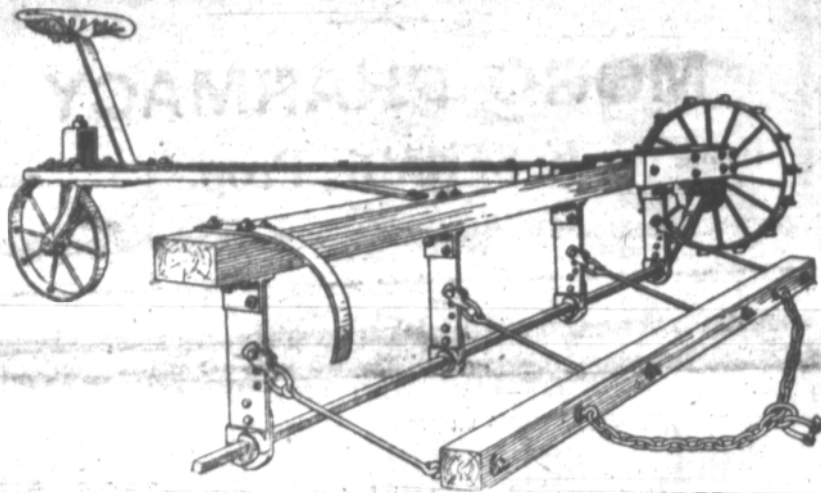


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Better to Go Slow.

If you try to live two days at once, you divide up the strength with which you should be getting the very best out of the present. Every regretful lingering over past mistakes, every foreboding thought of what the future holds, diminishes your present efficiency by just so much.

LOW SALARIED SUFFER MOST

Labor Department Compiles Statistics in Cities That Show Expenditures.

FOOD AND RENT COME HIGH

The Lower Your Salary the Greater Proportion of It You Spend for Food and Shelter, Say Investigators.

Washington.—The lower your salary, the greater percentage of it you spend for food and shelter, according to the latest government cost of living investigation. Tables compiled by labor department experts after study of hundreds of family budgets show the actual cash outlay for food and rent is greater in families with the higher incomes, but in the average family the expenditures for these necessities does not increase as fast as the income.

In Baltimore, for instance, 13 families with incomes under \$900 averaged expenditures of \$382.95 for food and \$120.44 for rent. The average was 46.5 per cent of the total income for food and 14.6 for rent. The families whose incomes were \$2,500 or more, however, average 13.5 per cent less for food in comparison with total income and 11.5 less for rent.

Showing how much more cheaply the higher-salaried families get off in other cities are these differences: Pittsburgh, food 15 per cent, rent 7.5 per cent; New York, food 6.7 per cent, rent 7.7 per cent; Boston, food 4.9 per cent, rent 5.2 per cent; Syracuse, food 4.3 per cent, rent 1.9 per cent; Scranton, food 3.7 per cent, rent 0.4 per cent.

How Spending Varies. How families spend their money is indicated by tables showing average expenditures of different groups for Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. The table deals with expenditures of 301 families of seven different income groups.

Four families whose incomes were under \$900 a year averaged per year for food \$305.40; clothing, \$100.87; rent, \$170.25; fuel and light, \$53.01; furniture, \$15.22; miscellaneous, \$100.52. The average total expenditure per family was \$221.28, and the average number of persons per family 4.3. Three families in this group reported surpluses which averaged \$24.33 per family, while one had a deficit of \$157.35.

Seventy-five families with incomes of \$1,500, but under \$1,800, reported expenditures that averaged for food \$508.69; clothing, \$273.53; rent, \$209.04; fuel and light, \$75.06; furniture, \$76.92; miscellaneous, \$316.00. Total expenditures per family averaged \$1,335.77 for an average number of 4.7 persons per family. Sixty-two families ended the year with an average surplus of \$125.03, nine experienced an average deficit of \$103.81, while four balanced their books evenly.

Eleven families with an income of \$2,500 or over averaged in their expenditures for food \$914.42; clothing, \$476.30; rent, \$250.37; fuel and light, \$95.10; furniture, \$127.33; miscellaneous, \$99.43. The total average expenditures per family was \$2,527.89 for an average family of 7.6 persons. All families reported a surplus. The average surplus was \$406.52.

Similar studies have been prepared by the labor department for groups of representative families in Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chambersburg, Pa.; Dover, N. J.; Lawrence, Mass.; Johnston, N. H.; Newark, N. J.; New York city, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Rutland, Vt.; Scranton, Syracuse, Trenton, Westfield, Mass.; and Wilmington, Del.

PLAN NEW HONOR FOR HOOVER

Belgians Collect Money to Give Him Work of Art Symbolizing Achievements.

London.—Some time ago the king of the Belgians conferred on Herbert C. Hoover, the founder and first president of the commission for relief in Belgium, the title of "friend of Belgium." To commemorate the conferring of this unique title the Belgian order of St. John of Jerusalem has opened a subscription box for the purpose of offering Mr. Hoover an address, and also a work of art symbolizing the life which this American managed to maintain in the oppressed country during the German occupation. The Belgian army joined in the movement and each unit has sent a subscription. The contribution from the army alone is more than \$3,500.

Strange Indian Names. Rapid City, S. D.—A recent issue of the Ogala Light, the monthly magazine of the Pine Ridge Indian reservation school near here, gives some peculiar names among those listed as students. Lizzie Shot to Pieces is at the end of the list. Other names include Victoria Holy Rock, Julia Aftaid, of Hawk, Mary Brown Ears, Julia Crazy Ghost, Mercy Yellow Shirt, Emma No Fat, Ella Red Eyes, Martin Chase Alone, Noah Horse, John Left Hand and Julia Stands Up. Out of 93 students attending the school only four have French names and seven names of Indian origin.

SPECIALISTS IN HUMAN ILLS

Some More or Less Sage Reflections on the Subject of Diseases and Their Treatment.

Dentists now cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney troubles, sore eyes and corns by pulling, filling or otherwise maltreating the teeth. Stomach specialists relieve toothache by treating the digestion. Headaches have nothing to do with the head, except to make it hurt; the seat of their operations is in the stomach or liver. The whole body seems to be merely a system of interlocking levers, the Philadelphia Ledger comments.

Why, then, one is inclined to ask, do we have specialists? If the functions of the body, instead of being a system of such complete entanglements and inter-relations from head to foot, were really divided up into watertight compartments, then specialist treatment would indeed be indicated. In that case each specialist would have his own compartment to look after, with a sign upon the membrane which marks the entrance to his domain. "Tresspassers will be prosecuted." But what are you going to do with a body in which nephritis is directly caused by an ulcerated tooth which the dentist hasn't discovered, and the legs swell up and become useless because there is an unlocated intestinal kink? It would really seem that before a man is fitted to operate as a specialist on any part of the body he must have specialized a while over every other part of it—so that the East side doctor's sign, "Specialist in All Diseases," need not be regarded as so absurd after all. The first qualification of a good specialist is to be an all-around physician.

At present the dentist has the advantage over all other specialists. Give him a chance to pull out every tooth in your head and you will be delivered forever from Bright's disease, rheumatism, pleurisy, liver complaint, neuritis, pyelitis, and virtually every other kind of disease. But what will the dentist do when he has drawn everybody's teeth?

MUCH DEPENDS ON ONESELF

Good Hard Sense as Applied to Ancient Superstitions Concerning "Blue Monday."

I happened to find a most entertaining old book in the free library—a dictionary of superstitions. It has three big volumes, all crammed with the fears and beliefs of the human race. Just to sample some of them that apply to Monday, here are a few: "If things commence to go wrong on Monday they will go wrong all the week, but if you have good luck on Monday you will keep it up."

"No bills on Monday if you can help it."

"This is congenial advice and easily followed."

"If you meet a cross-eyed person on Monday you will not have good luck till Thursday."

"If the sun sets clear Friday night it will rain before Monday night."

"It is a bad sign to lose a tooth on Monday."

(Yes, or a hand or a leg either, I should say.)

"If you lose your temper three times on Monday you will have a great family quarrel."

(This bit of sagacity has an excellent chance of being true, one would think. Still, there may be some men who could get away with three blow-outs and have no comeback.)

To add our own observation to the collected wisdom of the ages your Monday is neither more or less than what you choose to make it when you get out of bed in the morning. You can make it lucky or unlucky if you wish.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Impressible Fowls.

Sunshine seems to play an important part in the lives of fowls. There is no doubt that they lay much more regularly, and appear generally happier, when in the sunlight. The next best thing to sunshine in this dull old country is a light which gives to the fowls the impression that the sun is shining.

Fortunately the fowl is easily deceived, with the result that a great deal of success has attended the experiments of a well-known engineer who is building fowl-houses with a material similar to canvas, stained and varnished so that the house is always lighted in the daytime with light of a pleasant golden color. By means of electric light placed outside, the fowls can easily be made to think the sun is always shining; and so successful have been the results that a farm is being established on these lines.

Ticklish, Isn't It?

Is there a problem which, perhaps, is more likely to be answered some day than this one, which has been propounded to the bewilderment of scientists. Suppose a pipe which would permit of the passage of a man's body were placed through the earth from London to the Antipodes, and a man commenced to descend by means of a ladder running the length of the pipe. Naturally he would descend feet foremost. On reaching the center of the earth he would, on account of the revolution and formation of the globe, presumably be going upwards until he emerged in the Antipodes.

Query:—How can a ladder on which one is descending become a ladder on which one is ascending? And how could one go up a ladder feet foremost? Next, please!

YANKS SALVAGE IMMENSE BOOTY

German Guns Worth Many Millions Are Found in Argonne Forest.

WEAPONS ABANDONED BY FOE

Teutons Left Artillery and Shells in Mad Flight When Americans Advanced—Forest Cleaned by Doughboys.

Paris.—War booty valued at more than \$5,000,000, left by the Germans in their flight from the Argonne forest, the scene of America's greatest battle in the world war, has been collected by a force of negro soldiers who have been cleaning up the famous battlefield. Machine guns, rifles, munitions and war supplies of all kinds have been collected in every wooded ravine, dugout and trench in the Argonne-Meuse sector, comprising 480 square miles.

The American engineers moved up to the battlefield soon after the armistice was signed. For miles around there was not a village or farm that was occupied.

Orders were issued to squads of American salvage engineers to pick up every gun they found, broken or in serviceable condition, as well as all war material, and place the supplies along the nearest road for collection in army trucks. The colored fighters received instructions that whenever they came across an unexploded shell they were not to touch it, but to put up a little stick beside it with a note so that the munition salvagers could find it later.

The doughboys soon made the discovery that the Germans in their flight abandoned hundreds of machine guns and even large pieces of artillery which the Yankees, in their hurry to advance, had failed to see.

Loaded in Box Cars.

One of the discoveries made by the Americans who have completed the task of cleaning up the battlefield was the unusually large number of machine guns the Germans had installed in the Argonne forest. No information was secured as to the number the enemy was able to save in his flight toward the Rhine, but thousands of these weapons were left behind. In one small sector of the battlefield several hundred cars were loaded with machine guns.

In one town located in the rear of the battlefield there is a pile of brass shell cases, abandoned by the Germans, that would more than fill the hold of a large ocean freighter. It was estimated that nearly 1,000,000 shell cases had been piled in that village. These have been purchased by the French government.

Salvage Work Expensive.

Experts with the American expeditionary forces have estimated that the Yankees had captured 200 per cent more war booty in the Argonne forest than their records will show. This was due, it is said, to the rapidity of the American advance and to the hurry of the Germans to leave their dugouts and weapons and surrender to their conquerors.

The work of cleaning up the Argonne battlefield, however, has been an expensive one, although vast quantities of copper, brass and steel have been salvaged. It has cost more than \$2,000,000 to complete the task, but the work has been a success financially, as the booty is worth more than twice that sum.

SOLDIERS LAUGH AT DEATH

Pair Stricken With Influenza on Board Ship Use Prize Ring Count.

San Francisco.—A tragic story of how two British soldiers laughed at death is told in a letter received by Harry Annan, assistant manager of the Palace hotel, from a friend in Auckland, New Zealand. An extract from the letter reads:

"The transport I came home on carried two soldier pals, both of whom had influenza. After the doctor had given them up as hopeless they entertained themselves and their neighbors by counting one another out. It would have been humorous but for the awful tragedy of it; alternately, 'One-two . . . eight-nine—out—you dead yet?' till one of them failed to answer. I don't know quite how I felt about it; pity and admiration were strangely mixed."

Soldier Beats Train.

Junction City, Kan.—Trains were too slow for a certain Kansas soldier who has been away from his home at Salina for two years. When he returned to Camp Funston the other day he received a pass to spend Sunday at Salina. Instead of waiting several hours for the next train to his home town, he hit the highway and was fortunate in catching an automobile ride to Abilene. His good luck did not forsake him there, for he again took to the road and another motorcar picked him up and landed him in Salina about the time the train was leaving Junction City.

They Didn't Stay.

Clinton, Ill.—Robbers forced an entrance into Gowdy's grocery. They didn't stay to look around. The Gowdy building has his sleeping quarters in the store.

COUNTRY OF ROLLING HILLS

The Drumlins, Between Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., Make Exquisite Bit of Scenery.

Between Syracuse and Rochester lies a country of hills, known as drumlins, which is one of the most beautiful and unique bits of scenery in the eastern United States.

The term drumlin is an Irish one and is applied to low, rolling hills of glacial origin which exist in that country, and also in parts of New York and New England. This section between Syracuse and Rochester is the very heart of the American drumlins.

Most American mountains and hills were formed by violent disturbances of the earth's surface, and their rugged origin is reflected in their ruggedness. But the drumlins were built by the great ice sheet which once covered all of North America. The materials of which they are made were pushed together slowly by the crawling glaciers molded and tamped and smoothed by the great ice fingers as a child makes mud pies.

The drumlins look as though they had been designed by some great intelligence with a sense of beauty, for they rise in smooth, gentle curves, like those of a perfect human body. They are remarkably uniform in height, usually a little less than 200 feet, and so smooth and lenient are their slopes that many of them are cultivated to their summits. Some of them are as round as half an apple, and others are long warts or rolls.

Scattered among the hills are a number of small lakes and ponds, clear and pretty, and there is good fishing in many of them. The drumlins are a favorite playground of the people in Syracuse, Rochester and other nearby towns, but they are little known beyond the counties in which they lie.

CHARM OF "MERRIE ENGLAND"

What It Was in the Days of Old Can Still Be Discerned in Spots Today.

Of our forefathers, nine out of ten lived in the rural parts; and the remainder, the busiest and the best of English humanity, in towns whose darkest lane was never a mile from the orchards round the town, so that the recreation of the city dweller was by the hedgerows and riverbanks. . . . The spring and the winter came unsought into every man's life, not as they come today, wayfarers bewildered among the houseposts, feebly whispering of unknown things in far salubrious lands, but fresh with bursting laugh or strong in glowing frost. The thoughts of the "Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" are indeed the thoughts of a rare mind, but the most vulgar slave of custom enjoyed in the days of King Charles the conditions of daily life which Milton there described; the sweet influences of the seasons, had their effect. . . . Whether they knew it or not, the Cavaliers drew their charm from the fields, and the Puritans their strength from the earth.

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What this old England was can still be seen and felt in the combs and on the round hilltops of Somerset and Devon, in the wooded lands over which Malvern looks to the west, and in the broken valleys that lead the lake mountains down toward the sea.

—G. M. Trevelyan.

Prizes for Pigmanship.

Every year a pig race is held at Crone-sur-Marne, in the north of France, a prize of 2,000 francs being awarded the lucky rider of the winning pig. This race is held in accordance with the terms of the will of a wealthy tradesman of the village, who died four-two years ago.

He ordered that amongst the amusements of the annual fête should be included a race with pigs, to be ridden either by men or boys. The prize, however, was not to be handed to the winning jockey except on condition that he wore deep mourning for the deceased for two years after the race. The municipality accepted the eccentric bequest, and those singular races have been held regularly ever since.

Felicity is a Necessity.

The presence of a wise population implies the search for felicity as well as for food; nor can any population reach its maximum until it has attained wisdom which "rejoices" in the habitable parts of the earth. The desert has its appointed place and work; the eternal engine, whose beam is the earth's axle, whose beat is its year, and whose breath is its ocean will still divide imperiously to their desert kingdoms bound with unfurrowed rock, and swept by unarrested sand, their powers of frost and fire; but the snows and lands between, habitable, will be loveliest in habitation. The desire of the heart is also the light of the eyes.

—Ruskin.

Question of Opinion.

The late General Rodenbach, a big meeting which lasted unusually long, and toward the close a newspaper reporter left his seat and gained the aisle. General Rodenbach pointed a finger at him and said:

"Whoever leaves this auditorium will be damned by God."

The reporter answered: "If I don't leave this auditorium and hurry back to my office I'll be damned by the city editor."

"God is above the city editor," retorted General Rodenbach.

"Yes, I think he is," promptly responded the reporter, "but the city editor comes first."