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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week
Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Thirty-eight deaths, due to influenza, occurred in Pendleton up to January 1.

Pacific college at Newberg resumed work Monday, after being closed because of the influenza epidemic.

Hardy Holman, a pioneer of Oregon and one of the early sheriffs of Polk county, died at his home in Dallas.

The Marshfield schools, after being closed on account of influenza for nearly four months, reopened Monday.

John B. Griffin, a pioneer mining man of Baker county, died in St. Elizabeth's hospital in Baker, aged 89 years.

A large number of delegates from Lane, Douglas and Coos counties attended the annual Baptist convention in Eugene.

Fire at Pendleton did damage estimated at \$100,000 to the Peoples' warehouse and the offices of H. W. Collins and C. E. Nelson.

During the year 1918 a total of 25,288 accidents were reported to the industrial accident commission. Of this total, 182 were fatal.

Of the 35 high schools of Oregon that entered the High School Debate league last fall, 11 have withdrawn, bringing the number to 24.

Influenza and its complications, principally pneumonia, caused Portland's death rate in 1918 to increase to 12.3 per 1000 in comparison with the 1917 record of 8.4 per 1000.

R. W. DeWitt, who pleaded guilty to robbing the Boswell gold mine of \$6000 in gold in May, 1918, was sentenced at Roseburg by Judge Calkins to 12 years in the penitentiary.

One thousand delegates and relatives are expected in Portland on February 20 and 21 to attend the annual northwest conference of Rotary clubs of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

The Oregon-West Colonization company will open up 10,000 acres in the Malheur valley, from Ontario to Vale, April 1, and is waging a campaign to secure settlers, including stock and dairymen.

The high stage of water in the Willamette river forced the Crown-Willamette Paper company to close its pulp and wood mill at Oregon City, thus throwing 300 men out of employment temporarily.

Freshets in the Hood river the past week have eaten away a bank near the steel bridge of the O.-W. R. & N. Co. until the county road connecting the city with the Columbia river boat landing is menaced.

The Dallas public school was closed Thursday because the high water which followed the heavy rains filled the basement of the school building so that it was impossible to build fires to heat the structure.

The national convention of the Greeters of America, the largest association of hotel men in this country, will be held in Portland on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 24, 25, 26 and 27.

In the death of Max A. Vogt, which occurred in The Dalles, Wasco county lost one of its leading citizens. He was president of the First National bank of The Dalles and held control of large business and property interests there.

Coming unexpectedly and wholly without warning, the heaviest rain storm which Astoria ever experienced struck that city Wednesday. The records show that the precipitation for 24 hours was 6.5 inches, the greatest ever known.

Cove probably has the only aviator in eastern Oregon who got a German airplane. A letter from Will Motley to his brother, Lee Motley, dated from France, January 17, says he brought down a German airplane just before the armistice was signed.

Nearly 200 persons have joined the new Klamath Good Roads association, which was formed at Klamath Falls, and which has urged upon the legislature an amendment which would permit the bonding of the county up to 10 per cent of its valuation.

Extermination of digger squirrels and other rodent pests in Douglas county is the object of a bill drafted by District Attorney George Neuner at the request of farmers. The bill will be sent to Salem and presented for legislative consideration.

A provision for the survey of the channel of Yaquina bay from Toledo to Yaquina was inserted in the rivers and harbors bill at the instance of Senator McNary, who also urged an appropriation of \$100,000 in the same bill for the Umpqua river jetty.

The public service commission does not assent to an order of W. F. Turner, receiver of the Pacific & Eastern railway, operating between Medford and Butte Falls, to cease operations of that road January 30. Patrons of the road protested strongly against the proposed closing order.

BIG GUNS BROKE GERMANS' HEART

Capture of Great Fortress of
Laon Due to Yank Navy
Cannon.

BIG SURPRISE FOR HUNS

Only Five of the Monster Guns Were
in Action, but Enemy "Heard
Thirty"—Would Have Blasted
Frontier to Pieces.

New York.—That the capture of the great fortress of Laon was due to American naval guns mounted on flat cars and manned by naval gunners and that the German men would have blasted the German frontier to pieces if the war had continued, was the assertion of naval railway battery men who arrived here recently on the transport Henderson.

The appearance of the big naval guns of the 14-inch type on the west front was one of the most unpleasant surprises the Germans got throughout the whole war, they declared. There were only five of them in action, but they were handled with such rapidity that the bewildered Teutons believed there were 30 of them in France.

Mangin Gives U. S. Credit.
General Mangin, the famous French commander in that sector, himself credits Rear Admiral Plunkett and his naval gunners with the taking of Laon. The big 14-inch guns pounded the fortress to pieces and hurled giant shells on railroad lines communicating with the city. When the guns got into action they were fired every three minutes, a speed which the Germans considered impossible in handling such monsters. It was this which gave rise to the belief of the Germans that there were 30 instead of five of the guns in action.

There were six more of the giant cannon on the way to France when the fighting ended. They were of the same bore, but were far more mobile, as the five in action could only be used from a pit when they had to be fired at an angle of more than 15 degrees.

"Gee, if the war hadn't quit we would have shown those Germans something about handling big guns," sighed John Mason of 1034 Mason avenue, Chicago, "but we showed them plenty as it was."

Three of the five guns, the naval gunners said, were in the American sector in the Argonne and the other two were with the French. One was at Soissons. They had a range slightly in excess of 85 miles. Each shell fired weighed 1,400 pounds and it took 470 pounds of T. N. T. to send it on its path of destruction back of the German lines. When the shell hit and exploded it opened a crater in the earth in which a large-sized American railway box car could be comfortably lodged.

Amazed the Poilu.
On the American sector the three big guns were mounted within 200 yards of one another and were always fired in rapid succession. The concussion was terrific.

The gunners told a story of a French soldier who happened to be standing too near the giant cannon when they were fired. When the first one was fired the concussion hurled him violently to the earth. He staggered to his feet just as the second one let go, and down he went again. Up he climbed again, only to be dashed to the ground for the third time as the third gun roared.

He got up, pale but excited, crying in French what in American would mean:

"This will end the war. This will finish the Germans."

The last shell fired by the navy men left the American lines at exactly 10:28 o'clock on the morning of November 11. It was so timed that it would explode back of the German lines at exactly 11 o'clock, or on the second that the armistice went into effect.

CANINE HEROES HAD TO DIE

Dire Necessity Forced the Monks of
St. Bernard to Put Their Dogs
to Death.

All but six of the famous St. Bernard dogs kept by the monks of that ancient monastery in the Alps have been killed. Shortage of meat caused by the war led to this massacre.

The St. Bernard pass is of historical renown. It connects the valleys of the Rhone and the Dora Baltea. It was traversed by Roman legions thousands of years ago. In medieval times the pass served the armies of conquerors and the bands of mercenaries. Napoleon crossed the Alps at this point in 1800.

The great monastery was built in the middle of the sixteenth century. It was maintained for the relief of travelers who were surprised by snowstorms while crossing the pass. The St. Bernard dogs were used to find the frozen victims of the storms in the snowdrifts. They were specially trained for this work of relief and carried the first aid to the injured in a little basket attached to their collars. These dogs rescued thousands of human beings, many of whom were of historical prominence. And for the first time in the history of this famous monastery the dogs had to be slaughtered for want of food. At other times a report of this sort would create profound interest in Paris, but at present the human race is thinking of its own necessities and cares less about dog heroes living more than 8,100 feet above the surface of the sea.

Publisher of Portland Dead.
Portland, Or.—Henry L. Pitcock, publisher of the Oregonian, died at his home here. Since January 16 Mr. Pitcock had been ill with influenza, coupled with chronic asthma and other complications aggravated by his extreme age.

HERO IS DECORATED



A photograph of General Edwards, commanding the Northeastern department, planning the congressional medal of honor on Lt. Col. Charles Whittlesey for bravery in the battle of Argonne forest, where Colonel Whittlesey and his command were surrounded by the Germans and held out for five days without food or ammunition, refusing to surrender to the Huns, until they had lost 75 per cent of their men, when they were rescued by American troops who cut through the German lines.

SMUGGLING BY AIR

Powerful Airplanes Being Used on
Mexican Border.

Authorities Say That Contraband
Traffic Is Carried Across
Rio Grande.

Laredo, Tex.—It is the firm conviction of Mexican customs officials on the lower Rio Grande border that systematic smuggling by means of powerful airplanes is being conducted between that country and the United States. The American authorities on this side of the international boundary are not yet convinced that contraband goods are being carried in this manner from one country to the other, although they freely admit that it is possible if not very probable that this is being done.

If evasion of the export and import duties by this means is not already being carried on it is only a question of time when the airplane will be brought into service for that purpose, it is predicted by custom officials here and at other places on the Mexican border.

It is with considerable circumstantial detail that the story is told of the aerial traffic by professional smugglers, Jose Longoria, a Mexican river guard stationed at San Ignacio, about sixty miles below Laredo, made a report to his superior officer about three weeks ago that while on duty late at night he saw moving lights pass high above him and heard the whirr of a motor. The object was headed north and came from some point to the south in Mexico. Similar reports were made by other Mexicans who asserted that they saw the strange aerial machine go back and forward across the Rio Grande on several different nights. Up to this time no corroboration of the stories told by the Mexicans have come from American river guards.

It is recommended by the custom authorities of both Mexico and the United States who are on duty along the Rio Grande that airplane control service be established on both sides of the river at the earliest possible time.

SOME BARGAIN, THIS COW

Returns Purchase Price Every 18 Days
to Lucky Kansas Farmer Who
Bought Her.

Great Bend, Kan.—Charles Donner, a prominent farmer here, bought a little red cow three years ago for \$35. Now every 18 days the little red cow produces enough milk to pay her original purchase price, according to Mr. Donner. Mr. Donner has kept an accurate account of the milk produced by the cow. For the last 14 months she has produced milk to the value of \$374.80.

Slipper Styles.
In the east, as a general rule, Turks wear yellow slippers, Armenians red and Jews blue.

Farm Loans Total \$157,020,000.
Washington.—Under the farm loan system \$157,020,000 has been lent to 67,888 farmers up to January 1, the federal farm loan board reported.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Oats—No. 2 white feed, 44¢ per ton.
Barley—Standard feed, 44¢ per ton.
Corn—Whole, 46¢@49¢; cracked, 46¢@71¢.
Hay—Timothy, \$30@32 per ton; alfalfa, \$25.50.
Butter—Creamery, 50¢ per pound.
Eggs—Ranch, 56¢@57¢ per dozen.
Potatoes—\$1.50@1.75 per hundred.
Poultry—Hens, 25¢@30¢; springs, 28¢; roosters, 18¢.

Seattle
Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$25 per ton; alfalfa, \$34 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 64¢.
Eggs—Ranch, 60¢.
Poultry—Hens, 25¢@29¢; springs, 27¢; roosters, dressed, 27¢@28¢; ducks, \$1.01; geese, 26¢; turkeys, 44¢@47¢.

RESUME OF WORK OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

Number of Consolidation Bills
Agreed Upon By Joint
Committee.

Salem.—While considerable legislation of minor importance received attention in each house during the second week of the session, the big constructive measures, in which the people of the state at large are interested, such as those relating to highways, finance and consolidation of management of state institutions, were still incubating when the legislature adjourned for the week end. Several bills on these vital subjects are scheduled for introduction this week, but it will doubtless be some time before they are passed.

The joint consolidation committee has agreed upon several bills designed to merge various state bureaus. They seek to create several departments, viz., a department of labor, a department of agriculture, a department of health, a department of state institutions and buildings and possibly one or two other departments. Passage of these bills would result in the merger of a dozen or more boards and commissions.

Road Bills Appear

A number of road bills have been introduced, some of which have merit. Several seek to hit the so-called paving trust and permit open competition in road construction.

While it is impossible to tell just what the road construction program will be, it seems certain that a \$10,000,000 bond issue will be provided for, to be financed by funds derived from an increase in the motor vehicle tax and a tax on gasoline.

During the first two weeks of the session 30 bills were introduced in the senate and 191 in the house, and in addition a number of resolutions and memorials have been presented. Eight house bills were pending in the senate and 22 senate bills in the house.

A flood of bills to increase salaries have appeared. So far 14 counties are reported to have offered bills to increase salaries of county officers, and bills are in to increase the salary of the justice of the supreme court, superintendent of public instruction, insurance commissioner and dairy commissioner. According to lobby talk more salary bills are coming.

\$842,311 Is Cut From Budget Figures

The joint ways and means committee, during its first two weeks of wrestling with the financial problems, has tentatively allowed \$2,902,863.44 of the \$3,845,174 of the budget requirements to be put up to the law makers, having lopped off \$842,311.56 so far. Those slashes leave only a little more than \$400,000 more to be cut off to meet the provisions of the 6 per cent limitation amendment and there is every indication that the committee will make good on this task.

Legislative Briefs.

A bill providing for a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and distillate was introduced in the house by the house committee on roads and highways.

Under a joint resolution introduced in the house by Representative Hosford, of Multnomah, all property in the state, except municipal, state and federal property, would be taxed.

The house passed Senator Thomas' joint memorial urging congress to eliminate the 10 per cent tax which the conference committee in congress proposes to impose on loganberry and apple juices.

A general anti-trust bill which, it is declared, is aimed mainly at the so-called paving trust, but is applicable to trade and other combinations generally, was introduced in the senate by Senators Thomas and Lachmund.

The house by unanimous vote passed the Dodd bill prohibiting any school, public or private, within the state of Oregon, from being conducted in other language but English. The bill does not prohibit the teaching of foreign languages, but forbids the entire school being conducted in a foreign tongue.

The Gallagher bill, preventing a combination of bidders for livestock, received an unanimous vote in the house. This bill makes it a misdemeanor to enter into an agreement or arrangement preventing competitive bidding for livestock shipped to a wholesale or central stockyard market. Fines for violation of the act range from \$200 to \$5000.

Senator Pierce's proposal for the appointment of a legislative commission to make an immediate and thorough investigation of the dairy industry in Oregon, met with the unanimous approval of the senate and resulted in the adoption of his resolution by unanimous vote. President Vinton named Senators Pierce, of Union county, and Patterson, of Polk county, as the two senate members of this commission. The measure provides for three members to be appointed from the lower branch. This commission is expected to recommend needed legislation on behalf of the dairy industry.

Albers Case Begins

Portland.—The trial of J. Henry Albers, well known Pacific coast milling man, on charges of violating the espionage act, was begun here in the United States district court.

A Pen Joke

A boy who is a firm believer in the "raise-a-pig" plan has a porker which he has christened "Ink," because he says the pig runs so freely from the pen.

Y. W. C. A. WORKER IS BIG SISTER

Industrial Woman's Service Club
Brings Home to Girls in New
Factory Community.

Club Stands for Hot Lunches, Clean
Towels, Comfortable Cots, Parties,
Games and Recreation to
Girl Workers.

BLUE TRIANGLE MEANS CHEER

Katherine Holland Brown.
"MY name is May Isabel Carnahan. I am eighteen years old, and I work in a big factory in Michigan. More than four hundred other girls work there too. I don't aim to tell you about our jobs. You can read about our work in the labor department reports. But I do aim to tell you about our Big Sister and of the things she has done for us."

"To begin with, our factory town isn't a town at all. It's a huge barn of buildings stuck down in the country nineteen miles from nowhere. There is a railroad siding, a station the size of a dry goods box, seven farmhouses and one general store and postoffice combined—it's pretty near as big as a hot tamale stand. And that's all. No Main street, no banks nor stores, no cream-parlors, not one solitary movie show, in all those nineteen miles. Lonesome! It's the ragged edge of desolation, that's what it is."

"I was one of the first carload of forty girls that was shipped up from Chicago. The factory was swarming with workmen putting in the machinery, and we girls couldn't begin work for a day or so, so we began hunting places to eat and sleep. That was a trifle that the employment folks hadn't thought of. The workmen were sleeping and eating in the cars that had brought them there, backed on the siding. Our only chance for beds and food was with those seven farmhouses, so we marched straight to the farmers' wives and asked for board and room."

Farmers' Wives Hospitable.
"I will say that those women were kind and hospitable. They fixed it up between them to feed food too. But for them that was the question. They could each spare one room. That meant sleep five or six in a room. But right then along came the boss of the

Mastering English Words



FRENCH FACTORY GIRLS LEARNING ENGLISH IN A CLASS
CONDUCTED BY THE Y.W.C.A.

factory and told us the machinery was ready and he'd expect us girls to work double shifts, night and day.

"He wanted to make use of every minute, you see. But that gave us our chance as to sleeping. We fixed it up with the farm folks that we'd work double shifts and sleep double shifts too."

"So we planned it. Three girls would use a room from eight at night till six the next morning. Then they'd huddle over to the factory, and the three girls who'd been working all night would take the room and sleep till afternoon. It wasn't any luxurious slumber, believe me. The farm women had so few sheets and pillow cases that most of us went without. And towels were scarce as diamonds on blackberry bushes. As to soap—well, the general store kept yellow bar soap, that kind that is so full of rosin you could use it to talk a ship. But we made out till the next three carloads of girls came rolling in. Then we went 'most distracted. Those poor girls had to sleep in tents and in the cars that the workmen had abandoned by this time, and they were lucky if they got a straw tick and a blanket. By this time it had turned raw cold, and maybe you know what late autumn nights in Michigan feel like. To cap the climax the farm folks cut down on food, and for a week it was potatoes and beans and mighty few beans at that."

Along Came a Miracle.
"But, right when we were about ready to quit our jobs and beat it for home, along came a miracle. Two quiet, businesslike women climbed down from the eastbound train one morning. With them came eight workmen, a carload of blankets and tape, paper, another carload of cots and blankets and pillows and sheets and towels—brand new blankets and beds—think of the glory of that!—and bushels of dishes and rolls of old cloth and enough burlap to carpet the country. You won't believe me when I tell you that in ten days their workmen had a scintillating and tar-paper shack put up and burlap tacked over the walls, and the Y. W. C. A. secretary and her helper had set up board tables and coffee kettles and were serving us and back behind the burlap screens were some rows of clean cots, with enough cover to keep you warm the coldest night that ever blew, and a towel apiece for every single girl. Do you wonder that we all felt, as one

girl put it, 'I'll wager the Fritz-Carlton has nothing on this!'

"Who were those women? Why, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, of course. I'd think you'd know that without being told. All over the country wherever we girls have pitched in to make aeroplanes cloth or overalls or munitions or canned goods you'll find a Y. W. C. A. secretary working harder than anybody else to make the girls comfortable and to keep them happy and well. Sometimes they haven't money enough to get all that we really need. But always they stretch every cent to make it do its level best for us. Do you wonder that we girl workers have learned to call the Y. W. C. A. our Big Sister—the very best Big Sister of all?"

INSIGNIA, CURTAINS, MADE FROM SKIRTS

Blue broadcloth skirts used for organization insignia and plaid summer dresses reconstructed into window curtains are after war economies of the nine Y. W. C. A. secretaries in Archangel, Russia.

These secretaries have just succeeded, in the face of food and cloth shortages, in opening a Y. W. C. A. Hostess House for American troops stationed in Archangel, a town behind the allied lines. It was necessary to hunt up a viable summer dress which one of the secretaries had discarded for heavy winter clothes in order to have curtains at the windows. They live on regulation army rations.

Archangel is the fourth city in Russia where the Y. W. C. A. has established work. Centers were opened first in Petrograd and Moscow and then in Samara, 900 miles eastward from Moscow.

Miss Elizabeth Boies, head of Russian work and one of the few Americans who remained in that country throughout the revolution, is en route to America by way of England to recruit workers for Russia.

A second Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, for wives and children of soldiers, is soon to be opened at Castner, Cabu, Hawaiian Islands, to care for the overflow of women and children from the first house, which opened some months ago in answer to a call from the commanding officer of the camp.

During 15 days in November 2,152 visitors were entertained at the house, including women and children, of the following nationalities: Philippine, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Porto Rican, Korean, Japanese and American.

GOOD PRICE FOR CRADLE

The Family Relic Brings \$100 for the
Red Cross Fund in
Kansas.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—It is not every man who has the satisfaction of seeing the old-fashioned cradle in which he was lulled to sleep more than forty years ago sell at an auction sale for the Red Cross for \$100 cash by way of finishing up its days of usefulness.

This, however, was the experience of E. G. and A. T. Crocker of this county, extensive cattle men and large land owners, the latter state senator of this district.

At the public auction of A. T. Fent, a Matfield farmer, the much-used and old-fashioned cradle, which had done service for the Crocker brothers, was offered for sale. It was bid in many times and was finally sold and retained by N. Gosler, cashier of the Matfield Green State bank, after it had brought in receipts totaling \$100.

A Cafe Placard in Egypt.
A soldier who has spent many months on service in Egypt says that one of the strangest things he remembers was a placard in a cafe chantant in an Egyptian town. It read:

"Every of the consummation of the coldness, I plastrer besides. Every of the claim to be address directly in the direction. During of the repetitions the price of consummations to be the same that in every the other's coffee."

The translation is:
"All feed drinks, I plastrer extra. All complaints to be made at the office. Notwithstanding the performance the prices will be the same as those of other cafes."—Liverpool Post.

Italy, U. S. A.

Did you ever hear of Italy? No, not Italy in Europe, but Italy in the state of Texas? Scout Edward Hammer writes us from there, and from what he says it must be some town. It has only 2,000 inhabitants, yet within its limits there is a cotton compress, an ice and water plant, a cotton-seed and oil mill, four gins and a grist mill. We wonder if there is any chance for loafers in Italy? The town is situated on the banks of Houston's creek, so named because General Sam Houston camped there in his memorable retreat before Santa Anna.—Boys' Life.

NURSES PRODUCE WILD WEST PICTURE SHOW

Entertain Rumanian Countess at
American Show in France.

Picture shows are being put on in France without cameras, scenery or any of the necessary properties, according to reports reaching the National Y. W. C. A. from a Y. W. C. A. nurses' hut in a Base Hospital.

Having no film or camera, the nurses at Base decided to put on a living picture show and invited a group of nurses from a nearby hospital to be the audience. It was a real thriller, one of the wild and woolly west variety, with bucking broncos and wild rides on broom and mop horses.

Imagination supplied the scenery, with the exception of placards, which announced "the sun" when it was supposed to be shining or "cacti" when the cow punchers rode across the desert.

Countess Vacaresca of Rumania, who had been talking to the nurses on conditions in the German courts at the time she was lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Rumania, was the most appreciative of all the guests.

Useless Precaution

A German captain of engineers relates how he once sent a green corporal and three men back to the Russian lines with instructions to put a railroad station completely out of commission so that it could be of no means be of use to the enemy.

The corporal rejoined the command in a surprisingly short time considering the nature of the task. The captain asked if he had carried out his instructions.

"Ja wohl, Herr Hauptmann," said the corporal, "the Russians will never be able to use that station again. You see," pointing to a large sack on his back, "I have carried away all the tickets."—London Opinion.

PRAYER SAVES HIS LIFE

Soldier Is Kneeling When Shell Rips
Hole in His Steel Hat and Wounds
His Head.

Unlontown, Pa.—The fact that he was kneeling in prayer saved the life of Private John Quarrick, Jr., of this place. A letter from the soldier in France says that he was saying his prayers at the side of his cot when a German shell tore his tent to pieces, slipped a hole in his steel hat and inflicted a slight wound in his head. "I probably would have been killed had I been in a standing posture," he said.

Values Chagrin at \$5,000.

Dayton, O.—Dolly Zimmerman is suing the local street railway company for \$5,000. She alleges that the conductor gave her the wrong change and that when she asked for the correct amount of money he called her a "vile" name. Her chagrin is worth the amount sued for, according to Dolly.

400,000 YANKS ARE Y. W. C. A. VISITORS

Four hundred thousand persons and more served in the cafeteria in one year is the record of the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

The majority of the 400,000 diners were mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends who went to the camp to visit their soldiers. The remainder were soldiers themselves who broke the monotony of "chow" with home cooked meals. In addition to all these guests, 25,000 little children were cared for in the nursery and the rest room served 70,000 dried wives and mothers.

The workers at the information desk received and answered 97,000 questions varying from how to get the best connections to a destination clear across the continent, the rates of soldiers' insurance and the kind of cravat a girl bride should have in her living room now that Private John is coming home from France. Eleven thousand of these queries required telephone conversations with various company commanders relative to hunting up a soldier whose parents had arrived unexpectedly.

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA IN PORTO RICO

Porto Rico has a cafeteria. It is the first one established on the island, and when it was opened in the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at Camp Las Casas the natives crowded around, much amused at the innovation. They insisted upon having American dishes.

The house became very well known in a short time, and a group of women from San Juan volunteered to go out every week to mend socks and sew on buttons for the soldiers.

RUSSIAN PRINCESSES LEARN TO TRIM HATS

Y. W. C. A. Saves Wife of General From Becoming Charwoman.

When the war work of the Y. W. C. A. in Russia has all been told one of the most interesting stories will lie in the establishment of the first Women's Co-operative Association at Moscow.

There day after day princesses work side by side with peasant girls, wives of high Russian officials make dresses or trim hats at long tables with simple, unlettered women, and the money is used for self support of these princesses and notable women as well as for the peasant classes.

The need and suffering throughout all Russia was so great at the time the Association was established that it was a problem to find where the money would help the greatest number of people. It was thought best to expend it to help capitalist organizations for giving work and permanent opportunities to families and individuals to earn their own living.

The women bring their handiwork to the Association for sale or take orders to do dressmaking, millinery, etc., in the rooms of the society or at home. Suitable work was found just in time not long ago to keep the wife of one of Russia's greatest generals from going out as a charwoman to earn bread for her husband, who was ill.