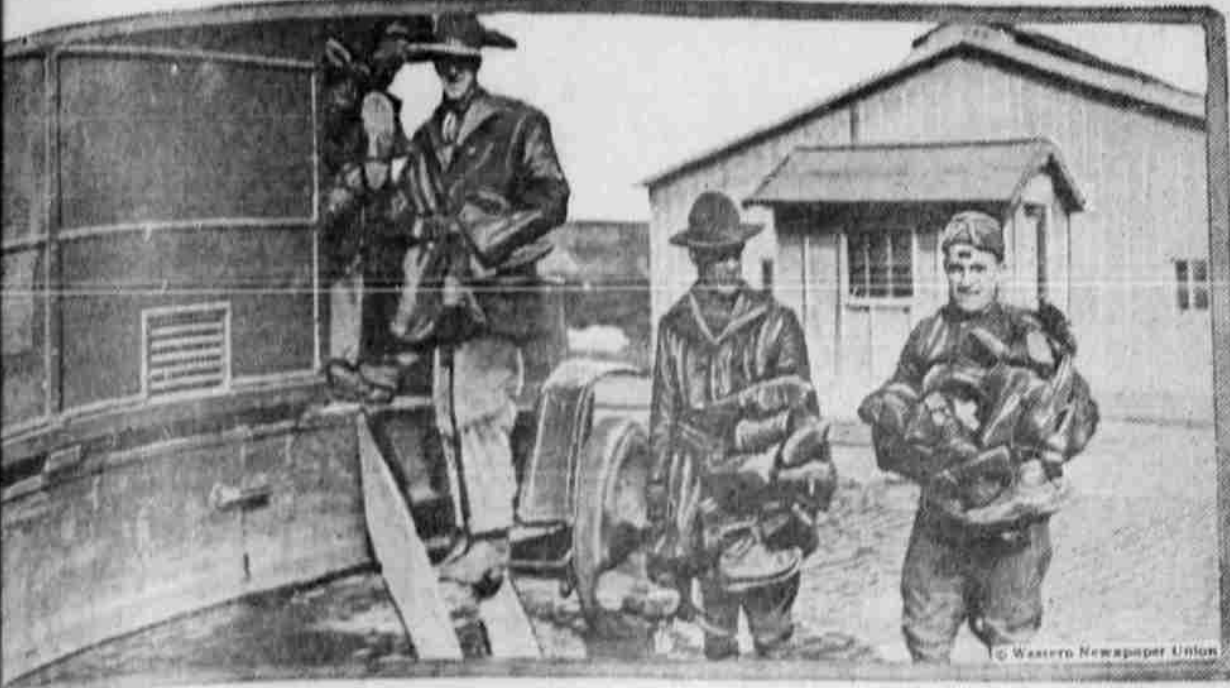


TRAVELING SHOE SHOP FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY



"Taking shoes to the cobbler" in the United States army. The doughboys with arms full of shoes are about deposit them in the traveling shoe shop for repair. Moved from post to post, this portable repair station keeps shoes of the boys fit and strong and at a minimum cost.

HAS BOOKS OF KING WILLIAM IV.

by Lists, With Comments on Superior Officers, in New York Library.

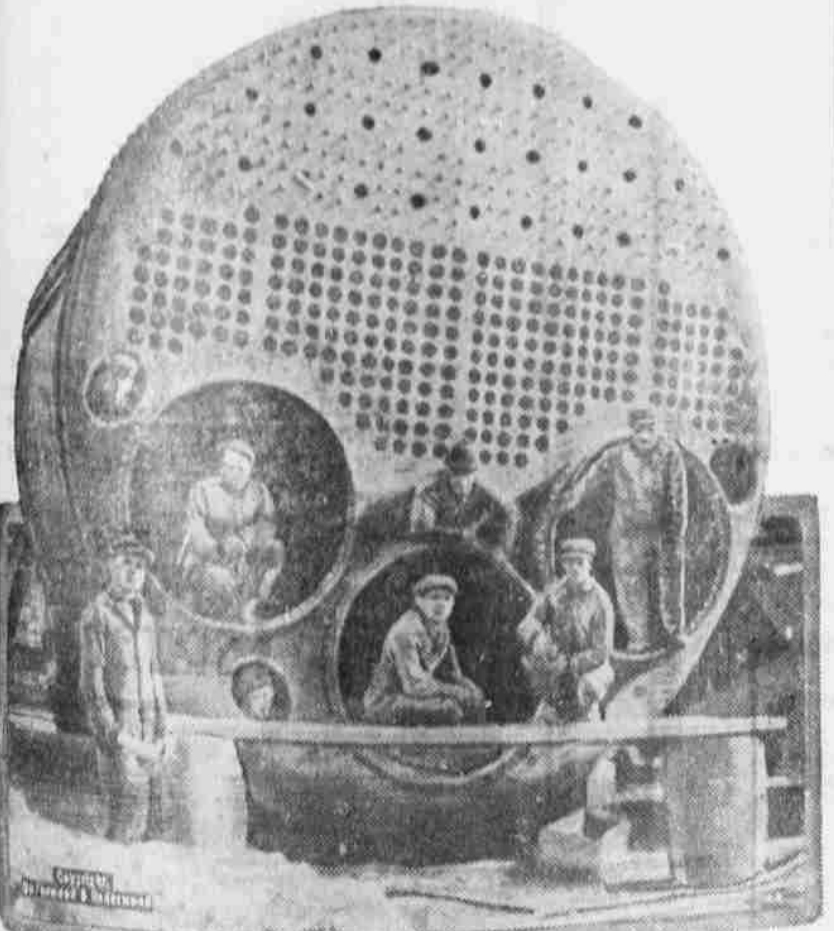
WASHINGTON GREATEST MAN

ing of England So Termed Him in a Speech Long After His Visit to New York—Eighteenth Century Slang.

New York.—Under the title "A King's Books," attention is invited by the New York Public Library to the human personal comments and the bestowed on his superior officers a British prince, in annotations made by his own hand, during his service in one of his majesty's ships. In the Bulletin, recently published, he described some old volumes of such navy lists, once the property of William IV, "the sailor king." A number of the volumes have his autograph signature, "William Henry," on the title page, with his naval rank at that time and the name of his ship. Such is the case with the list of 1785, when, in addition to his name, he has signed himself "Lieutenant" of the "Hebe." "The young prince had amused himself," according to the Bulletin's editor, by annotating certain volumes of the set, "which he seems to have had in his cabin . . . and, if the comment opposite the name of his grace the duke of Bolton, admiral of the White, looks suspiciously like the word 'mad,' it may be that the prince, even as a lieutenant, was in a position to know whereof he wrote. . . . It was to be means the only comment at his disposal. The Right Hon. George Lord Viscount Mount Edgcumbe, admiral of the White, is tersely described as 'damned miser.' This is in the list for 1788."

Eighteenth Century Slang. Reference is made to other expressions "mysterious today to every one excepting those familiar with sailors' slang of the eighteenth century; others whose significance has no shade of doubt—the blunt language of the quartermaster or the barracks." And there is at least one, which some "discreet mind," possibly his own, when he had succeeded to the throne, "had seen fit to cut out with a sharp penknife." "All are in keeping with the character of the man who, when he became king, over forty years later, was known for his good humor—but also

LARGEST MARINE BOILER OF ITS KIND



This boiler is one of six being built at shipyards in Chelsea, Mass. It has a diameter of 15 1/2 feet and its one-piece head is the largest ever made. The boilers weigh about forty tons each.

prince and his admiral and take them into Washington's camp. General Washington approved the plan.

Thought Washington Greatest Man.

"Something seems to have affected the prince favorably toward this country and its first president. He had, throughout life, an extraordinary weakness for making speeches, some of which were not remarkable for their fact. . . . A happier example of his oratory was afforded when he was king and happened to be entertaining a group of gentlemen which included the American minister. He was 'seized with his fatal habit of making a speech,' and said that it had always been with him a matter of serious regret that he had not been born a free, independent American, so great was his respect for that nation. He said that he considered Washington the greatest man that ever lived.

"Coming as this did from the king of England, compliment could go no further."

The acquiring by the library of a set of "British Army Lists," beginning with the year 1755 and ended with 1842, dates back to the Astor library and the time when Doctor Cogswell, its first librarian, was in Europe "with his princely endowment in his pocket." "These books," says the Bulletin, "had been the property of William IV, king of Great Britain and Ireland, and of one or another of his sons, and they bear the bookplates of one or more of these personages."

PLAN TO LOWER COST OF MEAT

Federal Department of Justice Starts Campaign of Intensive Education.

URGED TO BUY CHEAPER CUTS

Forequarter Meat, Looked on With Indifference by the Majority of Housewives, Is High in Quality and Nutritive Value.

Washington.—Farmers and stock raisers are indirectly interested in a nationwide campaign which has just been undertaken by the department of justice to increase consumption of fore-quarter beef cuts.

The general campaign is already under way. Intensive educational efforts began with the "Save Money on Meat Week" in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Every farmer who raises beef animals has to produce fore-quarters as well as hind-quarters, and he has to put the same high-priced feed into both.

But city housewives more than ever before have been largely confining their purchases to porterhouse, sirloin and club steaks. If they do buy fore-quarter meat, it is sure to be prime ribs. The uneven demand makes these cuts higher in price, but no matter how high they may go there is no corresponding benefit to the producer, for he cannot confine his production to porterhouse and sirloins. He must make chunks, plate and clod, to which a majority of the housewives are indifferent.

The department of justice is trying to interest consumers in these palatable, wholesome cuts of the forequarter and thus bring about a more even consumptive demand. The result will be a more even scale of prices and better prices on the whole to the consumers all along the line, while live stock prices will not be affected.

If the department succeeds the producer will have a market among housewives for all his beef. Of course, the department is not directly concerned with any plan to increase beef consumption, for it will have achieved its aim if the distribution of meat is made economical and if consumers are made to see how they can help themselves by studying the different cuts of a beef carcass.

The fact that makes the campaign possible, however, is that beef should actually be an inexpensive food; and as an inexpensive food its use would be greatly increased if an economic demand is developed. Consumers will learn how to get more good beef for less money than before, and the volume of beef consumption will be increased as a direct result.

Will Help Meat Industry.

This is an advantage to the consumer, but hardly less of an advantage to the producer. For a great many years there have been efforts to increase economy of production, but economy of consumption has been neglected. The quality of chunks, clods and other fore-quarter cuts is so high and their nutritive value so great, that the economy preached by the department of justice is entirely sound and bids fair to be a permanent and growing thing.

Between forequarter and hindquarter cuts there has never perhaps been so large a spread as now. A decrease in this spread will be of enormous benefit to the whole meat industry.

A Frenchman at Madrid looped the top in his plane 624 times in a flight of 2 hours 49 minutes and 9 seconds.

PROTECTING THE REICHSTAG BUILDING IN BERLIN



Some guards and safety police with machine guns and grenades posted about the reichstag building in Berlin to protect it from revolutionaries.

Marines Raise 61,376 for War

History of Corps, Just Issued Shows That 3,620 Officers and Men Were Lost.

1,688 DECORATIONS GIVEN

Twelve Thousand Prisoners Were Taken by Marines During War—Credited With Many Important Achievements—30,000 Sent Overseas.

New York.—The United States marine corps was increased from 13,725 to 75,101 officers and men, including reserves, lost 3,620 officers and men, and cost the government \$39,948,748 in pay and allowances from April 6, 1917, the day the United States entered the war, to November 11, 1918, the day hostilities ceased, according to a preliminary "History of the United States Marine Corps in the World War," just issued. The history is the work of Major Edwin N. McClellan, officer in charge of the historical division of the marine corps.

Major McClellan indicates the tremendous growth of the corps in the statement that its approximate strength at the end of the Civil war was only 3,100, and only 4,800 at the conclusion of the Spanish war. He emphasizes also the rapidity with which the marines were mobilized for active overseas service in a paragraph to the effect that, although there were 187 officers and 4,546 enlisted men on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States when this nation entered the war and 49 officers and 2,187 enlisted men were serving on board the cruising vessels of the navy, it took only five weeks to organize and make ready for active service the Fifth regiment of marines, consisting of 70 officers and 2,680 men, approximately one-sixth of the strength of the corps.

Sail for France.

The Fifth regiment sailed for France on the Henderson, De Kalb and Hancock on June 14, 1917, forming one-fifth of the first expedition of American troops for service in France. The Fifth was joined soon afterward by the sixth regiment and the Sixth machine gun battalion of marines, and the Fourth brigade of marines was organized. The Fourth brigade, as one of the two infantry brigades of the Second division of regulars, engaged in actual battle, Major McClellan says, in no less than eight distinct operations in France, of which four were major operations.

Of the recognition accorded the achievements of marines, Major McClellan says:

"The French army recognized the splendid work of the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines by citing them no less than three times in army orders for achievements in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Since two French army citations are sufficient to make an organization eligible for the award of the French Fourragere, the high standard of the marine units is evident. Information was received in January, 1920, that the war department had accepted the award of the French fourragere in the colors of the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre for several army organizations and three units of the Fourth brigade."

30,000 Sent Abroad.

The steady progress of the work of sending marines abroad is indicated by Major McClellan in the statement that within a year after the outbreak of the war the marine corps had placed about as many enlisted men in France as there were in the marine corps when the war was declared. During the period of the war approximately 30,000 marines were sent overseas to join the American expeditionary forces and 1,600 for naval duty ashore.

"During the month of June, 1918," says Major McClellan, "when the battle deaths around Hill 142, Bonreches, Belleau Wood and Vaux of Americans attached to the Second division

amounted to 1,811 (of which 1,062 were marines) and the non-fatal casualties to 7,252 more (of which 3,615 were marines), the legislative strength of the marine corps was but 1,223 officers and 30,000 enlisted men; the actual strength on June 30, 1918, including reserves, was 1,424 officers and 57,298 enlisted men, and of this total about 300 officers and 14,000 enlisted men were in France. These latter figures include those marines who suffered casualties in the battles of June, 1918."

In addition to furnishing new and increased detachments to guard radio stations, naval magazines, ammunition depots, warehouses, cable stations, and for other naval activities, the marine corps, according to Major McClellan, should be credited with many other achievements, which he summarizes as follows:

Some Achievements.

"Supplied the commanding general of the Second division, and many officers on his staff.

"Furnished a considerable number of officers to command army units in the Second and other divisions, and for staff and detached duty throughout the American expeditionary forces.

"Participated in the naval aviation activities in France and also in the Azores.

"Maintained two brigades of pre-war strength standing by to protect the Mexican oil fields, and has an advanced base force in Philadelphia, one in Cuba, one in Santo Domingo and one in Haiti.

"Administered and officered the Haitian Gendarmerie and Guardia Nacional Dominicana.

"Provided efficient marine detachments for numerous naval vessels, and maintaining garrisons at the numerous navy yards and naval stations in the United States, and in the Virgin Islands, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands; Guam, Cavite and Olongapo, Philippine Islands; Managua, Nicaragua; Peking, China;

Italy Seeks Orient's Trade

Sets Out to Develop Closer Relations With Japanese—Ready Demand for Products.

Rome.—Italy has turned her eyes to the Orient to find new fields of trade and to develop close relations with Japan.

Italian money is at a premium in the far East and manufacturers say they find a readier demand for their products there than in western countries. Importations from the East are also sought for Italy can carry on this trade under the best financial conditions.

Demonstrations favorable to Japan have been held in many Italian cities recently, the one at Naples during the

Charge Wild Man Kills Off Ranchers' Cattle

Winnemucca, Nev.—A wild man lives on the Owyhee desert, a great stretch of bleak, barren country on the eastern part of the line between Nevada and Oregon, according to ranchers. They said they had seen him many times, but that no one was ever able to approach him until last fall when some riders surrounded him and made him talk. He looked wild, they reported, and his hair and beard were long. The men let him go. Now the ranchmen of that section are complaining that the fellow is killing their cattle and sheep, on which he lives, and they are requesting the Oregon authorities to catch him and look after him.

Freak Calf Born.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—A calf with seven legs, one of the most peculiar animal freaks that has come to light in this vicinity, was born on a farm near this city. Six of the animal's legs are fully matured. The seventh is somewhat shorter and undeveloped. The freak was born in the center of Door county's dairying section, the owner being Carl Kroll, a farmer residing a few miles from this city.

San Juan, Porto Rico; London, Cardiff, Paris and the Azores."

On April 6, 1917, the officers totaled 511 and the enlisted men 13,214. On November 11, 1918, there were 1,681 regular officers, 43 commissioned retired officers on active duty, 463 reserve officers on active duty, 254 regular warrant officers, 33 reserve warrant officers. The enlisted personnel on November 11, 1918, included 63,714 regulars, 15 retired enlisted men on active duty, 6,483 reserves on active duty, 277 female reservists on active duty.

The marine corps attained its maximum strength on active duty on December 11, 1918, when it had 75,101 officers and men. The maximum enlisted strength of the corps, not including the reserves, during the period between the outbreak of the war and the date the armistice became operative was 63,714 on November 9, 1918.

Casualties in Marine Corps.

Marine corps deaths in the American expeditionary forces, as obtained from the records up to January 14, 1920, were as follows:

	Enlisted	Officers	Men	Total
Killed in action	45	1,420	1,465	
Died of wounds	30	961	991	
Died of accident	3	24	27	
Died of Disease	14	255	269	
Other causes	1	11	12	
Total	93	2,671	2,764	

The deaths of 13 officers and 34 enlisted men in the marine aviation and deaths subsequent to the armistice brought the total of deaths from all causes in the marine corps to 3,620. Four enlisted men were killed in action against the Dominican rebels, two were lost on the Cyclops and one commissioned officer and 12 men of the medical corps of the navy serving in the marines were killed.

The Second division captured 12,026 prisoners, which is 19.07 per cent of the total prisoners captured by the entire expeditionary forces, the report says.

Decorations awarded the marines were, according to Major McClellan: Medals of Honor, 5; Distinguished Service Medals, 8; Distinguished Service Crosses, 503; Distinguished Service Order (British), 1; Croix de Guerre (French), 1,237; Legion of Honor, 19; Medaille Militaire, 10; Belgian decorations, 10; Chinese decoration, 1; Italian decorations, 9; Montenegro, 4; Portuguese, 1. Total, 1,688.

Italy Seeks Orient's Trade

visit of a Japanese squadron to that port being most notable.

Decision to re-establish freedom of commerce soon, probably by June, has been reached by the council of ministers. Cereals, sugar and other foods in which the state holds monopolies will probably be excepted.

CRIPPLED TOMMIES GET JOBS

9,500 Firms in London Give Employment to Men Disabled in World War.

London.—Since the inauguration of the national scheme for the employment of disabled men last September 9,500 firms have given necessary undertaking to employ an agreed percentage of disabled men on their staffs.

The quota is generally 5 per cent and employment has been guaranteed for 97,000. There are still 40,000 disabled men waiting for work and the hospitals have many more to discharge.

Men who have lost a leg are working as clerks, cabinet-makers, toy makers, weavers, etc., and men with only one arm are acting as messengers, watchmen, postmen, inspectors and teachers.

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