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ing hard cider and the other West In-From early times up to 40 years ago dwellers in the country did not have the knack of erecting a building with no more timber in it than could be carried on a wheelbarrow; hence, to erect the frame for a barn or house was a work which taxed the strength of all the men and boys in the community and which brought the local carpenter into a place of proud importance. It was considered altogether out of the question to do the work without stimuants, and these were furnished generously, for, though a man might be "close" about many things, he could not afford to ration those who came to the raising if he hoped to spend the

rest of his life in the community. Having this in mind, he bought rum liberally, while the sour cider was brought from his own cellar, but, though its ability was recognized, it was hardly regarded seriously because everyone had an abundance of it at home, while drinking rum at the expense of another was something altogether more important. It was hard to raise a building without it, and, on some occasions, fairly difficult to raise one with it. Not infrequently it was found necessary to continue the work to a second day because the spirits from St. Croix had done their work not wisely but too well. Changing manners have modified the work, for the Advertiser's account says that the barn was raised in a single afternoon. It is a pleasure to know that the work was done successfully and that this old form of communal living survives .--Hartford Courant.

STILL HAVE BARN-RAISINGS

Good Old Custom Has Not Died Out,

Though the Conditions Have

Greatly Changed.

The Connecticut Valley Advertiser

tells its readers that on Saturday of

last week a barn-raising was held at

Hadlyme with about everybody in Had-

lyme and East Haddon present. That

seems much like the old type of barn-

raisings, but something new comes in

the statement that three kinds of li-

quids were to be had for the asking.

one being water and another root beer.

Formerly there were but two, one be-

dia rum.

Now It's Bottomless Pie. When is a pie not a pie? is a question which will tax the wits of some wartime Solomon to solve in squarely facing the issue of "bottomless pies" as a measure of war saving of foodstuffs in the latest Hooverized innovation of baking for the nation. The movement to remove the bottom crust from ples is being taken hold of by housewives and bakers generally, and is gaining wide support. New York is a ple-eating city. It is estimated that an entire ple is eaten between 15 per-sons daily, or a total consumption of 500,000 pies each day in the metropolitan district. In one year the collective stomachs of New York's ple-eaters absorb 182,000,000 of the dainties. Some one with a penchant for large figures has gone so far even to state that the bottom crust of those pleces, if rolled out with a large rolling pin across & 40-acre lot, would in a week cover the surface of the field and lap over the fence posts. On the basis of 4,000,000 es eaten by the entire nation each day, at the end of the year the bottom crust of the pies would form a strip of crust nine yards wide and long enough to encircle the globe at the equator. Some crust.

Brave Milk Girls of Reims. The little milk girls of Reims are given high rank by Paul Dramas of that martyred city, in an article he has written praising the heroism displayed by the women of Reims.

"The little milk girls," he writes, "will never be forgotten at Reims. Milk was a necessity for the children, the aged and the sick. Thanks to the little milk girls they never went without. The tinkling of their little bells announced their arrival and for 44 months they traversed all the streets of the city. Many a time they were taken by surprise by a storm of shells. Three of them had to be carried away on stretchers, yet the others continued on their route so that the children and sick should have their milk all the same. On February 28 we heard the tinkling of their bells for the last time. The little milk girls were sent out of the city. They had filled their mission to the very end, for after that there were no longer in Reims either children, aged or sick. All had left."

Try New Preventive for Rables.

The production of a new serum with which animals and man can be made immune to rables may result from experiments recently conducted by a French scientist. The brain of a rabbit which had died of rabies was treated with sulphuric ether and then mixed with a special preparation, forming an emulsion. By injecting a weakened solution of this emulsion under the skin, immunity to rables has been produced which appears to be both lasting and effective. No bad effects, it is said, result from giving the injection. The serum has, so far, only been tried on animals.-Popular Mechanics.

Right Out Loud.

The master shipbuilder, Charles M. Schwab, was discussing the trend of the times with a friend who remarked: "Do you follow the food regulations, Charlie, or are they meant for only the little fellow?"

Schwab laughed. "To tell the truth," he said, "the food savings pollcy has been a great thing for me. Now I can go into a restaurant and order corned beef and cabbage and bolled potatoes right out loud, and nobody thinks anything of it."

NE SAM'S TIDVICE ON

Ablic Health Service Issues official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

reply to the royal and nment of Austria-Hun WORD ON SUBJECT. IE BOYS LIKE

TO GET "HOME PAP ole Probably Not Spanish In the Answer from the T Germ Still Unknown-Pegs and Training Camps. should Guard Against "Droplet -Surgeon General Blue Authoritative Statement

ets from soldiers' ceiving "Home Papers" rant to write a few in low that I am receiving ngton, D. C .- (Special)-Al-) Independent every vissed one since it stand wouldn't miss for King Alfonso of Spain was the victims of the influenza epiin 1893 and again this summer, like getting a long le e folks at home all authorities repudiate any to influenza as a "Spanish" dis-If the people of this country do ate care the epidemic will bending the paper. t a Marietta (Ohio) so widespread throughout the States that soon we shall hear e 13th and he let

messe called "American" influabout Kelley's trip o cliss. Also the names response to a request for definite it registered." nation concerning Spanish Influank you for the Washe & & Public Health Service has News, (Utah) that the gried the following official inter-'ixie'; me being on

elings when I receiv ing new? Does it come from

Spread Diseases

he head, eyes, ears, back or other

nof the body and a feeling of se-

sickness. In most of the cases the

the patient then rapidly recover-

Some of the patients, however,

lop pneumonia, or inflammation

the ear, or meningitis, and many of

complicated cases die. Whether

so-called 'Spanish' influenza is

ical with the epidemics of influen-

Epidemics of influenza have visited

country since 1647. It is interest-

to know that this first epidemic

numerous epidemics of the dis-

In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic

fluenza, starting somewhere in the

ce over practically the entire civ-

ent, spread first to Russia and

sed world. Three years later there

is another flare-up of the disease.

over the United States.

all of 1917."

h times the epidemic spread wide-

'Although the present epidemic is

lled 'Spanish influenza,' there is no

on to believe that it originated in

in. Some writers who have studied

question believe that the epidemic

tion to the fact that the Germans

ntion the disease as occurring along

he eastern front in the summer and

from the Orient and they eall at-

fearlier years is not yet known.

oms disappear after three or four

portunity to write ou for the paper ne disease now occurring in this and called 'Spanish Influenty (Utah) News. e sentiment of all esembles a very contagious kind ay I look forward old, accompanied by fever, pains it arrives. News oughs and Sneezes

ncias? No? Well If you will send with some Rockendents, every-Il buy one, even The Independpiece of mince certainly hard ead here. One s the Brocton ind when he devour every-

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lake Tire )ies

How can "Spanish influenza" be rec-"There is as yet no certain way in bich a single case of 'Spanish influtaza' can be recognized. On the othr hand, recognition is easy where here is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza un occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most laly. Moreover, in the case of ordicolds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onet as they are in influenza. Finalb, ordinary colds do not spread

drough the community so rapidly or extensively as does influenza. "In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the imperature rises to 100 to 104. In

most cases the pulse remains relative-Ir slow. "In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or sested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very

Nick. In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spansh influenza,' for it has been found

white corpuscies shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be

recognized." What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the preportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is

It spread? "Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very Small red-shaped germ called, after its cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long

names "No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and nat is Spanish influenza? is it sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.'

What should be done by those who

catch the disease? "It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by

patent medicine manufacturers. "If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leavbrought here from Valencia,

Since that time there have ing to look after the others. "Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient.

> Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish in-Spain."

enza? "In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be structure.—Scientific American. kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults 105,000 yen and created quite a senas well as children. So far as a disatensely in Europe in May, June and ease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowd ing to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be

over emphasized. "When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by

another person. "It is especially important to be ware of the person who coughs or meezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable-in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air a possible.

"In all health matters follow the a vice of your doctor and obey th lations of your local and state officers."

"Cover up cach could and and If you don't you a consoid cha

## LIKE THEIR DESERT UPLIFTED BY WHITE RULE LIVE ALL TOO FAST

Bedouin Women the Possessors of Savage Beauty.

Barbaric Ornaments, With Which They Load Themselves, Do Not Seem Out of Place-Abandoning Ancient Customs,

All the women of the Bedouin village came to see us, writes Elizabeth Cooper in Asia. They had magnificent physiques, tall and supple, and carried themselves with stately grace. They were dressed in long, straight cotton gowns of blue or black, and a manycolored sash was wrapped around the waist. The only foot coverings were the anklets of silver that fell down over the instep. Over their hair, which was braided in many braids, and in discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other which were plaited small gold coins that clinked musically as they moved their heads, they wore veils of black with a colored border, which added to their dignity and beauty in a most charming manner.

From the lower lip to the neck, and lost in the coverings of the dress, were three dark blue lines of tattooing. This tattooing is seen now only on the older women, and is being thrown on the altar of modernity by the daughters of the Bedouins who have peeped into the outer world and are trying to be more like their city neighbors. The hair is straight and black, and with many has been given a tinge of red by washing it in henna. I saw no gray-haired women, because those who have been touched by the finger of time have been allowed by kindly custom to dye their locks, and there were many flaming heads above wrinkled faces. Henna is also applied to the nails of the fingers and toes, and the under side of the feet and palms are not forgotten by the Bedouin woman who has conserved the customs of her mother and has not yet relegated the henna pot to the lumber room along with the tattooing ink.

Great masses of jewelry were worn by all, not the diamonds and rubies found in the cities, but the true ornaments of a barbaric people. Hoops of gold were in the ears-one hanging from the top of the ear, another from the lobe. The neck was covered with chains formed of balls of gold or of coins, and on the arms were many bracelets. In writing coldly of the Bedonin woman, her tattooing, her hennacolored hair, her kohl-blackened eyes, and her massive chains of gold and anklets of silver, it seems as if she were still in an age of barbarism, yet her ornaments are becoming to her rich coloring and she is not overdressed. Ornaments belong to the time and the place, and are made for these women, who need strong settings for their own savage beauty.

Saving Time in Shipbuilding. In place of using rivets to fasten the plates and the framing of a ship together, a test is being made by the Emergency Fleet corporation, at the Federal Shipbuilding company's yard in Kearney, N. J., in the use of elec-This test is to be con ducted on a 40-foot length of a 9,600ton cargo steamship. Both spot welding and continuous arc welding will be used, the spot welding for connecting the frames and plates, and the arc welding for joining the seams of the plates. The hull to be tested will be filled with water and subjected to various strains in order to judge of the strength of the joints. Should the test prove successful, it will result not only fluenza.' According to newspaper re- in the saving of 10 per cent of weight, ports the King of Spain suffered an but also in a great economy of time. attack of influenza during the epi- It will eliminate a great deal of work demic thirty years ago, and was again in marking out, punching, and fitting of stricken during the recent outbreak in the members, as well as a reduction in the railroad transportation from the How can one guard against influ- rolling mill to the fabricating plant. It is believed that the total saving will amount to about \$40 a ton of the steel

Art Works in Demand in Japan. Fabulous prices, as far as the dealings in works of art are concerned in Japan, have been paid for rare masterpieces. At the Higashi Hongwanji sales a pair of screens, with iris blos soms painted by Ogata Korin, fetched

sation. At Viscount Akimoto's sale an album with eight small paintings, representing eight scenes of Shosho, by Keishoki, was sold for 140,000 yen, and a scroll of Eiga Monogatari, by Nobuzone, fetched 116,000 yen. But this record was broken when a kakemond (hanging picture) of snow landscape, painted by Royokai, was sold for 210,000 ven. This was again broken when a pair of scrolls with 36 poems by Nobuzane, in Marquis Satake's collection, was sold for the enormous sum of 353,000 yen. This is the greatest amount of money paid in modern times

Center of Production.

in Japan for a single work of art.

The center of agricultural producton of the United States, according to the value of crop and animal products for 1917, is in west central Illinois, as shown by a diagram just issued by the department of agriculture. The states of greatest production are: Iowa, \$1,-320,000,000; Illinois, \$1,255,000,000; 000,000; Ohio, \$851,000,000; Nebraska, dogs and cats."-Providence Journal. \$774,000,000; Indiana, \$766,000,000; Kansas, \$735,000,000; New York, \$700. 000,000; Minnesota, \$646,000,000 Penn sylvania, \$636,000,000; Georgia, \$605,-0000,000; Wisconsin, \$598,000,000; California, \$575,000,000; Michigan, \$534,-000,000, and Kentucky, \$529,000,000.

## Maoris Have Been Helped by Contact With Conquerors. Many Constantly in a Fever of Movement. One of Man's Greatest Mistakes Is to

Allow Himself to Be Constantly

Under Pressure and Intense

Nervous Strain.

Some of us are trying to live our

lives all at once. We would cramp the

slow development of years into the

coming month or week; we would com-

work must be put through with speed

The best work even by these feeble

misunderstood. He writes his book or

tears are never shed and none ever

ties. By the force of a creative imag-

nation, he establishes for himself a

new Heaven and a new earth, and his

spirit is tranquil because it is trium-

phant over the pinching and gnawing

Artist or artisan, each of us must

learn to make the pilgrimage a step at

a time. Let not an anxious forecast

corragate the brow with the thought

of a morrow sufficient unto itself.

Epicurean delight lives for the mo-

ment; a man's more serious purpose

in existence would often do well to fol-

low the example. We can be sure as

to what we wish to do with our lives:

we can have a great and generous aim:

we can appoint a goal and know the

point we wish to reach and the way by

which we are proceeding. But the

miles we measure forward with the

spiritual eye are not to be o'erleaped

in the next second. We must plod. We

must be content with a wayside inn to-

night, and the next night, and many

nights, perhaps, before we reach our

It will not do to disparage this good-

ly earth as a vale of tears for all the

sorrow and all the blackness that we

see. The earth is full of fallible peo-

ple like ourselves, trying and coming

to grief and rising to give battle again

in the inextinguishable hope of victory.

We are more alike than we realize.

ceeding. We came into this world

bound to be submissive to its dis-

to respond with promptness to a com-

mand, out of its horrors will be born

Jackies Ignore Styles.

may go, but the habiliments of Uncle

not only has him sufficiently clad, but

has more clothes in his sea bag and

His clothes are eternally blue, the

pattern never changes and tradition

still holds her own in their making.

Fashions may come and fashions

a blessing.—Philadelphia Public Led-

haven and our home.

circumstances.

Once cannibals and fierce warriors, their faces tatooed so as to be terrible to look upon, the Maoris of New Zealand are now lawyers, doctors, even members of the New Zealand legislature. Their cannibalistic tendencies Britain long age successfully suppressed. A few old warriors are the only remaining examples of the ancient art of tattooing.

Unlike Most Uncivilized Peoples, the

The cannibalism of the Maoris was the natural consequence of life in a country where animals and birds were press the work of an hour into the few and hard to find. War was their next five minutes. Nature-patient, favorite sport, but from their ear- tireless, cunning laborer that she issplitting, hair raising war dance often does not favor this plan. She takes her performed even in time of peace, they | time-"Because it is hers!" some one would turn to the story tellers for one makes prompt answer. "She has comof the loved tales or songs of their mand of all the time there is. She can ancestors and heroes. A feeling of be as deliberate as she chooses. rhythm and poetry was deeply rooted must make haste because our little in these people. Many of their stories lives are so soon clipped off. The darkwere in verse form and they had a ness too early rounds our day. Our song for every occasion.

They had not always lived in New and under pressure or we shall not fin-Zealand. Many years back a chief had | ish." gone on a long voyage from their home in Hawaiki and had found an mortal hands and minds of ours is island good for fishing and with few done not in a fever but in a calm. Art natives to be conquered. To this is- (and the exception proves the rule) land he led his people and here for achieves most nobly when it achieves many generations they have lived and with tranquility. The personal cirfought. A Maori legend explains that cumstances of the artist may be disthe north island of New Zealand was tressing. He rises above them. His caught up from the sea with a jaw dream translates him to the skies bone fish hook by Maui, the favor- above his mundane environment. His ite hero of the tribe. Many are the passion for the truth leads him to forlegends of the deeds of Maul which get that he is poor and hungry and the Maori fathers relate to their sons that they, too, may be brave and paints his picture or composes his strong, if not in battle, at least on sonata in a land where it is always the football field, where today the summer and the skies are blue and Maoris excel.

Those of the tribe who do not live in the New Zealand cities are grouped in little villages not unlike the Maori settlements of the days before the coming of the white men. They raise their grain, potatoes and tobacco in their gardens, and fish in river and sea for eels and trout. Unlike the Indian, these people are holding their own against civilization and are even thriving in a British-ruled New Zealand.-Chicago Daily News.

## CONNECTS CARACAS WITH SEA

American Built Railway Which Gives Venezuelan Capital Its Only Outlet to the Ocean.

For more than 300 years Caracas, capital city of Venezuela, was accessible from La Guaira, its port town, only by an old Spanish trail, which in the very early days of the country the Indians had traced across the mountains that range along the northern coast. It was not until 1883, after several attempts had been made to build a railroad, that Caracas finally was connected by rail with the hot little town that gives the republic's

chief city its outlet to the sea. In that year an enterprising American, who several years before had We are a marching army, with leaders come to Venezuela as minister or whom we must obey. Like good solconsul from the United States, com- diers we must keep the cadence with leted the work on the La Guaira and the rest. If we grow careless and Caracas railway and immediately straggle, we dislocate the whole proopened the line to traffic, which but for an infrequent landslide or revolution has continued uninterrupted ever cipline. To defy the natural laws is since. The line today is one of the only to be miserable and to make misfinest narrow-gauge mountain railways ery for others. If war shall teach us in the world.

Reliable Weather Glass.

A test tube about 10 inches long and ger. % inch in diameter is fastened to a base or hung up by a wire. In this test tube are put 2 drams of camphor, ½ dram of potassium nitrate, ½ dram of ammonium chloride, 2 ounces | Sam's jackies never vary. Trained to of pure alcohol, 2 ounces of water. face nature in the open, the jacky is If the ingredients do not mix easily invariably ready to meet all sorts of tube should be put in warm water weather. He knows how to dress to or shaken thoroughly. After a cork is meet every condition, and the navy put in the tube it is ready for work, says Electrical Experimenter.

Following is the weather which the ready for use when he needs them. changes in the liquid denote: Clear liquid-Bright weather. Crystals at bottom-Thick air, frost n winter.

Dim liquid-Rain. Dim liquid with small stars-Thunderstorms. Large flakes-Heavy air, overcast

sky; snow in winter. Threads in upper part-Windy weather. Small dots-Damp weather, fog.

Rising flakes which remain high-Wind in upper air. Small stars in winter on bright, clear, sunny days-Snow in a day or

Will Amount to Vast Sum.

We read that a retired soap manufacturer of the middle West has made testamentary provision for a fund of \$11,000 which is to remain intact until the year 2169, a neat little period. The important document in the case has been placed in an air-tight metal tube, hermetically sealed to withstand the ravages of time, and the fund will be safely kept in such places as will provide for a steady financial accretion. It has been figured that in 246 years the \$11,000 will have increased to more than \$200,000,000, and in the year 2163 that amount will be avail-Texas, \$1,045,000,000; Missouri, \$947,- able for the beneficiaries-"homeless

> Man's Advantage. Muggins-A man is often forced to pocket his pride.

who hasn't so many pockets.

Decades ago when the "old tars" had to climb a mast and dangle from the stretched-out ends of yardarms to do their reefing, conveniences and custom made necessary the bell-shaped lower ends of the trousers. And time has not changed them one lota. The sailor also clings to his black handkerchief, draped about his blue blouse and tied across his breast. Tradition

as a mark of mourning for Lord Nelson. The custom endures. Potash From Mill Dust. Extraction of potash from the dust from cement manufacture is claimed as a possibility. James D. Rhodes, a Pittsburgh manufacturer, made the discovery, and at his own expense has

arranged to erect a large experimental

plant adjoining the plant of a cement

company at Castalia, O., for the pur-

tells that the handkerchief thus worn

originated with the British tar, for the

blacks were once worn in this fashion

cose of experimenting for 120 days. Mr. Rhodes said he could extract from the dust and waste of the cement mills large quantities of potash for fertilizer that will be of great benefit to the country in increasing the supply.

Or He Might Move Here.

"Please keep that report away from

"This report claims that in some parts of Mexico it only rains once or twice a year."

Buggins-Yes, that's where he has my husband. He's so pigheaded that a decided advantage over a woman, he'd go there immediately and start an umbrella factory."