

How It Looks Now in France

There is Not Much Change Except in the Spaces Between the Villages.

SHOWS HAVOC UNDISTURBED

The Soldier Who Goes Back to His Dugout in the Woods is Likely to Find That Only the Rains Have Reshaped It.

New York.—To any American coming back from France these days, the first greeting from a quondam member of the A. E. F. is always this: "Well, how's it look over there? Changed much?"

To which, after some futile short-lived notion of describing the great mutilated stretch of France, with its million discouragements and its thousand and one evidences of renewing life, the returning wanderer must needs answer:

"No, not much."

For the impression that the old battlefields make is of havoc undisturbed, paralysis uncurbed, Alexander Woolcott writes in the North American Review. The soldier who goes back to his old dugout in the woods near Grand Pre is likely to find that only the steady rains have reshaped it, that the old helmet the shell-hit blew from his head still lies where it fell two years ago and more. The villages of the Meuse, the Ourcq, the Vesle and the Aisne look much as they did when the American troops trudged out of them for the last time. It is true that the rubble is gone from the streets, and the litter of stone has been reduced to neat piles of assorted pieces. Here and there a rough new cottage has been fashioned from the materials of its demolished predecessor. At intervals there are unfamiliar shacks and barracks. But on the whole, Montfaucon and Fere-en-Tardenois and Juvisy—they all look much as they did when the Yanks started home. Vaux that little Marne village which the artillery behind the ninth infantry blew to bits in the excitement of June, 1918—Vaux has only one new building. It is not much of a building at that—just a shack of wood and tarpaper. And it is not a dwelling at all. It is a buvette.

Where Improvements Are Seen.

It is in the spaces between the villages that the change is so remarkable. You see it even in the rolling land of the Argonne and the blasted countryside of the Chemin-des-Dames. For almost everywhere some tilling has been done.

Visitors to the American graves near Juvisy in the spring of 1919 marveled to find that the old quarries along the ravine on the side of the town, which had once served as divisional headquarters, message centers and dugouts in time of battle, were then serving as homes for the first six of the returning families, so that children were playing with the useless gas masks out in front while Spartan perennials bloomed at cave entrances and the week's wash flapped in the wind.

Now another winter and another summer have gone by. The fields nearby have been largely cleared of their wire and shells and have yielded some food and a little income to Juvisy. Perhaps 200 people are back in the town.

It is because of this scantiness of reconstruction as far as home building goes that, as you walk along a ruined street, Juvisy seems a deserted city. But it is hardly that and you realize as much with something of a thrill when in a clearing amid the rubble, you come upon a barrack and catch through the windows the unmistakable drone of childish voices. It is a school and a glance through the window shows row on row of pig-

tailed girls and black-smocked boys declaiming the fact that the Amazon is a river in l'Amerique du Sud or that Ceylon is an island where the tea comes from.

School in a Barracks.

Laboring with them patiently, his brow furrowed by his sense of the time that has been lost, you see a fatherly young Frenchman. Perhaps he was a corporal at Verdun when the armistice was signed.

As the American in France sees all

Sobs as He Tells of Son Taking Fortune

Montreal, Que.—A tragic story of a father's misplaced confidence which enabled his son to wreck the family fortune during his absence abroad was bared on the witness stand before Justice McLennan in Superior court by C. H. Cahan, K. C., one of Canada's most distinguished lawyers.

The witness burst into tears when he told how he had conferred power of attorney on his son, C. H. Cahan, Jr., trusting him absolutely to carry on his affairs while on a European trip, and returning home only to discover that he had been betrayed; that his son had absconded and the family fortune had been wiped out.

The remarkable case was revealed through a suit brought by the Corporation Agencies, Limited, against the Home Bank of Canada to recover \$209,028, the alleged defalcations of the son. The legal issue rests on whether the bank can be held to make good the amount.

the preposterous have and in force, he finds himself thinking of pleasant suburbs back in America, comfortable, well fed America, of tidy lawns and children romping off to school, of country clubs and poker games and silk stockings and squandered wealth. And of people who say: "Oh, forget about the war." And he begins to feel a certain tingling resentment at America.

But then the train wheezes into Paris and his taxi whirrs him away to boulevards all gay with bustling people and restaurants with groaning tables and such food and drink as only the Old World knows. He sees luxury and ease and extravagance on every side and he realizes then that all the selfishness and forgetfulness in the world is not American.

SHELLED BY ACCIDENT



During the spectacular fire on an ammunition barge at Fort Hamilton, a 10-inch shell crashed through the wall of a house a mile away and plunged down to the cellar. Fortunately the family were all out watching the fire.

Use of Forests Is Increasing in U. S.

National Reserves Becoming Recreation Grounds for Campers and Summer Residents.

MANY HOMES BEING BUILT

Income Promises to Be Important Source of Revenue to the United States—Specially Trained Men Needed in Service.

Washington.—That the use of the national forests for recreational purposes is increasing rapidly and bids fair to rank third among the major services performed by the national forests, with only timber production and stream flow regulation taking precedence over it, is the statement made by Col. W. B. Greeley, head of the forest service, in his annual report. Many summer homes are being erected in the national forests by private individuals, and the use of forests for other forms of out-of-door recreation was greater during the past year than ever before.

The summer home business promises to become an important source of revenue, Col. Greeley points out. On the Angeles forest in southern California, for example, a total of 1,329 permits for summer residences and commercial resorts were, he says, in effect at the close of the past fiscal year. The revenue from this one item amounted to approximately \$22,000. It is believed that within a few years the revenues obtained from the various rec-

reational settlements within the Angeles forest will pay the entire cost of protection and administration. Many western communities are recognizing the recreational resources of nearby national forests as one of their greatest assets and privileges, Col. Greeley says, and are establishing community camps under more or less formal organization.

No Charge to Public. The picnic camps are improved by the construction of fireplaces, rustic tables and seats, and are made available to the public without any charge. The vacation camps under municipal direction charge merely the expense of feeding and caring for the successive groups of city people who enjoy their privileges.

The growth of the recreational resources of the national forests is so rapid that specially trained men are needed to direct and plan for the most effective development of this service, Col. Greeley says.

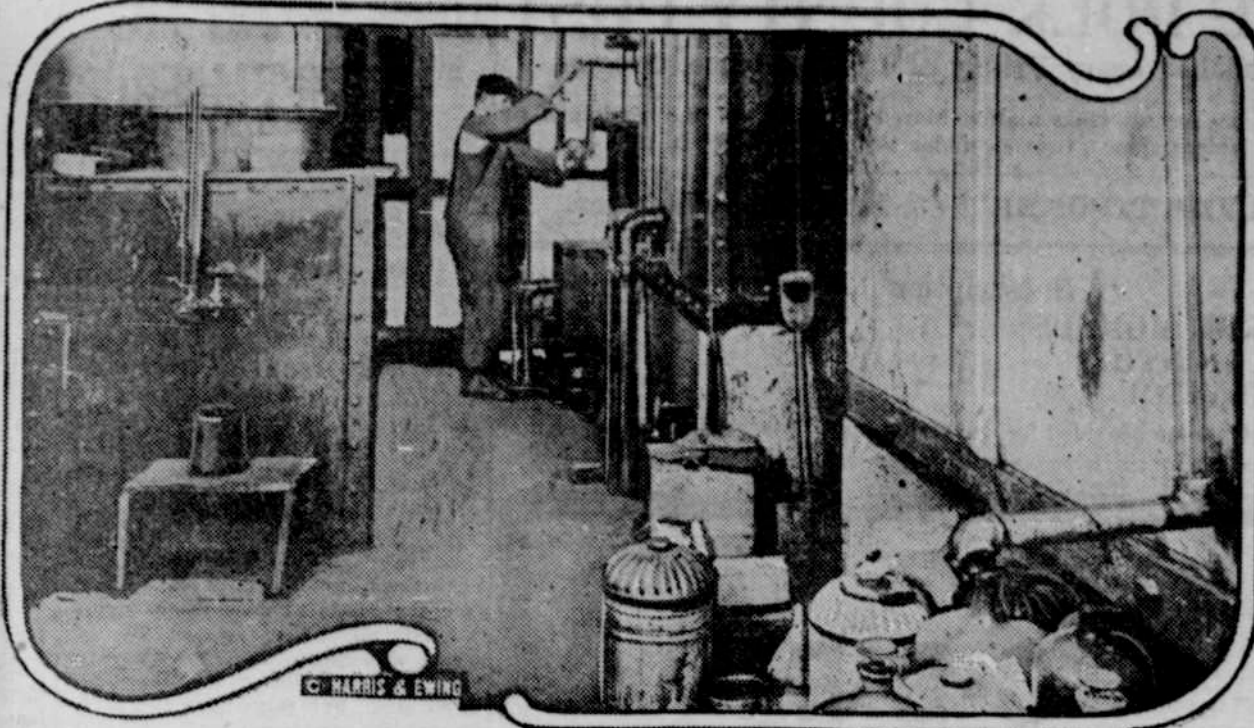
The protection of wild life and the recognition of the national forests as natural breeding grounds of fish and game is closely related to the development of the recreational resources. To make more effective the work of game protection, in co-operation with the state and local authorities, and to secure better development of the fish and game resources of the national forests, Col. Greeley believes that congress should make provision for the establishment of game sanctuaries within which wild life may find security. These sanctuaries, he says, should be relatively limited in area, but should be established in considerable number.

Elks Suffer Hardships. Special attention is called by Col. Greeley to the necessity of additional protection for the harassed and decimated herds of elk using the Yellowstone National park and the surrounding forests. Famine and cold last winter took an unusually heavy toll from their number. Driven out of the high country by starvation and early snows, the northern herd suffered from hunters along the boundary line a percentage loss equal to that of a defeated army.

Many that escaped the hunters perished from cold and starvation before spring. The southern herd also lost heavily. As a result, the total number of animals in these two herds is now estimated by the best qualified officers in the forest service to equal half of their number five years ago.

The addition to the Absaroka and Gallatin forests of the lands still in government ownership and under withdrawal along the Yellowstone river north of Gardner is urged by the chief forester. This land, he states, is urgently needed as winter range for the elk, and its addition to the national forests will materially relieve the situation without working an injustice to the local inhabitants whose live stock use the range. If this action is not taken the outlook for the northern elk herd is gloomy. The prospects for the southern herd are more bright, but additional purchase of land for summer feeding grounds appear absolutely essential.

Uncle Sam's Oil Refinery at Arlington



The government operates a complete refinery at the experiment farm of the United States Department of Agriculture, Arlington. The equipment was designed by the bureau of public roads for studying methods of treatment and characteristics of crude petroleum used in building and maintaining highways. The oils from the wells in California, Texas and Mexico, are analyzed with the view of determining their relative road-building values.

Strange Malady Sweeping Haiti

Doctors Unable to Discover the Source of Most Baffling and Fatal of Diseases.

WHITE POPULATION IMMUNE

Ailment That Kills 20,000 Natives Every Year Starts in the Feet and Spreads Upward, the Body Becoming Swollen.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—The American occupation of Haiti has served to direct medical research into one of the most baffling and perhaps fatal maladies known to modern medicine.

Haiti is a land of 2,000,000 people. The most conservative estimate, based on 12 months of historical research into Haiti's mysterious disease, is that a million Haitians have succumbed to the malady in the last 50 years. Here where native productivity is truly synonymous with extravagant tropical verdure, a death rate of 20,000 a year, or nearly 1,700 a month, has not served to worry the nationals.

For the last five years American medical officers have noticed that lower caste Haitians, sent to prison, develop an alarming condition there and die at a rate of from 50 to 90 per cent of those affected.

Only during the last 12 months have the causes and effects of these alarming deaths been studied and recognized as a separate disease. The discovery was made a year ago by Dr. W. L. Mann, surgeon of the United States navy, a native of Austin, Tex., whose naval rank is that of lieutenant commander, supervising the entire medical department of the American-controlled Gendarmerie d'Haiti.

Dr. Mann is a graduate of Harvard medical school, holder of several college degrees and has spent the major part of his time in tropical and subtropical countries. His writings on preventive medicine and tropical disease and long experience equipped him to point out this mysterious disease soon after his arrival in Haiti.

Cause Undetermined.

Aided by the medical officers of the gendarmerie in an intensive research, Dr. Mann told the New York Tribune correspondent here that nothing has developed which may definitely determine the cause of the disease, which if ascertained and measures taken to combat would result in the saving of possibly more than 20,000 lives annually.

The disease has three manifestations. One of the most notable symptoms is swelling of certain parts of the body. The flesh becomes waterlogged or "dropsical." It usually begins in the feet and spreads upward.

Another form is the dry or emaciated type. The patient shows marked emaciation and dwindles almost to skin and bones. Often dropsical changes to dry and vice versa. It is not unusual to see a patient almost a living skeleton, then develop a wet condition, and with the retention of fluid in the body gain 20 or 30 pounds in a few days and become so swollen up that recognition of his features is difficult.

One of the mysteries of the disease is that women seldom, if ever, contract it. One medical officer in Haiti has observed more than 1,000 cases without finding a single case among females. At one time during Doctor Mann's investigations women were supposed to be entirely immune. Finally three cases among women developed at the same dwelling place. This combination of circumstances suggested a disease of an infectious nature.

Disease Appears Suddenly.

A third manifestation of the malady is that which suggests plague. From 5 to 25 per cent of the fatalities take place in persons who do not complain of any symptoms. A person will appear in perfect health;

then, without warning, fall in a faint and gradually expire.

Though the grouping of Haitian negroes in prisons called Doctor Mann's attention to the disease, he is reasonably certain that it is not due to confinement, as in some prisons the malady is entirely absent. Before the advent of Americans in Haiti the prisons were quagmires where prisoners were thrown to subsist on food smuggled in by relatives or starve. Today, under American supervision, the prisons are models of cleanliness, but sanitation has not served to eradicate the mysterious disease. Infection almost has been eliminated by research as the cause. Imprisonment possibly aids the malady, but it is not entirely responsible, as numerous natives who never saw a prison succumb. Research brought the possible cause to the question of faulty diet, especially in prisons. On this question Doctor Mann was noncommittal. As he expressed it: "The evidence accumulated up to the present date regarding diet as a factor is conflicting and unconvincing. Diet may or may not be at fault, and I am not prepared to express a definite opinion on this subject."

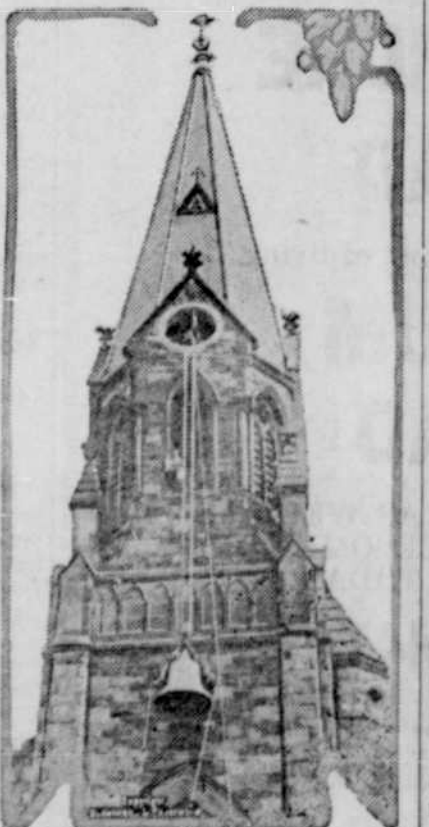
Many Leads Developed.

Dr. Mann's researches have developed many leads, but when one theory seems to have given the greatest encouragement it is destroyed. Symptoms of the disease would seem to bring it nearer to beri-beri than any other, and for the want of a better name Doctor Mann has called it pseudo beri-beri.

On the theory that prison diet brings about a greater manifestation during incarceration of Haitians than elsewhere, the gendarmerie doctors, under the direction of Doctor Mann, have conducted extensive dietary experiments. The reports show that diet variation has produced no marked beneficial results either as a curative or preventive. This has destroyed a theory that war edema, prevalent in prison camps, due to faulty nourishment, has a relation to pseudo beri-beri.

As rice, the cause of true beri-beri, is not used to any degree in the prison food here, the American doctors have endeavored to find a similar lack of vitamins in cornmeal, a base of the

CHIMES FOR WASHINGTON



Installing bells in the tower of St. Mary's church, Washington, as a memorial to Rev. George Glatt. The bells are connected with a large Westminster clock so as to sound the hour in chimes. They vary from two to five feet in size.

Man Keeps Green Prospective Grave

New Carlisle, Pa.—There's a newly-made grave in New Carlisle cemetery.

No mourners with bowed heads stood by when it was made. No minister said "earth to earth and dust to dust." No flowers bedecked the casket.

But the man who will rest in the grave some day carefully heaped up the little mound and as carefully placed the little squares of sod in place. The grave is empty—waiting until death lays its hand on the man who prepared it.

J. Hervert Day, 50 years old, well known citizen and music teacher, being the last member of his family, ordered the caretaker to prepare the grave, construct the stone vault for receiving the casket, place the broad stone over it and refill the grave. This was done, after which Day himself heaped up "the little mound of clay," and placed the sod upon it.

ordinary Haitian diet. Experiments to date have given no conclusive answer.

The institutional incidence of the Haitian disease or its tendency to appear in epidemic form and to affect certain institutions, suggested the nature of an infective agent. At one time the bedbug was under suspicion. Numerous blood cultures and cultures from autopsical finds, animal inoculation and the like, have produced only either negative or inconsistent results, says the medical chief of the gendarmerie.

Malady Decreases.

On one occasion five hospital corps men from the gendarmerie (natives) volunteered to be bitten by bedbugs which had been fed on patients with the disease. One of these volunteers developed dropsy six weeks later, but this dropsy was attributed to other causes, and the experiment was regarded as negative.

The prevalence of the malady has shown a progressive decrease during the last three months, but whether this is due to measures taken by Doctor Mann and his staff can be determined only after further study and careful investigation. The American naval surgeon explained that he is careful not to accept false encouragements because of the tendency of the disease to subside altogether in certain institutions and then suddenly crop out anew with more serious results than ever.

Col. Frederick M. Wise, United States marine corps, commanding the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, and Col. John Russell, commanding the First Marine brigade in Haiti, have shown great interest in Doctor Mann's fight to locate the cause and combat Haiti's disease. They have given all possible assistance and placed the entire line of research unhampered under his direction.

The beneficent and altruistic labor of Doctor Mann and his medical staff is one of many compensating factors in what appears to be a muddled situation in Haiti today. There is a work for humanity in the strictest sense.

Undoubtedly the United States public health service and the Rockefeller Institute would take a certain interest in the strange disease. Doctor Mann hopes, however, with the cooperation of such institutions and with the utilization of such additional facilities, that the results of sustained efforts will serve to eradicate a scourge that kills such an appalling number of Haitians every year.

So far as known, Haiti's mysterious disease never has affected a white man.

Making World Safe for Democracy.

Cincinnati.—Determined that the word "Mr." shall have no place in or among gatherings of Rotarians, Bob Chapman, president, is fining members for using it, the fines going to charity.

America Decorates French Heroes



American ambassador Hugh Campbell Wallace, in the name of the United States government, presenting distinguished services and navy crosses to about one hundred officers of the French army and navy. The presentation was made in the gardens of the American embassy in Paris.