

WHAT WAR'S RAVAGES HAVE LEFT OF CHAULNES



This official British photograph shows Chaumes, northern France, as it is today—merely masses of shattered ruins.

PARIS MARKET IN WAR TIME



Seen in a market in Paris in war time. The prices of the vegetables, established by the authorities, are plainly marked, in centimes.

FLAGS ON BRITISH EMBASSY



For the first time in the history of the United States an American flag is flying from a flagstaff on the embassy of a foreign power. This picture shows the top of the British embassy in Sixteenth street, Washington, with the Stars and Stripes sharing honors with the British emblem.

Brakeman Was Shocked.

Among the things which passed through the mind of a brakeman yesterday was 11,000 volts of electricity, says a New York dispatch. Now the man feels just a bit snappier than usual and is going about his work with no faculty impaired. The brakeman climbed to the roof of a freight car in the Bronx yards of the New Haven railroad in the course of his work to ease the pressure of the car's side door. Above his head the giant feed wire dangled. He started to walk toward the rear of the train and walked into the sagging wire. He does not know that he missed the snappiest acrobatic performance in the history of railroading. When they climbed up on the car they found him yawning and a bit mystified, but when an ambulance surgeon arrived there was nothing for him to do but congratulate the brakeman.

Protects Eardrums From Concussion.

A French ear specialist, Doctor Bardier, has devised a protection for the eardrums of artillerymen against the concussion of explosion when firing their cannon. It consists of a pledget of cotton batting, loosely packed and soaked in carbolyzed glycerin, this to be inserted in the ear; and an ear-muff, loosely filled with cotton batting, this to cover the whole ear and the parts surrounding it. Of course, there is one for each ear.

The loose packing of the cotton makes it interfere only slightly with the wearer's hearing, but prevents all shock to the eardrums.

OPERATION OF NEW DRAFT LAW

Official Instructions Concerning the Raising of Military Forces Determined On.

POLLING PLACES TO BE USED

All Persons Within the Age Limits Prescribed by the Law Must Present Themselves There—Governors of States at Head of Registration Work.

Washington.—With the object of stimulating publicity to the work of raising the military forces called for under the army draft law the war department has issued the following instructions, which will govern the work:

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder have been coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed are required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce.

The governor of each state is the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting as officers, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs, or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

Apportionment of Registrars. The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population.

If, for instance, all men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

Cities of Over 30,000 Population.

The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such city or county clerk to whom the cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick. Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration. Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the

proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The warden of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The president is authorized to call on all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions to Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,513 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the \$2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

"You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In. To all clearing house associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said:

"The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city and every state in the Union was represented.

Lend \$100,000,000 to Italy.

Negotiations continued today with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first \$100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy.

Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

The \$100,000,000 loan to France will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplant J. P. Morgan & Co.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pruned one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face liability to pay the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted, the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

Agree on Paying Men in Training.

Washington.—Conferees on the army bill agreed on a provision to pay \$100 a month to men in training camps seeking to qualify as members of the officers' reserve corps.

Although the full allotted quota of 40,000 men probably will be enrolled in the officers' training camps when they open May 15, there still is "plenty of room for men of the right qualities," the war department announced.

In a statement saying that each of the sixteen camps seemed assured of its full allotment of 2,500 applicants for commissions, the department appealed for further recruits among men of proved ability.

Chicago to Furnish Chasers.

Chicago.—This city is now mobilizing its naval resources. Acting under orders from the navy department, Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant of the Great Lakes naval training station, began rounding up hundreds of small power boats preparatory to equipping them as submarine chasers. Captain Moffett expects to rush them "to the warfront" as rapidly as possible.

FOR BETTER ROADS

BASIS FOR ROAD SELECTION

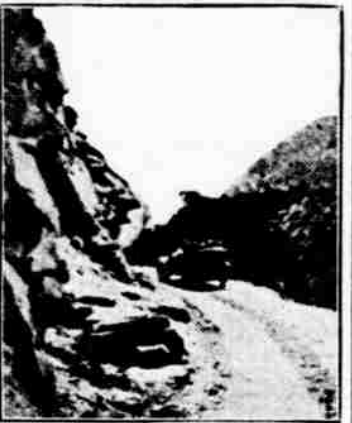
Pike Should Carry Traffic as Cheaply as Possible—Expensive Highway Often Cheapest.

When a city or county or state decides that it is time to build new roads it is not the amount of money in the treasury and the mileage that should determine the type of road, but the amount it will cost to move a ton a mile over the road.

That is the fundamental basis on which road construction planning must be founded, according to George C. Diehl, chairman of the good roads board of the American Automobile association. He points out that it is the function of a road to carry traffic and that it should do so as cheaply as possible.

"Cheaply" does not mean in the cost of building and maintaining the road, but the relation of the total expense to the total vehicle tonnage carried, which is the road cost to carry a ton a mile, or the ton-mile cost.

"In order to arrive at the ton-mile cost," says Diehl, "it is essential, first, to have the total cost of construction and maintenance; next, to have the amount of traffic tonnage. The first cost must be the result of a properly kept system of records, and the total cost of maintenance and construction



Roadbed Blasted Out of Rock.

must equal the total outlay made by the highway department, as this is the only method possible to avoid omission of important items.

"The amount of traffic must be obtained by traffic census. This should be divided between passenger and commercial vehicles and also between motor-driven and horse-drawn vehicles."

"In New York state, where every five or six miles of improved highway is under the control of a patrolman, it would be comparatively easy to obtain such traffic census, as the patrolman could have a certain day each month to make a count of these vehicles, at comparatively no expense to the state.

WORK AROUND HOME GROUND

New Responsibility Placed on Every Farmer by Improvement of Rural Roads and Highways.

The improvement of rural highways and the building of good roads lay a new responsibility upon every farmer. It means that there will be a greatly increased amount of traffic passing by his homestead; it will bring him more closely in touch with the outside world, including citizens from the immediate neighborhood, from the surrounding counties and indeed from many parts of other states.

The farmer and his home life are now brought more directly to the attention of the general public. Under these circumstances H. F. Major of the Missouri college of agriculture suggests that he take more pride in the development of his home grounds. "A man is known by the company he keeps," so the character of a man is judged by his home life and the atmosphere with which he surrounds himself.

The improvement of the grounds does not necessarily imply spending great sums or building an extensive "show place" decorated with architectural furnishings and formal gardens. It means treating the yard as an out-of-door living room; as a part of the house. It means keeping it clean and neat and comfortable and cheerful. It should be decorated with fine trees, beautiful flowering shrubs, and with annual and perennial flowers that fill the soul with gladness and make home a lovable spot surrounded by endearing associations.

Road Dragging Time.

Few farm tasks bring more pleasure than dragging roads, both to him who drags and to him who enjoys a ride over a well-dragged road. It is a little hard on the horses ahead of the drag on a hot day but an occasional rest helps them out.

Beautiful the Highways.

Trees, shade, pretty bridges, flowers, pleasant views, little dust, wide sweeps, mile-stones and warnings—there are a hundred ways of making a road beautiful.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How \$5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.



Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."

Mrs. JENNIE MORSE, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



COCKROACHES are easily killed by using Stearns' Electric Paste

Full directions in 15 languages Sold everywhere—25c and \$1.00

U.S. Government Buys It

Are You Getting Yours?

\$12 MONTHLY PENSIONS NOW ALLOWED Any man who served 90 days defending white settlers against hostile Indians in campaigns between 1891 and 1898, or over, for his unexpired (widow) annuity, now drawing a pension, should promptly secure free particulars and blank forms for application. Give full name, date of discharge, in discharge and all military service (names of officers if possible) and list of comrades now living. PUBLIC INQUIRY BUREAU, Regg Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

IT'S AN EARLY MORNING JOB

Raid on Destructive Garden Pests at Right Time Much More Effective Than Poison.

The boy who gets out early in the morning in his young garden and begins to pick squash bugs, cucumber beetles, potato bugs, and such slugs and cut and wire worms as are in sight, with his thumb and forefinger and drop them in a deep can, will do more good than poison could do in three days, says a writer in the American Boy.

Four boiling hot water into the tin holding these insects to make sure they are killed. Go the rounds every morning. Do not wait until after school, or late in the day, because they have feasted and crawled away to sleep and rest—most of them. Do not try to pick them at noon because they hide underground or behind leaves to get out of the hot sun. But bright and early in the morning they come out with the sparkling dew to get busy and eat the good things you have planted. Get up an hour earlier three mornings a week just to do this, and the result will repay you ten times over when your garden begins to supply you with peas and beans and cucumbers and lettuce and radishes and many other delicacies.

People who talk too much think too little.

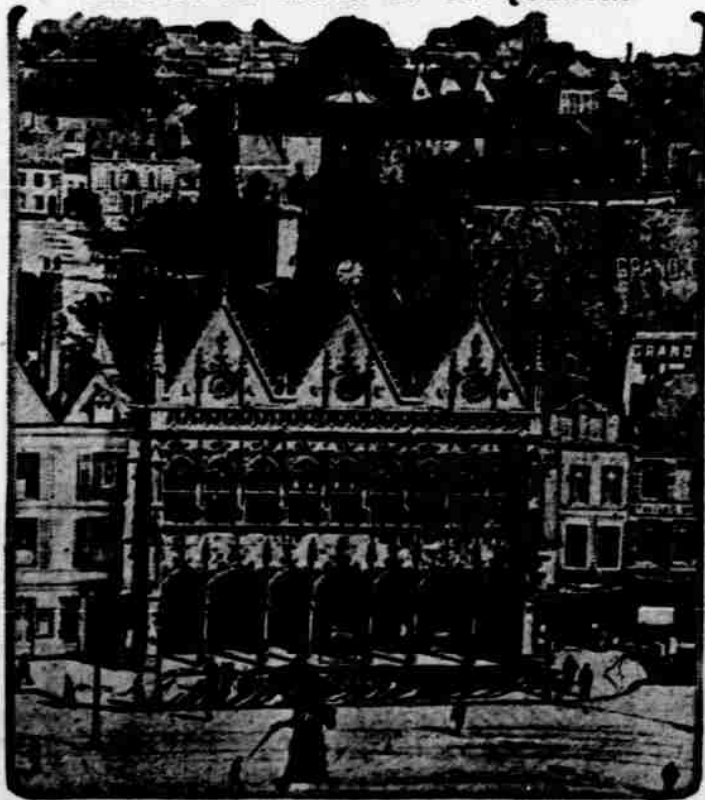
Advertisement for Grape-Nuts Food, featuring the text 'Economy! Flavor! Nutrition! Grape-Nuts FOOD FOR Breakfast Lunch or Supper' and an illustration of the product box.

RECRUITING STATION ON NOTED CORNER



The Twenty-third street corner of the famous Flatiron building in New York converted into a recruiting station for the navy. The roof is modeled after the deck of a battleship, and two guns swing from a turret.

BRITISH AT GATES OF ST. QUENTIN



This is the town hall of St. Quentin, the French city from which the Germans seem about to be expelled by the victorious forces of Field Marshal Haig.