SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA IS COMMEMORATED

From the deck of the German UC-97, officially credited with the sinking of nine allied vessels, the outrage committed against the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, was commemorated rendered to the United States, sailed into the narrows of New York harbor, and from her deck American sailors and Victory loan campaigners threw a wreath into the sea on the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. The undersea pirate, one of the number sur-

HOLD SCHOOL IN MINE IN IDAHO

Subterranean Studies Pursued by Pupils in Mining Work.

PAID WHILE THEY LEARN

Returned Soldiers Are Instructed in the Art and Practice of Mining Lead-Zinc Ore—Teacher Is Lieutenant.

Moscow, Idaho.—A schoolroom 1,400 feet underground in the Morning mine at Mullan, Idaho, in which returned soldiers are being taught the art and practice of mining lead-zinc ore, is one of the latest educational innovations of the University of Idaho. This work, which has been inaugurated by the school of mines of the university, is, so far as is known, the first attempt to apply to actual underground mining work the new system of vocational education provided for by the Smith-Hughes act, and the experiment is being watched with interest by miners and mine operators alike throughout the Western states.

The schoolroom is far under ground, and it is devoid of blackboards, books and benches. Pupils and teacher alike are dressed in overalls and mining boots, and the school equipment consists of rock drills, driven by compressed air, or "machines," as they are generally termed in mining parlance; steel or drill bits for these machines, picks, shovels, timber, dynamite, caps, fuses and all the other paraphernalia of those who go down to the mine in shifts.

Teacher Is Lieutenant.

The teacher is Lieut. Frank H. Skeels of the United States army engineers, recently released from service for this work. Before going into the army Lieutenant Skeels had been a mine manager and mine superintendent, to which position he had risen after spending his life since boyhood in and about the mines of the Coeur d'Alene district.

Admission to the school is obtained by application to the federal employment agent at Wallace, and preference is given to returned soldiers who are young enough and bright enough to be teachers.

The work in hand is what is known as drifting—that is, driving a horizontal gallery or working lengthwise of the vein. The pupils operate the rock-drills in turn, studying the number of holes necessary to break out the predetermined section of rock, the angles at which they must be driven to make the greatest progress with the least amount of drilling and the smallest possible supply of dynamite. In addition, the placement of timber to support a weak wall and all the various kinks of the underground trade are taught by making the student do them in actual, workmanlike fashion to pass the scrutiny of a domestic mine foreman and a lynx-eyed safety engineer.

Paid While Learning.

There is the more prosaic work of "mucking" or shoveling, and also of tramming the broken ore or waste to the shaft or dumping place. The young fellows who attend the school receive fair compensation for their time, as the school is carrying on drift work by contract, and payment for explosives and other supplies is divided pro rata among the men, the salary of the instructor being paid jointly by the state of Idaho and the federal government.

While at the present time there is a school in one mine only, it is expected that within the next month or two schools will be organized at each of the other four or five big properties in the Coeur d'Alene district.

"Like every other novel enterprise the school has had to overcome a good deal of skepticism and passive opposition on the part of some of those who should be most concerned in its establishment, but this is gradually fading out as the practicability of the scheme is being demonstrated," Dean F. A. Thomson of the University School of Mines said.

Applications for enrollment far exceed the present capacity of the school.

"Pop-Pop" of Motorcycles Bad for "Shell-Shocks"

Authorities in a number of Central Western cities have taken steps to prevent motorcyclists and automobilists from driving with the mufflers of their motors open. It is declared that the sudden explosions have the same effect as bursting shells and machine gun fire on the shattered nerves of returned soldiers suffering from shell shock.

The authorities say that many shell-shock victims who had virtually recovered have had to return to hospitals as the result of the sudden "pop-pop" of a motorcycle engine behind them.

CLEANING A LIGHTHOUSE

On account of the war, the lighthouses of England were sadly neglected. Now that peace has been declared the Bass Rock lighthouse off the Scotch coast is receiving a thorough cleaning, so that its light will shine brighter over the ocean.

Police Hoaxed By Sea Lions

Woman's Cries Call Out Rescue Party on Wild Night Off Point Firmin, Cal.

Los Angeles.—It was a wild night off Point Firmin.

A gale was blowing and the edges of the huge combers which were rolling into the rocky shore were being torn to shreds by the wind and driven in fine spray against the embattled cliffs.

Suddenly, as the gale died down for a moment, the shrill voice of a woman apparently battling for her life in the seething surf, pierced the air.

Another woman in a cozy cottage on the cliffs above heard it and sent in a hurry call to the harbor (San Pedro) police for rescuers. A dozen men armed with ropes and life buoys rushed to the scene in an automobile.

Directed to the spot they hurried down the cliffs to the edge of the foaming sea. Again a cry—then more cries rang out.

What they saw was—

A half dozen sea lions each having the time of its life, barking and cavorting about on the rocks.

"I'll be———," said one policeman, while the others laughed.

They bundled up their life-saving apparatus and went back to the station. There they avoided reporters.

CITY BRINGS WATER 96 MILES

Winnipeg Opens Great Aqueduct From Lake of the Woods—Builds Railroad.

Winnipeg, Man.—A concrete conduit, eight feet in diameter, 96 miles long, and costing $15,000,000, has just been completed and the water has been turned into the city mains. Only four cities of the world have gone farther for their water.

The aqueduct brings 85,000,000 gallons every 24 hours from Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, with an area of 1,500 square miles and 300 feet above the level of the city. The conduit tunnels under the Red river, Whitemouth river and several smaller streams.

To build the aqueduct the city constructed its own standard-gauge railway, 110 miles long. Several towns sprang up along the line, and farmers began to settle in the country, before a wilderness. The road will be maintained in regular operation.

BRITISH WOMEN SCORE AGAIN

Gain Admission to Institution of Naval Architects by Vote of 491 to 220.

London.—British women have scored a new triumph by obtaining admission to the Institution of Naval Architects as members. The vote taken by the institute on the question was 491 to 220.

When the result was announced, Sir William Smith moved that women be admitted as members on equal terms with men. Sir Alfred Yarrow, in seconding the motion, mentioned the case of women joiners who were employed a short time ago in building a destroyer. He said they made a "magnificent job of it," and the boat was accepted by the admiralty without a demur. He mentioned another boat which recently attained a speed of 38.6 knots.

"That," said Sir Alfred, "is the best speed yet obtained. The lines of that ship were determined partly by a young lady named Keary."

AVIATOR CAPTURES "THIEF"

Flyer Easily Wins Race With Fugitive in Automobile in Demonstration by Police.

Atlantic City.—New York air police demonstrated just how useful an airplane may be made in the pursuit of criminals. Richard Black, a deputy of the Atlantic City police, volunteered to break the law for the exhibition and made off at high speed in an automobile owned by Sheriff Alfred Perkins. Ground men of the air police sent a wireless message to Captain Horace Keane, who was cruising about on his aerial beat and the chase began.

Capt. Keane quickly overtook the fleeing automobile and by parachute dropped a message to a traffic cop on the highway below. The copper halted the car and Capt. King descended to assist in the arrest. In eleven minutes after he had started his "getaway" Deputy Black was brought back to the grand stand handcuffed.

Thankful to Police.

St. Louis.—Tony Evangelovic was thankful to the police. They arrested him on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Tony intended using the revolver to commit suicide.

Ignorance of English Is Cause of Many Accidents in the Mining Districts

That the inability to read and understand English places the foreign-born in danger of his life is the striking fact brought out in a recent statement of mine fatalities by the bureau of mines, department of interior. The facts offer a strong argument for Americanization.

The rate of accidents among the non-English speaking miners is not only greater in all the great mining districts of the country but the increased ratio is uniform in all districts. The bureau of mines considers that this demonstrates clearly that the inability to read warning signs, to comprehend fully the company's instructions and to understand their foreman, places an unnecessary hazard upon the foreign-born.

The figures given show the difference in the rate of serious accidents in the mines among the American-speaking and those from the countries of continental Europe, almost entirely non-English speaking.

In Pennsylvania anthracite mines 43 per cent of the employees are English-speaking and this number is charged with only 28.8 per cent of the fatalities, whereas the other 56 per cent sustained 71 per cent of the fatalities. This is a comparative ratio of 669 to 1,288 against the non-English speaking.

In Pennsylvania bituminous mines the ratio is 771 to 1,123 and in West Virginia district, 790 to 1,424. In Indiana the ratio is not so great.

Director Manning of the bureau of mines concludes his report with this impressive statement:

"Had the fatality and injury rate for the English-speaking American been maintained throughout the three groups, there would have been a saving of 716 fatalities and 900 very serious injuries, a strong argument for Americanization and education of the miner."

Mother's Cook Book.

The heavier the cross the heartier prayer;
The bruised herbs most fragrant are:
If wind and sky were always fair,
The sailor would not watch the star:
And David's songs had ne'er been sung
If griefs his heart had never wrung.

Small Cakes for Occasions.

The small cakes and cookies which will keep indefinitely are the kind we like to serve, for they are usually, if spiced and plenty of fruit is used, better flavored if allowed to ripen.

Rocks.

Cream a cupful of shortening, add a cupful and a half of sugar, three eggs, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of allspice, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of water and a cupful each of nuts and dates, cut fine; add two and one-half cupfuls of flour and drop by spoonfuls on a buttered sheet. Bake in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Cookies.

Brown two cupfuls of oatmeal in the oven until a good brown, then put through the meat chopper; cream one cupful of shortening with a cupful of sugar; add salt to taste, two eggs, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and soda and seven tablespoonfuls of thick sour milk, two cupfuls of flour. Add a few nuts and raisins and drop by teaspoonfuls on a buttered sheet. Bake in a moderate oven. This recipe makes about sixty small cakes.

Nut Cookies.

Beat the yolks of two eggs until thick, add a cupful of brown sugar gradually, a cupful of nut meats, then the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and six tablespoonfuls of flour and a little salt; mix well and drop from the tip of a teaspoon on a buttered sheet. Bake in a moderate oven.

Coconut Cream Cookies.

Beat two eggs until light, add a cupful of sugar gradually, a half cupful of shredded coconut, a cupful of cream and three cupfuls of flour, sifted, with a teaspoonful of salt and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Chill and roll out one-half inch thick. Shape with a small round cutter and bake in a moderate oven.

Sunshine Cookies.

Take one cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of butter or sweet fat, half a cupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda, sifted with two cupfuls of flour. Roll out very thin and place on baking sheets; drop on one teaspoonful of the filling and cover with another cooky. Bake in a moderate oven.

Filling.

Chop or cut with a scissors one cupful of raisins; one-half cupful of sugar is added, the juice of half a lemon, one-half cupful of hot water and the lemon rind, grated, if liked. Cook until smooth and thick. Dates with raisins may be used, or a few stewed prunes, dried apples well seasoned, or any other stewed dried fruit that is rather thick.

Nellie Maxwell

Boric Acid for Eyes.

If the eyes are red use boracic acid in a wash for them, using a pinch of the powder in the eye cup. This is a good treatment for granulated lids which cause inflammation of the eyes.

Animals Display Great Intelligence When Ill or Hurt—Treat Themselves

Few people realize, notes a writer in the Christian Herald, how many animals are constantly getting hurt and sick. The wild animals seldom get sick from what they eat, but the domestic animals frequently do. Wild animals get injured from fighting with other animals of their kind or in fights with animal enemies. In all cases, animals have a way of doctoring themselves that is remarkable.

Animals suffering from fever eat nothing, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink much water and sometimes plunge into the water from time to time. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as "dog's grass." Cats also eat grass, catnip, etc., when sick. Sheep and cows in the same circumstances seek out certain wild plants.

If an ant's foot is cut, other ants will cover the wounded part with a transparent fluid from their mouths. If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the flow of blood by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass.

A terrier had an injured eye. It remained lying under a counter, avoiding heat and light, although it had been its habit to keep close to the fire. It adopted the general treatment—rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of its paw, which it then applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry. Cats, when hurt, also treat themselves by this simple method.

The methods adopted by most of the wild animals for doctoring themselves are unknown to man, but there is no doubt that every animal has the ability to skilfully doctor itself.

Our Ancient Ancestors Dwelt in Icy Period Is Proven by a Discovery

One often hears of "the glacial period" or "the ice age" of the earth, but, strictly speaking, this expression is not correct, avers a writer. It is now established beyond all reasonable doubt that this planet has experienced not one but a great many glacial periods. Evidence has been found which proves that the latest or Pleistocene glacial epoch has several important subdivisions and that all of the present continents have experienced glacial epochs at different ages.

Great ice sheets were formed at different periods back to the Proterozoic age; that is the age of the oldest known sedimentary rocks, a great many million years ago.

One of the most recent discoveries of the old glacial deposits was made by Professor W. W. Atwood of the United States geological survey, near Ridgway, in southwestern Colorado. These deposits were found beneath tertiary lavas of the San Juan mountains, and resting upon upper Cretaceous beds. They have, it is believed, been formed in early Eocene times.

THESE ARE SMILES

The Proof.

"Susie is always telling folks she's got their number."

"Then there is one guess you can leave out about her occupation. She is no telephone operator."

Expressed Sympathy.

The Overbearing Lawyer— Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The Culprit—I'll be sorry for you, then, if you ever get into trouble!

His Resources.

"I see where a scissors grinder in the West left a fortune of several millions."

"Then his methods were suspicious."

"How so?"

"He must have made his money by sharp practice."

The Exception.

"It's a long lane that has no turning."

"How about the straight and narrow path we hear so much about?"

Making It Pay.

"You say you have made money out of poetry, girlie?"

"Yes."

"Nonsense."

"No nonsense about it. Papa has paid me not to write any.

Good in Everything.

"There is a use for everything in this world."

"So? Well, tell me the use of a jealous wife?"

"Certainly! If there were no jealous wives, how do you suppose homely stenographers could get jobs?"

Interested, Indeed.

"Is your husband interested in the league of nations?"

"I should say he is. Why, he talks about that now more than he does about golf."

SUIT OR A DRESS?

Question Is a Puzzling One for Majority of Women.

Tight-Fitting, Severely Tailored Outfit Not So Much Shown as More Youthful Looking Models.

Whether to buy a tailored suit, or a dress and separate coat, that is the problem which confronts the woman who goes forth at this time to spend her dress allowance, and this spring the question is a puzzling one. Some years are what the garment makers call "suit years," when the problem is settled, before we even begin to shop, by the manufacturers; other years the shops show nothing, comparatively speaking, but one-piece dresses and coats. But this year both suits and dresses are shown in amazing variety, and wise indeed is the woman who has looked over her wardrobe and reached a decision as to what she needs, before she goes to the stores.

The new suits are distinctive in several ways. Coats are just finger-tip length, as a rule, and many of them have the loose outside pocket effect, achieved by turning up the bottom of the coat at the sides and in front. The skirts are narrow, as rumor predicted that they would be. The more extreme models have made allowance for the wearer's need, either by slitting the skirt at the back seam for a few inches up the hem, or, as in one case, by making the skirt with the front and back widths absolutely separate as far up as the hips; these two sections were then caught together at intervals down the sides by short threads, heavily buttonholed, which held the two sections together except when the wearer was walking. When such skirts as these are worn, there is worn also a heavy satin slip, matching the skirt in color.

The tight-fitting, severely tailored suit is not so much shown as are the looser-coated, more youthful-looking models. Narrow belts are on nearly all of these jackets, fastening at the side; the skirts of the coats are rather full, and are quite apt to be inconspicuously trimmed. Embroidered silk arrow heads make one such coat interesting; another is bound with narrow,

Suit of Gray English Tissue.

flat, black silk braid; still another harks back to the woven ribbon work in which our grandmothers delighted, the skirt of the coat being made of black ribbon, woven in a squared pattern with the blue tricotine of which the suit was made. Tucks, running crosswise, relieve these short jackets of plainness, and sometimes, on suits meant for formal wear, an embroidered band around the bottom edge of the coat gives it distinction. One delightfully simple suit of dark blue serge had rather wide, rolled seams, which made a decidedly interesting finish. The wide, scarf collar, one end of which is thrown over the wearer's shoulder, is nearly always becoming, but is, of course, impractical on a suit which must be worn on all occasions and in all weathers, since its effect is more becoming than trim.

FADS AND FANCIES

The new tunic skirt has the tunic coming only to the knee.

Gray and black form the smartest combination of the moment.

A good deal of Chinese filet is used on flesh crepe blouses.

Dressy taffeta suits are seen, some with cape coat effects.

The suit coat has made excellent use of the deep shawl collar.

Copper, tete de negre and black are the favorite colors for veils.

The afternoon frocks have belts made of material rather than of ribbon.

The oxford shoe, topped by a ribbed stocking, has no rival for street wear.