

HAPPY YANKS RETURN FROM WAR WITH WOUNDS



Some of the cheering boys that returned to their own country after many months on the other side are seen in this photograph on the deck of the sixth returning troop transport. Representatives from all parts of this country were among the returning fighters that landed at Hoboken, and they were not downhearted because of their wounds.

Porto Rico Was Great Help in Winning War

Great Work of People of Island Revealed for First Time.

RECORD IS AMAZING ONE

Achievements in Raising Army, Helping Red Cross and Boosting Liberty Loans Are Recounted—Faced Big Handicap in Earthquake.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—What the people of Porto Rico have done in the war will gain for them the friendship, love and gratitude of the entire population of the United States.

That thousands of people here have done everything within their power, to save and give, in an effort to help win this war is the simple truth, and they can well feel proud of their record.

When the Red Cross was seeking a new home 45 business men—Spaniards, Porto Ricans and Americans—donated \$11,000, this money being raised in a few hours, thus enabling the Red Cross to have quarters in one building.

There are fully organized active branches of the society in every municipality. Through these branches the most devoted and patriotic service is being given to the work of the Red Cross by the people of the entire island.

The Red Cross is doing a great work in looking after the needy and destitute families of the soldiers at Camp Las Casas. During August the chapter cared for 2,058 families of soldiers.

Mr. Mack Jones, a coffee planter and mayor of the little town of Villalba, has this to say of the people in his home vicinity: "We were asked for \$8,400 in the third Liberty loan. Small merchants and day laborers made a canvass of the little town and the surrounding mountain sides on horseback.

also speak for the patriotism of these people?"

Much Food Saved.

The people have invested their money freely in Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps. The saving of food has been so efficiently preached and has been so well organized by the food commission that vast quantities of food have been saved.

Another example of the wonderful patriotism of the people was demonstrated in the work of Mr. Antonio Arbona, a coffee planter living near Ciales. The coffee planters of Porto Rico have suffered greatly on account of there being no market for their coffee in the states.

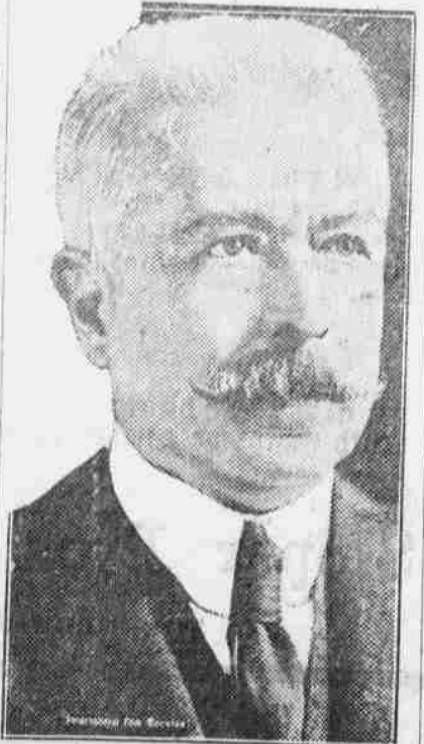
In all things pertaining to war work the Spanish merchants throughout the island have co-operated to the fullest extent. Liberty bonds they have bought liberally and they have given freely to the Red Cross.

During food conservation week a public school teachers in every town and barrio. The number of public meetings held during that week exceeded 2,000.

The "Four-Minute Men" of Porto Rico did a great work in speeding the winning of the war. All of the principal centers of population were thoroughly covered and thousands of people were reached through the speakers of this organization.

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Italy's Strong Man



Premier Orlando, who piloted the Italian ship of state during the great war.

HAIR TURNED WHITE BY EXPERIENCES IN WAR

North Adams, Mass.—Suffering from shell shock, his hair turned snow white and so greatly altered in appearance that his friends failed to recognize him. Peter MacPhail returned home after two years and one month's service as gunner in the Royal Field artillery of the British army.

which had ever taken place. Thousands participated. Every public school teacher marched, as well as the pupils.

The gospel of food economy, increased food production, improved methods of cultivation and the necessity of planting a greater variety of home products, has been preached to every corner of the island.

The children here are deserving of much praise for what they have done, and the example they set led others on to greater efforts. They are all members of the Red Cross. A few of them were able to secure from their parents the money needed for their contribution, but the majority made up their minds that they would earn this money themselves.

Delicacies Sent Abroad.

Last year 40 tons of guava jelly and 2,000,000 cigarettes were sent to the boys in France.

Thousands of women in Porto Rico, from San Juan, the capital, throughout the entire island, including the towns of the hills, have devoted their time and given their money and services to all things needed for the war.

Porto Rico contributed freely and generously of her man power and the very best of her youth entered the training camps. Just after the passage of the selective draft law Porto Rico registered her young men to the number of 108,000.

Mitchell, S. D.—Cupid and woman suffrage have apparently formed a corporation here, Miss Marie Gipper, twenty-two years old, strode into the offices of the clerk of courts of Davison county one morning recently and plunked a dollar on the desk to pay for the first marriage license that has ever been bought in this county by a woman.

MERCHANT SHIPS TO CARRY CADETS

Training System of Shipping Board to Be Extended to Large Vessels.

STUDY FOR HIGHER PLACES

Young Men Will Learn the Road to the Quarter Deck and Counting Room—High Class of Seamen Wanted.

Washington.—Apprentices and cadet officers will be placed on all large vessels of the American merchant marine, to be trained for higher places, much the same as sailor boys were trained to become officers and shipping merchants in the early days of American seagoing.

The basis of this plan is a system of individual training on shipboard for American youth capable of rising through instruction to a shipping career, the ultimate goal of which is the position of shipmaster, steamship agent or manager, or trade representative at home or abroad in the great program of commercial expansion by sea by which the country is to keep busy its vast merchant fleet.

The plan has been devised as an extension of the wartime system of training conducted by the board, through which large numbers of American lads were given brief intensive schooling on training ships, before being sent to sea.

This finished product is expected to mature in the form of able seamen of a high type, petty officers, deck and engine-room officers—all Americans—as well as a needed supply of young men experienced in sea-going and cargo-handling, who can be further trained in steamship offices and exporting and importing business houses, with a view to later commercial service connected with shipping.

It was this system of training that enabled early merchants of Salem and Boston to outstrip all rivals in foreign trade, and make themselves and their communities rich.

In thus extending its present training service—which continues as heretofore under the direction of Henry Howard of Boston—the shipping board has the benefit of experience in training cadets at sea gained by its new director of operations, John H. Rosseter of San Francisco.

Mr. Rosseter has decided ideas on the training of young Americans for seafaring and for steamship operation. He has tried out many of these ideas in a practical way through his management of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, one of the largest shipping interests operating from the American West coast to the Orient, South Seas and South America.

At the conclusion of a recent conference at Washington of shipping-board officials interested in developing the training plans of the board under peace conditions, Mr. Rosseter expressed his views on the subject at length. Later he embodied them in the following interview:

High Class of Seaman Wanted. "Shipping men are agreed that if attainment of our new and enlarging interest in foreign commerce is to be secured, we must certainly have a very high class of American merchant seamen; the same kind we have so admirably developed for our navy.

"We all know of the higher social standard that naturally prevails in this country; and, personally, I would say that I would not only accept the present standards, but I am disposed to go a step further, because that is the tendency; and if we are to get good men and train them to be good seamen and then good officers, we must see that they are placed under such environment as will naturally evolve into a condition of their being

DAD AND 3 SONS FIGHT UNDER GEN. PERSHING

Natick, Mass.—Martin Neary of this town, whose three sons are members of General Pershing's forces in France, was himself in Pershing's command on the plains of Arizona during the Indian campaigns. Pershing was then second lieutenant of a cavalry troop and Neary was a sergeant.

good foreign representatives in commercial and industrial lines, and agents on the staffs of the steamship lines at home and in foreign ports.

"I regard the recruiting service of the shipping board as something that is to produce for the mercantile marine of the United States a substantial type of men of the golden class that will be officers later on, men who can go abroad and learn the business and carry the American interests with them.

"I want to make seagoing just as attractive as I possibly can. I want to attract to it the boys who come from colleges, and who know how to swim and play baseball. I want to make conditions aboard ship such that they will feel it is the best destiny they can find.

"The men we want to attract to the sea, I feel, are the men such as we remember ourselves in our school days—nice, clean boys, who had good homes, and who were leaving home amid the old family discussion as to whether they would be bankers, insurance men, retail merchants, or what not. I want to add to that list the very important and very alluring occupation of the pursuit of the sea.

"When we ask American boys to come aboard ship, we certainly must all recognize that we have got to assure them of quite a different condition than has existed in foreign commerce during the past thirty years; I might say, unhappily existed."

THEFT OF HOUSE CHARGED

Contractor Is Brought Into Court Accused of the Larceny of a Dwelling House.

Medford, Mass.—Charged with the larceny of a dwelling house, Clarence McLenn, a building wrecker, has been brought into court by Mrs. Mary J. Gilliland, owner of the property. Ac-

SHELL SHOCK HITS YANKEES LIGHTLY

Few Hundreds Only Are Suffering From War's Strange Malady.

MANY RESTORED BY PEACE

All Victims Will Be Completely Recovered in a Year, Says Surgeon General's Office—Less Than 1,000 Cases to Be Treated.

Washington.—Fear that the nation will have a big problem on its hands in the care of soldiers suffering from shell shock is utterly without foundation, declared Col. Peace Bailey of the surgeon general's office. Amplifying the statement before the senate military committee that hundreds of victims of the strange disease actually recovered at the signing of the armistice, Colonel Bailey expressed the opinion that so far as present knowledge of the malady indicates, practi-

SHOES FOR THE DESTITUTE BELGIANS



The girl in this photograph is seen near the summit of an enormous pile of shoes donated by people in the United States for the destitute people of Belgium. The shoes are at a warehouse in Newark, N. J., which is the distributing center of thousands of tons of clothing for the Belgians.

MISS ELIZABETH WALKER



One of the handsomest of the tantes of this winter's social season in Washington.

According to the evidence submitted, Leann negotiated with Mrs. Gillette for the dismantlement of the house; it had been condemned by a building inspector. Mrs. Gillette decided that such an arrangement had been made and charged that McLean "took the house." The court continued the case to give the principals an opportunity to adjust the matter between themselves.

BRITISH GIRLS ARE TRAINED

Food Ministry Prepares Young Women Employees for Commercial Careers.

London.—Hundreds of girls employed at the ministry of food registration clearing house are receiving instructions during working hours for commercial careers. The London county council has taken charge of their education and each girl is given one and a quarter hours every day, except Saturday for instruction a study.

Classes are held three times a day. The girls are from sixteen to eighteen years old.

There are classes in bookkeeping, French and shorthand, and the girls are also given the choice of recent classes in elocution and singing.

Less Than Thousand Cases.

Reports received here are that there are now less than a thousand cases of shell shock to be treated, thanks to the improved methods by which the United States army combated the affliction. Preparations had been made to take care of 2,500 cases, sent to the side by March 1, but since hostilities ceased word from France shows there are only 300 cases there requiring treatment in this country. There are probably about the same number en route home.

It is accepted here that the drop in the expected number of sufferers was due directly to the news of Germany's surrender. The only explanation for this is the removal from the sufferer of apprehension that they would again be subjected to an ordeal that acting on the minds, actually twisted their bodies out of shape.

Serious as have been the ravages of shell shock among the troops, said Colonel Bailey, described by Surgeon General Ireland as one of the country's leading psychiatrists, the United States forces have not suffered to the extent those of the other allies have. This is due largely to the fact that 85 per cent of the cases developing have been cured in the field hospitals by the prompt treatment provided.

Given Special Treatment.

The more seriously afflicted are brought to this country and sent to Plattsburg, N. Y., where there is a special hospital of 1,500 beds. Within a short time after admittance most patients avow they are regaining their normal condition, and after observation indicates that this is so, they are removed to a casual detachment at the hospital for brief additional observation. When it is evident they have recovered they are sent to camps near their homes to be mustered out.

The rapidity with which cases are being cleared through Plattsburg convinces Colonel Bailey that there will be few permanently disabled by the disease. This is in marked contrast to the situation in England where there are 20,000 shell shock victims on the pension rolls.

Colonel Bailey revealed that, contrary to the general belief, shell shock does not necessarily come from heavy cannonading. Proof of this is found in the fact that from 10 to 12 per cent of the casualties in the Chateau Thierry fighting were shell shock, most of these men having been exposed only to machine gun fire.