

# LOOKS

By JOSEPH MACQUEEN.

Over the front in an aeroplane, by Ralph Pulitzer. Illustrated by Harper & Bros., New York City.

Condensed into one sentence, the aim of this book has been and is: "The simple record of a thrilling trip by perhaps the only civilian ever permitted to go to the front in a French army aeroplane."

Mr. Pulitzer is a well-known newspaper owner of New York City, and he can thank his lucky stars that by virtue of special favor shown him by the French government he was permitted to make certain trips along the French and Belgian war front to what is known as the "Western front"—trips not ordinarily undertaken by any of the numerous war correspondents.

On his way to the trenches, and under the guidance of a French officer, Mr. Pulitzer saw autos with steel frames running from the radiators, overhead to the back seats, these radiators having razor-edged knife blades attached. In open warfare, while scouting along strange roads, these were useful in shearing through any wires which the thoughtful foe might have strung across for the decapitation of speeding visitors.

Testimony is given as to the friendly feeling between French officers and enlisted men: "The officers talked to the men intimately and placed their hands on the men's shoulders affectionately. The men answered the officers easily, without restraint, but all stood at attention and smartly gave the salute, which they regarded as a dignified and not a degradation—a marvelous combination of discipline and democracy."

It is stated on the authority of a German general, the name is, of course, not given—that the reason why Von Kluck, the German General, did not capture Paris in his memorable march towards it in August 1914, was in August, 1913, the army maneuvers in Germany were worked out to represent an invasion of France, and in these maneuvers the German commander-in-chief, General von Hindenburg, commanded the right wing, precisely as he did in the actual invasion. He decided in maneuvers, to attack Paris—and was surprised afterwards by the expert board of generals who decided that, instead, he ought to have attacked the French army. This decision became known to the French military authorities, when the actual battle advance on Paris came, the French guessed that Von Kluck would avoid Paris and chase the French army, and that was precisely what Von Kluck did. The French were ready for him, and he had to retreat.

Mr. Pulitzer says he fell in love with the French big game, the "seventy-fives," and it is curious to reflect that all these big guns are hidden in the earth, so that they can be made invisible to the enemy. We are precisely the same in our auto capable of doing more than 30 miles an hour over a road, and starting a stream of 22 shells a minute after coming to a standstill.

The best writing in the book features French artillery practice and gun results. "Launch" is mentioned many times. "The opinion is expressed that peace in the near future is impossible. Mr. Pulitzer appears to be doubtful as to Britain's ability as a nation to become a nation in arms to fight and beat the nation in arms that is Germany."

"The Magic of Jewels and Charms, by Dr. Fred B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. There are many learned persons, specialists in their lines in foreign languages, science, history, etc., who bring both pleasure and relaxation in gazing at the glittering contents of a jeweler's window. They speculate and dream as to the worth and history of a diamond, the alleged healing properties of another stone, and the occult influence of that strange-looking gem the emerald. It is not always possible to look on high-class art and jewels. Many of us live far away from big cities, where most gems are displayed, and it is only now and then that we see such things. It is possible to gaze on pictures of magic jewels, all the year, if one possesses such a magnificent jewel-book as this is. It is a veritable storehouse of information. It is filled to the brim with jewel lore. Dr. Kunz is an expert on the subject. He has made a life-long study of it, and his message is marked by both culture and information.

"For instance, here are two curious paragraphs: "An instance from our own day of the application of a mineral substance externally for the cure of disease appears in the use of the bromian mineral-bloode occurring in Joachimsthal, Bohemia. This is enclosed in leather bags and applied to the head, for the cure of headaches. The most violent pains are said to be relieved in a short time by this treatment, the effect being produced by the radium contained in the pitchblende. "Treating of the medicinal virtues of agates, Pliny distinguishes between the Indian agates, which were a remedy for diseases of the eyes, and those from Egypt and Crete, which were especially adapted for curing the bites of spiders and scorpions. This latter quality was probably attributed to the agate, because it was believed to have a cooling influence upon the body. Damascenus directs that when used to cure the bites of venomous creatures, the stone should be reduced to a powder, which was to be strewn over the wound; sometimes, however, this powder was dissolved in wine and administered internally. As an agate, if held in the mouth, it was recommended

"If you want to be miserable, think much about yourself; about what you want, what you like; what respect people ought to pay you, and what people think of you."—Charles Kingsley.



"A Church That Was Shelled" From "Over the Front in an Aeroplane"

at an early period for the cure of fevers and inflammatory diseases. The book heads are: Magic Stones and Electric Gems; On Meteorites, or Celestial Stones; Stones of Healing; On the Virtues of Fabulous Stones, Concretions and Fossils; Snake Stones and Bezants; Angels and Ministers of Grace; On the Religious Use of Various Stones; Amulets—Ancient, Medieval and Oriental; Amulets of Primitive Peoples and of Modern Times; Facts and Fancies About Precious Stones. The pages are 412, with index.

The pictures are many and magnificent, some of them being real works of art. These pictures are color plates, double-tones and line cuts in text.

West Point in Our Next War, by Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull. \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Our author was lately Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of the 15 Army corps and Army of the Tennessee and brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. He is the son of an officer of the "old" United States Navy and is a regular of the regulars. And he knows what

he is talking about when he mentions military affairs. General Woodhull has written a valuable, instructive, dispassionate book of 266 pages on the gospel of preparedness, teaching that we ought to be ready as a Nation to defend our own when envious rivals try to crush us. Of course, such a book of advice on military matters, written by an expert, will make peace-at-any-price folks wince.

In the concrete General Woodhull believes that the only way to create and maintain an Army in the United States is through enforced military service, or conscription. General Woodhull believes that the day of the volunteer soldier has passed; that rapidly of mobilization, after declaration of war, gives the nation prepared for war the opportunity to strike the nation unprepared with crushing effect. He advocates conscription as the only way to create and to maintain an army ready for war.

He proposes an active Army, always with the colors, of 200,000 men, and a reserve Army of 800,000 men, as the irreducible minimum for the National defense; and the expansion and re-

duction of the Military Academy, with the creation of a corps of cadets of 5,000 men, and a method of providing educated officers to command the active and reserve armies. The creation of a balance of power in the Pacific, and a method of reinforcing our troops on the isthmus of Panama are discussed in the chapter on the diplomacy of National defense. The abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and the creation, in its stead, of a sphere of influence for the United States which shall cover, as with a shield, the nations facing the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea—all this is advocated.

Such an expert book as this is of incalculable value at the present time, when we as Americans are discussing what we ought to do for military "safety first."

Mildew Manse, by Belle K. Maniates. \$1. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. No, Mildew Manse isn't the residence of a devout, strait-laced clergyman, but the slang name of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hazard—otherwise known as Haphazard—and their six surviving children. It was also a house of numerous mortgages. Out of these incidents and facts, our author has worked up a story of quiet family interest, and enjoyable fun.

Jo, the eldest son of the Hazards, appears to be the up-to-date one of the Hazard children who had a streak of common sense. His streaks were "thin and far between, like the lean in bacon." Into this family came Joan Lynn, who tells the story, to board and room in "Oregon." The Hazards had named each of their rooms geographically in accordance with the temperature. Optimistic as Joan was, she could not keep from worrying for fear of the day when one of the nine mortgages would come due. However, when she spoke to Mrs. Hazard about it, that cheerful mother replied:

"There is no such thing as a future. You can't catch up to it. It's an illusion—a will-o'-the-wisp—the message of the morrow. Why bother about what never comes?" The blow fell last. Mildew Manse was sold, and a wrecker was about to tear down the house, when Joan asked the new owner if they, the Hazards, might have a chance if the wrecker would move it off the lot. The owner was only too glad to agree. So it was the Hazards saved their home. The family decided to live in it while a house-moving company was wheeling it through the city streets. The children shouted with delight at the prospect of such a trip. They spread the good news about the school, especially in the fourth-grade room. Grandma Hazard was delighted, because it would give her a splendid opportunity to see the city. The boys had to be driven to school, Joan says:

"I didn't blame the boys for open rebellion when school time came. Their teacher was the Goodenaris real-estate agent for lunch, and she told me that in the first hour when Haphazard Hazard went to the blackboard she was conscious of a general stir of excitement in the room. Her eyes moved swifter than the eraser, and she saw written in big letters: 'She's Started.'"

The interest shifts to Alaska, and a pretty love story is unfolded. "Mildew Manse," made up of letters a girl writes to her far-distant father, ought to have a large audience.

City Planning, by Charles Mulford Robinson. Illustrated. \$2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Mr. Robinson is the author of two well-known, educative books on "Modern Civic Art" and "The Improvement of Towns and Cities." It is quite a treat to read over his latest work, a revised version of the old favorite, "The Width and Arrangement of Streets."

"City Planning" is written with special reference to the planning of streets and lots, and the subject is treated in such a practical, thorough manner that the book is one of the best on the subject. It is a book to read, to study, to refer to, and to use. It is sure to attract, especially those interested in civic and city improvement—on a same, sensible basis. The book is divided into two parts. The first part is: Standardization in Street Planning; Rectangular Street Planning; Its Origin and Justification; Standardization of Street Widths; Standardization of Street Spacing; Standardization of Street Grades; Standardization of Street Curves; Standardization of Street Intersections; Standardization of Street Signs; Standardization of Street Furniture; Standardization of Street Lighting; Standardization of Street Cleaning; Standardization of Street Maintenance; Standardization of Street Use; Standardization of Street Control; Standardization of Street Boundaries; Excess Condemnation; Various Methods of Street Widening; The Zoning and Districting System; The Test of City Planning; Limitations and Benefits.

The illustrations are first-class.

The New York World Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1916. 25 cents. 538 pages. The Press Publishing Co., New York. It would be difficult to think of the conditions of a year's business in a newspaper office—especially in the republics to quiescent department without a "World" almanac.

Perish the thought. Life would be too dreary. One might recall that another almanac would do just as well as this one. But there's only one "World" almanac. It's a first-aid little book, and up to date.

Of special interest in the book will be found an interesting summary of events and chronological table, describing the European war. All public men are figured in. Among subjects receiving special attention are: Widowed Mothers' Pensions; Political Platforms; Congressional Committees; State Legislatures in the United States; Peace Movements; the Lincoln Highway From New York to San Francisco and the Dixie Highway From the Lakes to the Gulf; War Relief Societies; The Strength of the World; Manufacture of Munitions and Explosives; 1915 State Census; Diplomats Dismissed From the United States; Nations Renouncing the League of Nations; School Libraries in the United States; Workmen's Compensation Laws; Gary School System; Head Laws in New York City; the Automobile Industry; Naval Advisory Board; Public School System in New York City; Unemployed in New York City, etc.

A Short History of Belgium, by Leon Van der Essen, L.L.D., professor of history in the University of Leuven, Belgium. Translated. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. There is a sentimental, pathetic interest attached to this volume. It tells the past, glorious history of the Belgian people. We all know of the national martyr, the duke of Burgundy. The ruin Belgium has suffered since the invasion her borders in August 1914. Then the mention of the name of Louvain stirs not only one's memory but one's pity.

Professor Van der Essen recently gave a course of lectures on the history of Belgium at the University of Chicago. The book is thoughtful, critical and most timely. It traces the varied history of Belgium from its formative period, including the time of the Roman occupation, the invasion of the Franks, through the reign of Charles the Great, through the period of feudalism, the rising of the communes, and the power of the dukes of Burgundy. The book then takes up the Spanish and Austrian rule, the French regime, and the Dutch rule, with the revolution of 1830, and finally, the period of Belgian independence, state whose existence is now at stake in the war.

This is not a "war" book, but one of information.

## PHOTOGRAPHER CATCHES MANY MEN OF WHOM ALL WORLD IS TALKING

Former Attache at Chinese Legation at Washington Goes to Confer With Japanese Emperor—Death Promotes Minnesota's Lieutenant-Governor—Broker Accused of \$1,000,000 Defalcation.



Chow Tzu-Chi

General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake

Albert P. Miller Jr.

J. A. Burman

J. Hodge M.P.

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Albert P. Miller, Jr., of Providence, R. I., the broker whose alleged defalcations may total \$1,000,000 and whose victims number almost 1000, was arrested in Boston.

Chow Tzu-Chi, who was at one time connected with the Chinese Legation at Washington, has been sent by Yuan Shih Kai to confer with the Emperor of Japan, the highest Chinese order. It is reported that this mission has to do with the recognition of the new Chinese monarchy by Japan, but this is denied by the Foreign office. Chow Tzu-Chi is now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Professor Michael I. Pupin, who teaches electro-physics at Columbia University, has just been elected president of the New York Academy of Sciences. Professor Pupin is a noted inventor. He is a native of Hungary.

General Sir John Nixon has just been succeeded as commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia by Lieutenant General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake. General Nixon took command on April 15 of 40,000 Anglo-Indians at the head of the Persian Gulf to protect the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's wells and pipe line. When this had been done he started two columns northward, one by way of the Euphrates under General George Corbridge, the other by way of the Tigris under General Townshend. In the last two months General Nixon, who has just been promoted to the rank of Major-General, has been ill at Basra. In fact he was so ill that he could not sign his dispatches.

General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake

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## CENTURY THEATER NOW IS NEW MUSIC HALL

Woman's Bar and Dancing Salon Are Features of Old Home of Dramatic Art, Under Management of Ned Wayburn.



Ned Wayburn is the man who prepared most of the big reviews for other New York theaters for many years and who went to London last year to stage a ragtime show for the edification of the English. He had so many ideas to put into "Town Topics" that on the night of the dress rehearsal it ran till 1:30 A. M. But judicious pruning has brought it down to the limit of three hours and a little over. It is essentially a "girl show" for Wayburn's best work is done in selecting and training choruses. But it has the advantage of the Century's big revolving stage in presenting spectacle and dancing numbers of big dimensions.

## LAUNDRY STATISTICS FOR OREGON GIVEN BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Preliminary Statement Shows Big Increase in Steam Establishments From 1909 to 1914—Capital Invested Is Reported to Be \$1,669,317—Cost of Materials Used in 1914 Is \$385,166.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—A preliminary statement of the results of the census of steam laundries in Oregon has been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a summary comparing the figures for 1909 and 1914, prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

The figures are preliminary and subject to change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports. Strictly speaking, laundries are not manufacturing establishments, but the laundry industry has grown so rapidly and become so important in recent years that an industrial census would not be complete without statistics regarding it. The statistics are confined to power laundries and do not include figures for laundries using steam and electric power. As a rule, establishments included were operated by steam power and are known as steam laundries. In some, however, steam and electric power are combined, and in others electric power is employed exclusively, steam and hot water being used only for washing purposes. The figures therefore, comprise all kinds of power laundries.

Laundry statistics were first collected in 1909 and comparison is made between the figures for 1909 and 1914. There were 78 power laundries in Oregon in 1914, of which 39 were in 1909, as compared with 1909, as follows: Portland, 21; Salem, 2; Astoria, 2; Eugene, 2; Medford, 1.

The statistics cover the entire state and separate figures are given for the above-named cities in cases where this can be done without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The comparative summary for 1909 and 1914 shows the number of laundries in the state to have increased from 68 to 78 during the five-year period. The number of salaried employees decreased from 123 in 1909 to 159 in 1914. With this exception, the various branches of the industry show substantial gains for 1914, as compared with 1909. In the order of their importance, the increases for the several items rank as follows: Capital, 68.4 per cent; horsepower, 47.5 per

cent; materials, 46.1 per cent; amount received for work done, 36.7 per cent; wages, 24.4 per cent, and wage-earners, 19.8 per cent. The capital invested, as reported in 1914, was \$1,669,317, a gain of \$678,200, or 68.4 per cent over \$991,017 in 1909. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$21,000 in 1914 and \$17,000 in 1909.

The cost of materials used in 1914 was \$385,166, as against \$263,593 in 1909, the increase being \$121,573, or 46.1 per cent. The amount paid for miscellaneous expenses, such as rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, traveling expenses or allowance for depreciation. Salaries and wages in 1914 amounted to \$1,136,059, and 1909 to \$845,311, the increase being \$290,748, or 34.4 per cent. In 1914 the number of proprietors and firm members was 74, as compared with 54 in 1909, while the salaried employees decreased from 123 in 1909 to 159 in 1914. The average number of wage-earners was 1745 in 1914 and was 1457 in 1909, the increase being 288, or 19.8 per cent.

The amount received for work done, which is regarded as the product of the establishment, was \$2,146,868 in 1914, and \$1,569,932 in 1909, the increase being \$576,936, or 36.7 per cent. Considerably more than one-half of the laundry business in the state is in the City of Portland, whose establishments have 58.2 per cent of the total capital, pay out 71.9 per cent of the total for services, and receive 69.4 per cent of the total amount received for work done, while employing 67.9 per cent of the total number of wage-earners.

"I was a physical wreck—rheumatism and stomach trouble. Unable to sleep, I rode in electric cars and took long walks at all times of the night. This soothed me for the time, and early one morning, while on a journey to Lincoln Park, the idea occurred to me to imitate the ape in his manner of rest. His body is stiff erect, he supports his head, between his clenched fists while sleeping. All of the vital organs are left free.

"So I abandoned my bed and began sleeping in a hard, straight-backed chair. Every muscle in my body ached when I began, but I was determined to give it a fair trial. At the end of a month, I tried the bed and got up in the morning feeling more wretched than ever. Then I went at it in earnest and in six months the only thing that bothered my stomach or nerves was the sight of a bed. I was practically cured.

"At first I slept on a chair at the store. Then I discovered all night shows and I decided to introduce the cabaret feature in my sleeping. Three hours of sleep under such conditions is equivalent to 19 hours of rest in a bed, and there is little possibility of developing disease of the stomach, heart or muscle.

"To sprawl upon one's stomach or back in a stuffy bed is ridiculous and injurious as well."

### 29-YEAR-OLD FARE USED

Man Uses Ticket He Bought Before He Served Long Sentence.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.—A man whose face was white and drawn and a tonsil delayed journey recently. He entered a train at the union station here and after a while gave his ticket to the conductor, who regarded it curiously. The ticket called for a trip to Gallatin, Mo., was issued by the Wabash & Pacific Railway in 1886 and was good still. The passenger told his story briefly, sadly. Twenty-nine years ago he was traveling from Leavenworth to Gallatin. He had arrived in Kansas City and bought a ticket to Gallatin when he was arrested and taken back to Leavenworth. Found guilty, he had served 29 years in the Federal prison in Leavenworth.

### TO APE APE'S SLEEP CURES

Chicago Man Abandons Bed and Finds Relief From Ills.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—Why pay physicians' bills when you can sleep in a chair? Herewith "Matt" Roeder, of the Caxton School Supply Company, advances a theory which he says he developed by aping an ape. Mr. Roeder explained, "One year ago," Mr. Roeder explained,

### Summary of Statistics for Oregon.

CITY.	Census	Number of establishments	Persons engaged in the industry	Proprietors and firm members	Salaried employees	Wage-earners (number)	Primary horse power	Capital	Services	Materials	Amount received for work done
Oregon	1914	78	1,599	74	159	1,745	2,238	\$1,669,317	\$1,136,059	\$385,166	\$2,146,868
	1909	68	1,231	54	123	1,457	1,569	991,017	845,311	263,593	1,569,932
Per cent of increase		14.7	29.1	35.2	28.5	19.8	43.5	68.4	34.4	46.1	36.7
Portland	1914	21	1,320	20	115	1,185	1,014	1,150,700	816,649	250,111	1,889,463
	1909	29	1,121	13	132	986	1,018	681,331	608,964	191,742	1,120,701
Remainder of the State	1914	47	649	54	44	560	824	518,617	319,410	135,055	657,405
	1909	38	512	41	21	471	551	309,686	236,347	71,851	449,231

1 A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.