

WONDER WORKS AND DEEDS OF DARING ARE PICTURED HERE

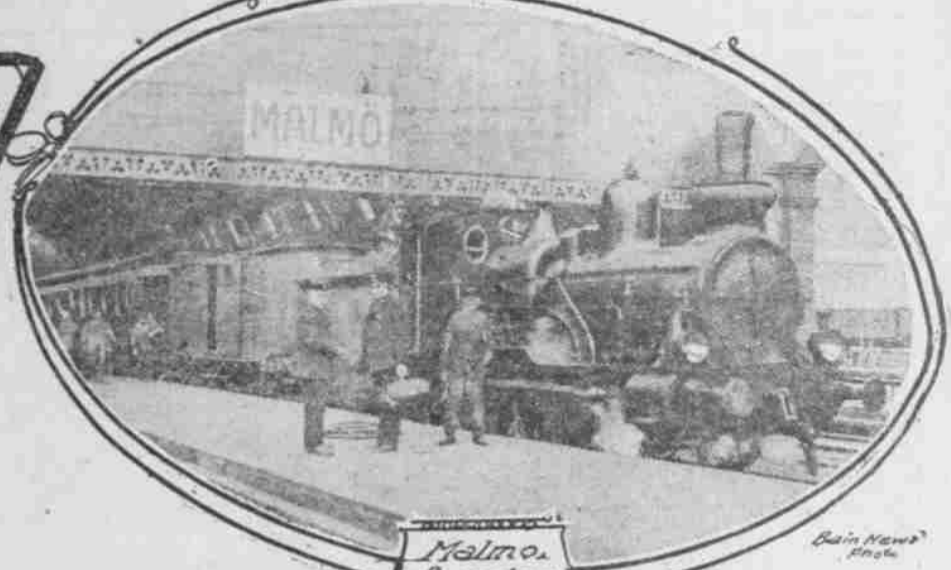
King of Spain Reviews Troops and Takes Part in Sporting Event—Arrowrock Dam, Recently Opened, Is Shown—Tunkhannock Viaduct Assists Travel and Saves Heavy Grade and Curvature.



Factory Fire, Brooklyn



King Alfonso Takes the Hurdles.



Malmo, Sweden



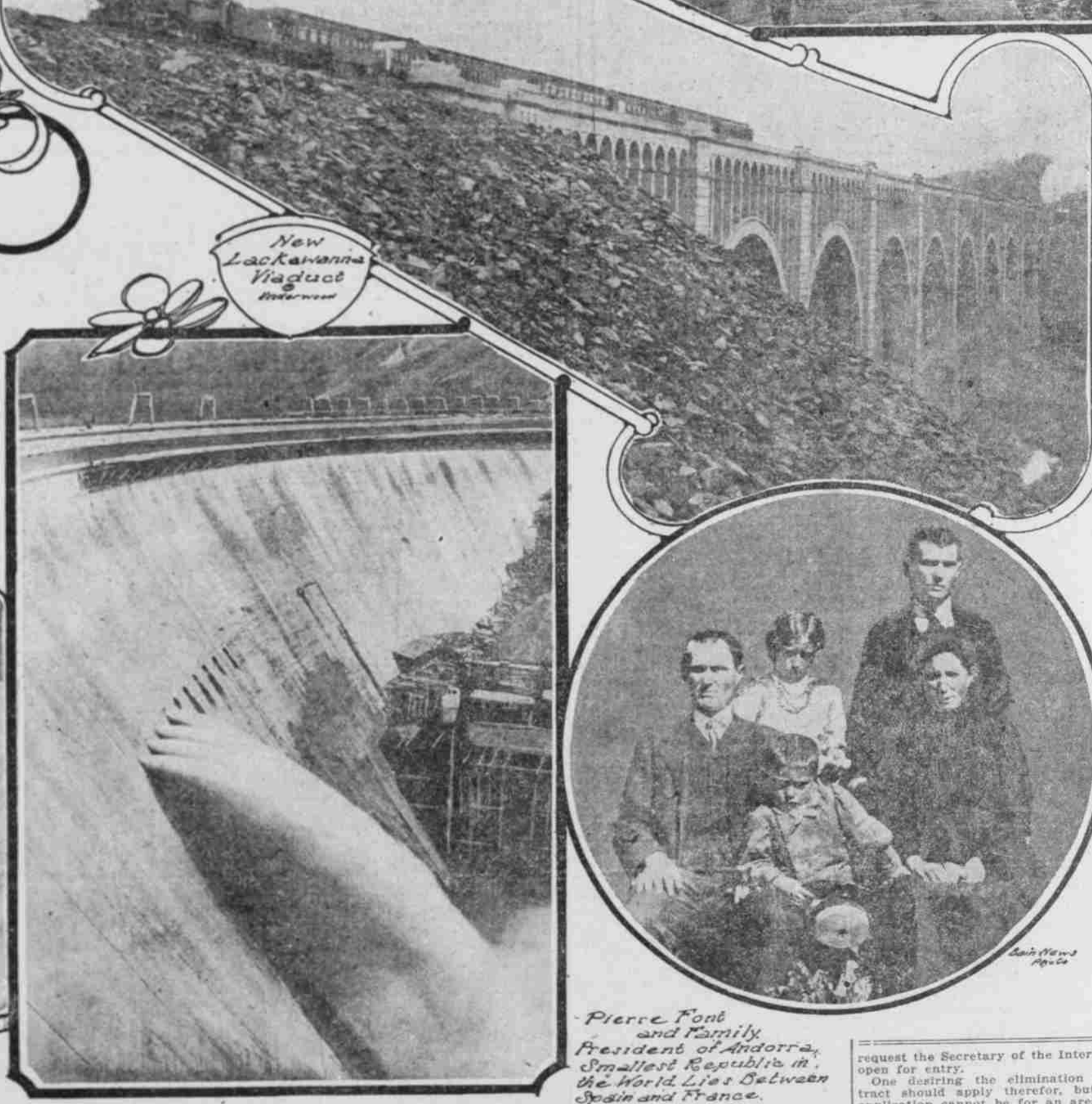
Kaiser Exhibits Water Colors



New President of National Horse Show



The Tattoo—Latest War Fashion



New Lackawanna Viaduct

Arrowrock Dam, Boise River



Pierre Font and Family, President of Andorra, Smallest Republic in the World, Lies Between Spain and France

THE Spanish military maneuvers took place at Carabanchel and were participated in by King Alfonso. The sporting monarch of Europe likes to jump hurdles.

War brooks, war babies, war stocks and war fashions have all resulted from the European conflict, but the latest wrinkle for which future generations will be able to blame the war is the tattoo. Many pretty English girls whose sweethearts are battling in the trenches of Flanders have the regimental badge of their sweethearts tattooed on their arms.

Word comes from Stockholm that a movement is under way in Sweden to call a peace conference to stop the war and that it may be held at The Hague or at Malmo. Malmo is a large port in Sweden just opposite Copenhagen. It is the Swedish terminus for trains from Germany, which cross from Sassnitz to Trellsborg by boat.

Pierre Font is the President of Andorra, the smallest republic in the world. Andorra lies between France and Spain, in the Pyrenees. It con-

tains 175 square miles and boasts of 2500 inhabitants. It is actually under the suzerainty of France, subject to certain rights claimed by the bishop of Urgel, in Spain. Though called a republic, it is not actually one.

The Arrowrock dam, part of the Boise River irrigation project, was dedicated in October. It is 248 1/2 feet high and is said to be the highest dam in the world. It contains about 400,000 cubic yards of concrete as well as a large quantity of rock and steel. Its cost was \$5,500,000. It dams the waters of the Boise River and stores 20,000,000 gallons of water.

To raise funds for the German Red Cross an exhibition was recently held at the Berlin Arts and Crafts Museum, at which the Kaiser exhibited his unique collection of water colors.

E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, has succeeded to the presidency of the National Horse Show Association. He succeeded Alfred G. Vanderbilt, whose life was lost on the Lusitania. Mr. Stotesbury, with his wife, who is an enthusiastic lover of fine horses, were

prominent among those in attendance at the 29th annual show in New York recently.

The half-mile-long Tunkhannock viaduct, costing \$12,000,000 and cutting 20 minutes of the running time on the Lackawanna Railroad between New York and Buffalo, has been opened to traffic. "The ninth wonder of the world" is what the engineers of the road made famous by "Miss Phoebe Snow" call the great viaduct, which is 2275 feet long, 240 feet high and composed of 18 140-foot and two 100-foot spans. It is the last link in the 40-mile cutoff between Clark's Summit and Hallettsville, Pa. Although the entire 40-mile cutoff saves only three and six-tenths miles in actual distance, it reduces a maximum grade of 1.25 per cent to .41 per cent and a former total curvature of 2770 degrees to 1570 degrees. This means that besides the 20-minute gain for passenger trains, freight trains can save a whole hour and trains which formerly required five engines can, at the same speed, be manipulated by two.

In a furious fire which swept with

great speed and intensity through the four-story factory building at 285-287 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, occupied by three manufacturing concerns employing 500 persons, most of whom were girls employed by a candy manufacturer, many were burned to death. Seared by flames, with their clothing ablaze, the girls leaped from the windows of the building.

request the Secretary of the Interior to open for entry.

One desiring the elimination of a tract should apply therefor, but the application cannot be for an area exceeding 160 acres, nor more than a mile in length. In practice an examiner from the Forest Service investigates the application and, except in cases where the applicant appeals or strenuously objects, the findings of the local forest official are taken as final.

Opening Waits on Approval.

If the application is favorably considered by the numerous officials whom the "red tape" requires must pass upon the matter, and the land is opened for entry by the Secretary of the Interior, the applicant receives a preference right to enter. The entry thereafter proceeds like any entry under the homestead law, with the exception that the commutation clause does not apply; neither are such lands disposed of as enlarged homesteads. To hasten the elimination of lands within National forests, Congress has at various times appropriated certain funds which were to be especially applied for the purpose of surveying and eliminating such lands.

Just how much agricultural land is within National forests is purely conjecture. It has been estimated in large figures, but exact examination will be required to determine the amount. The

needed for forestry purposes, he may

Agricultural Department claims that it is now systematically classifying the land on 100 forests.

The Forester declares that until two or three years ago the service attempted to do no more than adjust the boundaries of the National forests so as to eliminate areas not needed there, and also to examine those tracts for which application was especially made. Listable lands not applied for by individuals did not receive consideration. Consequently the character of but little land in the interior of the forests is known.

In some cases much time has been consumed in getting lands examined after application has been made. The acreage for which application has been made under the forest homestead act has been comparatively small. During the year prior to June 30, 1914, only 2800 tracts, aggregating 262,413 acres, were listed by the department to individual applicants.

Small Percentage Are Refused.

In other words, almost 25 per cent of those who ask for land, which they believe to be agricultural within forests, are refused. Since the passage of the forest homestead law in 1906 less than 1,500,000 acres have been restored to entry on the application of those who desire to enter. For the five years following 1909, about 19,000,000 acres were eliminated by a readjustment of boundaries.

While the area eliminated so far is comparatively small, the tendency seems to be to restore agricultural lands to entry to a greater extent than formerly. The policy has been expressed that "lands not either wholly or in part covered with underbrush, upon which it is not expected to grow trees, should be eliminated from the National forests." How far this agrarian policy may have been frustrated in spirit is a proper subject for debate.

The forestry schools have been teaching their students, from whom the Government employees are largely recruited, that every acre of land should be made to produce to the greatest possible extent. If land is not valuable for timber, then the schools teach that it should be utilized for some purpose for which it is adaptable. This idea of the forestry schools, as well as the agitation of the homesteader, is responsible for the present tendency to restore to entry all lands unfitted for forest purposes.

METHOD OF OPENING UP PUBLIC LAND EXPLAINED

Creation of National Forest Boundaries Is Declared Without Intention of Including Agricultural Tracts—High Percentage Applications Granted.

BY EARL C. ARNOLD, Professor of Law, University of Idaho.

In creating National forests it was never intended that agricultural lands should be retained therein. Whether justly or unjustly, the severest criticism of our present policy of forest conservation has been that it prevents such a large acreage from being utilized for homes.

Ordinarily nonmineral lands within the National forests are not subject to

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