

USE WAR ARTS IN PEACE TIME

Lessons Learned "Over There" to Be Used in Making of Maps.

WORK NOW WELL UNDER WAY

Plan Worked Out by Which Various Government Boards Will Co-Operate in Making Large Scale Map of Country.

New York.—While drawing up a summary of intelligence for a corps of engineers in France last winter the engineer in charge found himself in need of a little outside information. Turned to his sergeant, he said: "Sergeant, where is the island of St. Helena?" "Sir," said the sergeant, "I do not know; but if the colonel will furnish me with a car and a hatched map I'll find it."

Four three armies went to the front with a supply of maps which contributed mightily to our success. Last night, says the New York Post, the engineering council called President Wilson's attention to the lack of co-ordination in the map-making agencies of the country. The matter was not pigeon-holed, various bureaus were requested to confer and decide upon a general plan by which the work could be carried on most expeditiously and without overlapping or duplication.

To Map 3,000,000 Square Miles.

To make large-scale maps of over three million square miles of territory is a gigantic task. But it is hoped and believed that it will be achieved. One danger lies in overorganization. There are at present no fewer than eleven mapping and three map-making bureaus operating under government control. It will readily be seen that the bureau of soils needs one kind of map, the bureau of Indian affairs another. But, except for highly specialized work, the United States geological survey would seem to be the logical body to prepare the standard topographic maps. It has its own photographic and engraving plants, and the maps it has already produced have been declared by experts to be the equal of any.

It is safe to assume that it was the excellence of detail of the maps furnished by the allies that led the conference to feel that to do the work for the whole country as France or Germany had done it would take too much time. Better a map with few details now than one with all in the distant future. One-third of the area of continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, has already been mapped in this fashion. The establishment of a horizontal and vertical control is about half completed. And a plan has been worked out by which the various boards will co-operate. Making the personnel permanent will do much to standardize the work.

Aerial Surveying.

Revisions are to be made as fast as changes due to development occur. There is to be a central information office, not simply for the benefit of the bureaus concerned, but for the general public as well. The general scale recommended is 1:250,000; where larger or smaller scales are desirable a special map will be prepared. Aerial surveying is to play an important part. Multiple scales in English and metric units will be printed on all maps prepared for general use, as well as a diagram of the control on which the map is based, together with date of survey and location of all permanent marks. That each map will explain the symbols used hardly needs to be pointed out.

In modern warfare the map is more powerful than the sword. Germany knew this. Prisoners captured from the Germans could locate any object,

from a single machine-gun nest to a full battery of artillery; they had been taught to read their maps. The men of our own divisions, from ranking officers to scout privates, became skilled at it—in time; but it was difficult work at first. We were not a map-reading people. Men in the service who two years ago would scarcely have attempted to find their way from point to point within a single county would at present know precisely how to orient themselves anywhere in France if supplied with France's excellent cartes topographiques. The same can be done in this country once the necessary maps are available. It is merely a question of utilizing the arts of war in times of peace. It is an important enterprise now happily under way. If the government completes it the public's interest will be equalled only by its gratitude.

GOB WHO MADE GOOD GOES TO ANNAPOLIS



Every year one hundred men from the enlisted ranks of the United States navy are selected for training at the naval academy at Annapolis, preparing them for posts as commissioned officers. This photograph shows Commander J. P. Lannon, executive officer of the U. S. S. New Mexico, handing one of the lucky sailormen of his ship an appointment to the academy.

CLEAR UP WAR RISK PROBLEMS

Bulletin Issued by Government Bureau Answers A Soldier's Questions.

MAKE CLAIM ADJUSTMENT EASY

Government Insurance for Men Who Were in Service Is Fully Explained—Difficult Subject of Compensation Made Clear.

Washington.—In order to answer the innumerable questions as to insurance, compensation and allotments that come up from time to time, the office of the assistant to the secretary of war, in charge of soldier re-employment and welfare, has issued a pamphlet designed to help ex-service men solve their individual problems. It is known as Bulletin No. 6, and may be had from army, navy and marine recruiting offices, employment agencies, well-

Love and Insanity Are Twin Ailments

New York.—Love and insanity are twin ailments in the opinion of Magistrate Sweetser in the West Side court.

Clair Degenhardt, an ardent husband, began a 30-day jail sentence today, because he courted his wife too wildly. "Love me or die," he told her, leveling a gun at her. She loved him.

"A week ago another man told me he was in love," said the magistrate. "I sent him to Bellevue. The question is whether love and insanity are not the same."

Makes Monkeys of Them.

Eddyville, Ky.—The sale of miniature monkeys carved from peach stones has netted Sam Patrick, Simpson county convict, more than \$500 in three years. He has invested \$450 in war savings stamps.

DAIRY FACTS

COWS NOW HEAD PROCESSION

At Top of List of Farm Animals So Far as Value Is Concerned—Quality Is Improving.

The expansion which has been taking place steadily in the dairy industry of this country during the last seven years has at last put milk cows at the head of the list of farm animals so far as value is concerned. This is shown by a recent report by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture. The value of these animals now exceeds that of horses and cattle other than milk cows, the two classes formerly standing higher on the list. On January 1 of this year there were approximately 23,747,000 milk cows in this country, an increase of 272,000 head, or 1.2 per cent, as compared with a year ago.



Head of Jersey—Milk Cows Now Lead All Other Farm Animals in Value.

Their aggregate value is placed at \$2,021,681,000.

Ten years ago the average milk cow was worth \$35.29, compared with \$78.20 a year ago and \$85.13 January 1, 1920. It is generally recognized that the quality of the milk cows of this country is improving at the same time that their number is increasing.

The class of cattle, consisting of calves, steers, bulls and cows, not kept for milk production and designated as "other cattle," shows a decrease of 700,000 head, or 1.6 per cent. Ten years ago the average value per head of animals in this class was \$19.07, a year ago it was \$44.22, and \$43.14 this year. The number of "other cattle" in the country at the present time is approximately 44,385,000, and their value \$1,914,575,000.

DRY CORN FODDER AS SILAGE

Cattle Like It and Do Well on It, but It Is Not as Good as That From Green Corn.

In reply to numerous inquiries on the feeding value of dry corn fodder in comparison with the fodder used as silage, H. H. Kildee, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Iowa State college, says that the fodder put into the silo makes better feed than the dry fodder.

Many of the farmers have followed the practice of filling their silos with dry fodder after the silo has been emptied or nearly so. In almost every case the fodder will need the addition of considerable water to make good silage. The water may be put in the fan-box of the ensilage cutter. Many farmers, however, pump the water directly into the silo.

Silage made in this manner is not so good as that made from green corn. Cattle like it and do well on it. It is reported that last year farmers filled their silos as many as three times with dry fodder. The fodder was cut at the same time as the corn for ordinary silage and was left standing in the field until needed.

AVOID DIRECT HEAT OF SUN

Proper Care of Cans Must Be Taken in Transferring Milk to Station for Shipment.

In taking the cans of milk to the station for shipment, care should be exercised to see that they are covered with blankets in order to keep off the direct heat of the sun. Dairy supply houses handle special blankets for covering cans which it is highly desirable to use where milk is shipped for any distance and refrigerator cars are not supplied.

DAIRY NOTES

- Keep the cows in clean quarters.
- The profitable marketing of dairy products is very important.
- Grass by itself is not considered a balanced ration for the milk cow.
- The smaller the opening into which the milk goes the less the danger of dirt.
- The general farmer is finding that the dairy cow is a valuable asset in his farming operations.

The SANDMAN STORY

BILLY GOAT & MR. FOX

MR. FOX was lazy; that his wife knew very well, but she had made up her mind that he should help her with her spring housecleaning if she had to starve him to it.

"You won't get a bite to eat," she said one morning, "until you clean my carpets and rugs. Now go to work, if you want your dinner, Reynard."

Out in the yard the rugs and carpets went with a bang and back to her work went Mrs. Fox.

Reynard got up slowly from the ground where he was sitting under a tree and sighed, for he knew it was work or no dinner.

He pulled the carpet on the clothesline and hung the rugs beside it, and just then Mr. Coon ran by, calling out



that a flock of young turkeys were in the wood, and off ran Reynard with him.

One of Mrs. Fox's rugs happened to be a big goatskin, and as it hung on the line swinging in the wind, Billy Goat happened to pass by and see it.

Billy Goat gave a look at the rug and shook his horns. "If I could find the one who did that," he said, "I would avenge my poor relative. I wonder who lives here!"

Billy Goat looked around and not seeing anyone he took the goatskin and started to run away with it, but he had only gone as far as a clump of bushes when he saw some turkeys which Mrs. Fox had in a basket in the yard, and Billy changed his mind. He hid the skin of his relative be-

hind the bushes and very cautiously tiptoed up to the basket and ate up every one of Mrs. Fox's turkeys.

He felt pretty sleepy when he had finished this big meal, so instead of running home he crept behind a rock some distance from Mrs. Fox's house and went to sleep.

By and by Reynard came back from his run with Mr. Coon and as he did not wish his wife to see him, he dodged behind every rock and tree as he came near his house.

"Well! If there isn't Mrs. Fox's nice goatskin rug away over here," said Reynard. "It must have blown off the line; now, isn't it lucky I came around this way?"

Reynard grabbed the tail of what he thought was the rug, but it wasn't the rug at all; it was Billy Goat, asleep, with his head in the grass and his horns quite hidden.

Reynard dropped the tail almost as soon as he touched it, for Billy Goat jumped and turned on him.

"Oh! I thought you were my wife's goatskin rug!" he said as fast as he could talk.

"Oh! You did, did you?" said Billy Goat, lowering his head. "So you are the fellow who brought my poor relative to his sad end?"

"But let me tell you about it!" said Mr. Fox, as Billy Goat butted him over and over on the ground.

"I'll use all the butts that are needed to explain this situation," said Billy Goat. "I am the fellow who put the other 'it' on that 'but' you want to tell me about. I know all about it."

Poor Reynard limped home, holding his back and sides, as he groaned with pain, but Mrs. Fox would not listen to anything he said. "If you had stayed there and done the work you would not have a lame back!" she said.

She made him clean the carpet and find the goatskin rug, which Billy Goat, in his hurry, forgot, before she gave her husband his dinner, and all through the woods could be heard the groaning of Reynard as he worked, but not a bit of sympathy did he get from Mrs. Fox.

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Beauty Chats

By EDNA KENT FORBES

LONG LASHES

LONG, thick eyelashes are to be desired not only because of their own beauty and the added character they lend the eye, but because they afford so much protection to the eye itself. They sift the dust from the air, minimizing the chances of getting painful particles into the eye, they shade the eye from strong lights and protect the sensitive nerves of sight. Long lashes are comparatively easy to acquire. The first thing to do is to



Long lashes are one of the greatest attributes of beauty.

clip the lashes back a trifle, using fine embroidery or manicure scissors with the points held away from the eye. This is a delicate task, better done by some other person. Yet, if you lean close to the mirror you can do it yourself. The lash on both the upper and under lid should be clipped. This will make them grow in longer and thicker, too.

The eyebrows, too, will benefit by clipping, but this is something most women would hesitate about, as the short hairs would show more readily than on the lashes. Vaseline is about the best thing to use as a tonic, and is always the chief ingredient of expensive preparations.

The lashes should be clipped back once a month for at least three months. By this time, in connection with the use of a tonic, they will have sufficient stimulation to grow thick and long.

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LONGA time ago I heard one man say, "everything ees come my way now." Lasa week one my neighbor move away from da place where he leeva axxa door, so mebbe da sama ting happen weeth me, I dunno.

Dat neighbor when he leave da house he forgotta cat wot belonga weeth heem. Now I gotta cat een my family. But I lika dat cat pretty good and eef he no skeedo I feeda heem beefa steak so longa he leeva nine times.

One my frien tella me oter day he was Tom cat. I dunno eet before, but righta queeck I gotta greata idee. I dunno wot was a Tom cat, but eef he ees dat kind I lika Jerry cat, too. I feegure eef I gotta Tom and Jerry wotell I care for da prohibish.

But ees somating wrong weeth dat cat. Everytime I scratcha hees head he getta hees back up. He sleep alla day and make love alla night weeth hees girl. Mebbe he tink he gotta night shift job een my house, I dunno.

And dat son-of-a-gun talka too mooch lika phoneograph. When he no make love weeth hees girl he go to lodge on da back fence. And I tink every cat een town belonga weeth da same lodge. He talk and fight and make more noise alla night as da fire crack.

One time I heara bouta man wot was raisen dickens alla hees life. But dat man no gotta somating on my cat. He gotta nine life and I tink he try do soma ting weeth da whola bunch every night alla one time.

Wot you tink?

Unanswerable.

Billy's little pal Harry, had been fighting with the new boy, and, getting the worst of it, had run away. "Don't be a coward," advised Billy. "Go back and lick him."

"He's bigger than me," blubbered Harry, "an', besides, he's given me two black eyes."

"Well," roared Billy, "he can't give you any more, kin he?"

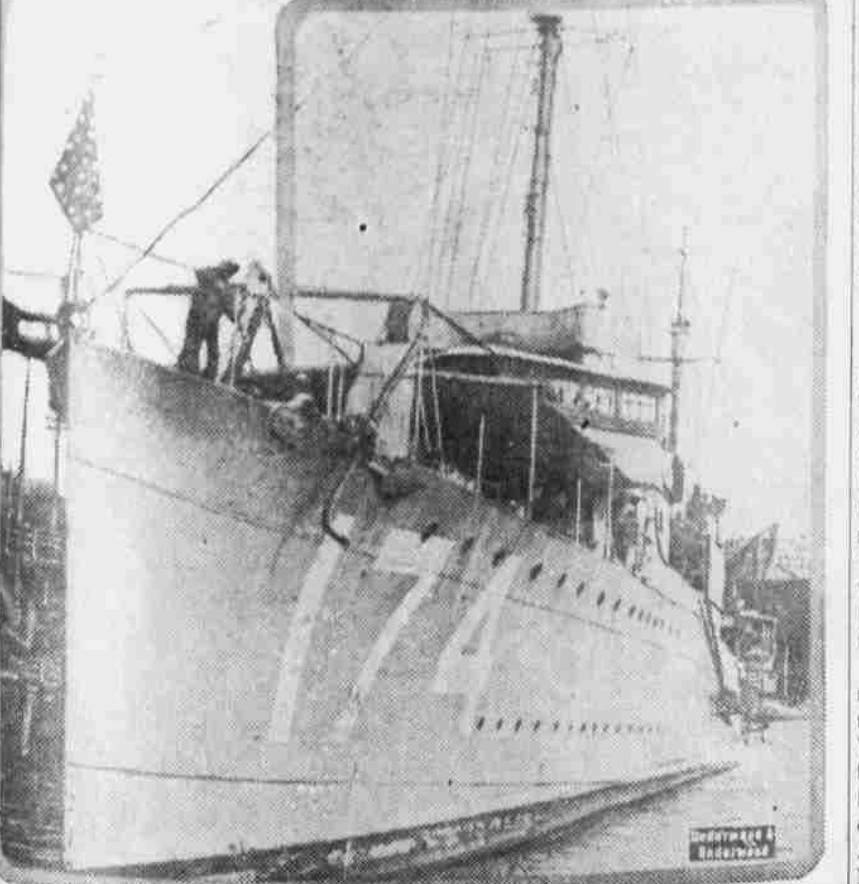
What the Sphinx Says.

By Newton Newkirk.



"You can't mix with yeggs and not get in BAD odor in GOOD society."

BUILT BY FILIPINO CONTRIBUTIONS



View of the United States destroyer 174, the Jose Rizal, named after the "Liberator of the Philippine Islands," at anchor in the Willamette river at Portland, Ore., 100 miles from the ocean. The Rizal was built by funds subscribed by the residents of the Philippines. She is manned by a Philippine crew.