that they might have been used as snow shoes, but the small size and unsuitable shape of some of the specimens seem to refute that supposition. A wooden cradle-board with its curiously placed head-piece accounts for the flattened skulls typical of all the skeletons of this ancient civilization which have been recovered. A pillow of matting stuffed with corn husks, and some human remains wrapped in matting and showing the method of burial complete the miscellaneous portion of the collection.

Specimens of Pottery.

The rest of the exhibit is given over to pottery. The specimens are of white, red and black, and include cooking and eating utensils. The designs—not as advanced in conception as some other of our antique southwestern pottery, are, however, frequently skillfully executed. For the most part painted in black, or, less often, in red, they are sometimes clearly taken from textile designs, sometimes made up of free-hand curved lines such as would not have been practicable in textiles, or, occasionally consist of crude animal representations. An interesting broken mug shows a hollow bottom in which little pellets of clay had been placed so as to produce a rattle. The cross-markings on the edges of the bowls and drinking vessels are very characteristic of the pottery taken from this vicinity. Most interesting among these relics is the coiled pottery—made by rolling long strips of clay and winding them round and round in the desired shape, as is done in coiled basketry. In the pottery of this sort the mark of the shaping thumb can be plainly seen, and was frequently used to produce a wave pattern which often attained to a very pleasing development.

Travels 2,705,500 Miles.

Jamaica, L. I.—After a continuous service of 54 years on the Long Island railroad James D. Rushmore, a conductor, retired. He traveled 2,705,500 miles, never missed a train and reported for duty on 10,970 mornings during his career.

DESTITUTE SEEKING RELIEF IN JERUSALEM



Mohammedan women and Christians, all hungry, ragged; children and beggars, gathered at the relief headquarters opposite David's tower in Jerusalem, to receive food and clothing.

3,000 Men Join Army Weekly

At Present Rate of Enlistment the 254,000 Personnel Will Soon Be Filled.

SOLDIERS NOW LEARN TRADES

Military Organization Becoming Vast Trade School—"Earn While You Learn" Is Popular—New Recruiting Policy.

Washington.—Surmounting the inroads of demobilization, the recruiting campaign begun early this year has brought the total strength of the regular army to within 35,000 of the 254,000 personnel authorized under the national defense act of 1916, according to latest war department figures. If the present rate of enlistment is maintained throughout the year, and nearly 3,000 men are being accepted weekly, it will more than balance losses through expired enlistments, furlough to the reserve and other causes.

Most of these enlistments, recruiting officers report, are by men anxious to take advantage of the army's vocational education, an "earn while you learn" system, to fit a soldier for a trade by the time he leaves the army. Last year 75,000 men were accepted who never before had been in the service. Nearly half of the enlisted men are going to school, and the army is becoming not a "university in khaki," but a vast military trade school.

Much of the instruction in technical subjects is given not by officers, but by civilian teachers, lent to the army in many cases by corporations desirous of employing trained men at the expiration of their enlistment. The war department has received communications from concerns who have sent untrained applicants for employment to the army for a year's enlistment and trade instruction with promises of jobs at the end of their service.

Farmers, musicians, stenographers, masons, bookkeepers, pharmacists, mechanics of all kinds, wireless and telegraph operators, printers, gas engine experts, even embalmers, are among the vocations taught. In large cantonments barracks are being transformed into machine shops, laboratories and school rooms. At Camp Dodge, Ia., where the Fourth division is stationed, there is a 200-acre farm where army students do practical work in agriculture and stock raising under the direction of Dean C. B. Waldron of the North Dakota agricultural college.

A committee from the Chicago Church federation visited Camp Grant, Illinois, the home of the Sixth division—the "Sightseeing Sixth," as its members in France called their division, which hiked from one sector to another without getting into action. The committee inspected the division's schools and returned to Chicago, reporting, "the aim of those who have this work in charge is to train men so effectively that at the end of their three years in the army they cannot afford to re-enlist."

Teaching Pharmacy to Men.

At Camp Pike, Ark., the home station of the Third division, which won its spurs at the Marne, a building has been erected to house the school of chemistry. Training in the dispensing and manufacture of drugs will be given, also instruction in the use of the microscope for the detection of impurities in drugs. Students who show the necessary proficiency will be given special tutoring for the examinations of the Arkansas state board.

Formerly, to learn a trade in the army, a man had to be assigned to the ordnance or signal corps, the air service or motor transport corps. Soldiers in such combat branches of the service as the infantry had few op-

portunities aside from fatigue duty, drill, guard duty and "bunk fatigue." In the "new army" men in all branches of the service not in the field have opportunity to learn trades of their own selection.

Following demobilization, when thousands of men chose to remain in the service, few recruits were obtained by recruiting depots. The recruiting service overlapped to some extent, parties sent out by regiments and divisions allocated to certain states competing with established recruiting stations. Then the new system of vocational training was instituted, followed by a drive for recruits beginning the middle of last January, and the recruiting service was properly co-ordinated.

Enlistments rose from 1,800 for the week ending January 24 to 2,800 acceptances weekly the latter part of March. At present one-third of the army may be enlisted for one year, about 85,000 men. Add to this 55,000 three-year enlistments expiring annually and the total number of men leaving the service annually is 140,000, figuring on the authorized strength of 254,000 under the national defense act. The present rate of enlistment should yield 145,000 annually, a surplus of 5,000 over expiring enlistments.

"The campaign begun January 19 of this year has been successful in every respect," said Maj. Samuel A. Greenwell of the recruiting publicity bureau, which sends out recruiting leaflets to all army recruiting stations. "The personal contact work of the general recruiting service and the parties sent out by allocated organizations followed the same instructions. They did not beg for recruits, they did not offer to send men around the world on a Cook's tour, and they did not tell prospective recruits they would be fought for by eager employers offering fabulous salaries. They received imperative orders that under no circumstances must they 'oversell' the army's attractions to obtain a recruit; they were told that the army wanted a very high class of young men, men who would appreciate and take advantage of the training and at the same time make the kind of soldiers that should represent our country."

"At the beginning of the campaign many civilian organizations offered their assistance. Chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs, American Legion posts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, ministers' associations and others did valuable work in arranging meetings where their own members and officers of the recruiting service explained the plans for the new army. Governors and mayors issued proclamations calling attention to army activities in their states and cities, and in many cases set aside special dates as "Army weeks."

Many branches of the service are over their authorized strength, pending possible increase by congressional action. The motor transport corps, the need of which was demonstrated in the war, is 160 per cent above authorized strength. Chemical warfare 122 per cent, medical department 150 per cent, quartermaster corps 112 per cent, and signal corps 123 per cent. Offsetting this surplus, the infantry is but 75 per cent of authorized strength, cavalry 81 per cent, field artillery 71 per cent and coast artillery 52 per cent.

Strength of Combat Units.

Restoration of the army to a peace-time basis shows many apparent differences in the strength of combat units such as infantry regiments. The national defense act provides for 65 infantry regiments, including the Porto Rican regiment, totaling 88,000 men, an average of 1,350 to the regiment. During the war an infantry regiment numbered over 3,000 men, and some infantry regiments, because of the

emergency, must be maintained at over peace-time strength. The Eighth infantry, stationed at Coblenz and on the right bank of the Rhine, has 115 officers and 2,950 men. The Fiftieth infantry, also in Germany, has 75 officers and 2,330 men. Just back from Siberia, the Thirty-first infantry has 80 officers and 3,100 men. The Twenty-fourth infantry, along the border in New Mexico, has 52 officers and 3,485 men.

With the infantry only at 75 per cent of authorized strength, and the necessity of maintaining a number of regiments above a peace time basis, many regiments are far below the average strength, particularly the regiments back from France and made up when they returned, of casuals, of replacements and men enlisted only for the emergency. The famous First division, now at Camp Taylor, Ky., has only 5,000 officers and men. The men of all the infantry regiments of this division wear the French fourragere looped over the left shoulder. The present strengths of these regiments are as follows: Sixteenth infantry, 35 officers, 642 men; Eighteenth infantry, 37 officers, 680 men; Twenty-sixth infantry, 33 officers, 640 men; Twenty-eighth infantry, 34 officers, 626 men.

Some War Divisions.

Down at Camp Travis, Texas, is the Second division, which had the heaviest casualties of any division in France, and took one-quarter of the prisoners and artillery captured by the A. E. F. The marine brigade is no longer with this organization, and no infantry brigade has yet been assigned to its place. The total strength of the Second division is 211 officers and 2,056 enlisted men. Like the First division, the infantry regiments of the Second are proud wearers of the fourragere. The Ninth infantry, which fought in China and took the village of Vaux in a brilliant attack in the Chateau Thierry sector, has 8 officers and 372 men. The Twenty-third infantry, which fought alongside of the Ninth in 1812, in the Civil war and in France, has 39 officers and 337 men.

The Third division, which fought at the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse, has 113 officers and 2,795 enlisted men at Camp Pike, Ark. The Thirty-eighth infantry, which repulsed six German regiments and took 600 prisoners at the Marne in July, 1918, has 36 officers and 312 men. The Thirtieth infantry, which stormed Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, has 47 officers and 228 men. Of the other infantry regiments of the Third division, the Fourth has 39 officers and 352 men, and the Seventh 34 officers and 278 men.

The Fourth division, thrust into action for the first time near Chateau Thierry, is stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa, with 245 officers and 1,577 enlisted men. Strengths of its infantry regiments are: Thirtieth, 31 officers, 136 men; Forty-seventh, 33 officers, 133 men; Fifty-eighth, 31 officers, 120 men; Fifty-ninth, 31 officers, 133 men.

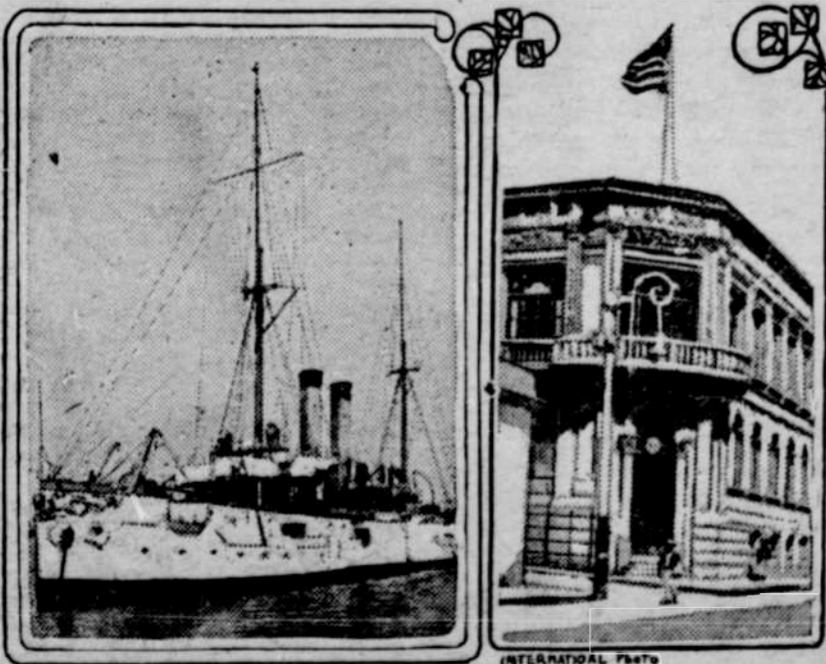
In battle for the first time at St. Mihiel, the Fifth division is at Camp Gordon, Georgia, with 206 officers and 2,186 enlisted men. The Sixth division, which boasts of having done more hiking than any other A. E. F. division, is now at Camp Grant, with 277 officers and 3,227 enlisted men. The Seventh division, which arrived in France in time to hold the left bank of the Moselle river until the armistice, is at Camp Funston, Kansas, numbering 243 officers and 2,246 men.

The total strength of the seven tactical divisions now stationed in this country, each of which would have a wartime strength of 28,000, is 20,770 officers and men.

Gives Till It Hurts.

New Castle, Ky.—A case of rare unselfishness has been brought to light here. When the families of Noah Pettit and Dave Roberts, near Flat Rock, were ill and no help came, their food gave out. Quintis Razos, himself poor, supplied their larder until his, too, was bare, and he himself faced starvation.

REVOLUTION RAGES IN GUATEMALA



Revolutionists in Guatemala have formed a new government with Carlos Herrera as president. The picture shows the American consulate in Guatemala City, and the U. S. S. Tacoma which has gone to Guatemala to protect American interests. The latest reports received in Washington are that President Estrada Cabrera and his army have surrendered to the Unionist forces. The provisional government has given pledges to secure the safety of the former president. Order is being maintained in the city.