

CHEERING SOMEONE UP.

Don't you mind about the triumphs, Don't you worry after fame; Don't you grieve about succeeding, Let the future guard your name.

HOW QUENTIN ROOSEVELT FLEW TO DEATH.

No taunt of cowardice as some rumors have reported, sent Quentin Roosevelt out, handicapped by poor eye-sight, on his last night, to find a grave among his foes.

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This was of rare occurrence and only when the enemy showed extreme activity and every resource at our command had to be called into service in opposition.

Usually a patrol consisted of three squads of from six to eight planes, one squad going to a height of 20,000 feet, the second 12,000, and the third 4,000 feet.

July 14 was an exceptionally fine day for the sort of work the squadron was doing.

"We went up at eleven o'clock in the forenoon," says Captain McLanahan, and describes the flight and the fatal fight that followed:

"There were eight of us, all, at that time, Lieutenants—Curtis, of Rochester, N. Y.; Sewall, of Bath, Me.; Mitchell, of Manchester, Mass.; Buford, of Nashville, Tenn.; Roosevelt, Hamilton, Montague, and I. As was customary, we chatted together before we went up, and of course, planned what we were going to do.

It was arranged that Lieutenant Hamilton was to lead, and in case of any hitch to his motor Lieutenant Curtis was to take his place in the van.

There was a rather stiff wind blowing in the direction of the German lines, and when we reached an altitude of about 10,000 feet we began to be carried with great rapidity toward them.

We had not yet sighted any enemy airplanes after we had been aloft an hour. Hamilton's motor went wrong about that time and he had to glide back home.

In a few minutes he was followed by Montague, whose motor also had gone back on him.

Half an hour after this when we were five miles inside the German lines, we saw six of their Fokker planes coming toward us.

They had been concealed until then by clouds between them and us, they flying on the under side of the clouds. Our planes were of the Nieuport type, of the lightest pursuing kind, and in almost every respect like the type the Germans were using.

The difference was that they carried stationary motors while ours were rotary ones, which gave us a trifle the advantage in turning.

of his airplane in great excitement and so radiant with elation and so broad a smile that his teeth showed exactly in the same famous way as his father's used to do.

He told us that after losing track of us he sighted a group of airplanes which he believed to be ours and headed his airplane toward them.

His first impulse was to get away as fast as possible; but then the hero in him spoke up and he decided to avail himself of the chances to reduce the number of our enemies by at least one.

And so, flying quite close to the last one of the airplanes, he fired quickly and with such good aim that the plane immediately went down, spinning around, with its nose pointed to the ground.

"I guess I got that one all right," he said but he did not wait to see what the final outcome might be, for aviators are full of tricks, and by feigning disaster to their own machine often succeeded in drawing an over-confident enemy to destruction.

Quentin knew this; and moreover, he had another big contract on his hands, namely, to get away from the associates of the man whom he had attacked.

They all turned upon him, firing from a dozen machine guns but in firing his gun he had wheeled about at the same instant, and in that way he had a big handicap over the pursuers.

He kept far enough in advance of them to get back within the American lines before they were able to lessen the distance sufficiently to make their shells effective.

The rate of speed, by the way, was 140 miles an hour.

"Despite his excitement and the really exceptional achievement, Quentin modestly refrained from declaring positively that he had bagged his man. It was only afterward when we learned through an artillery observation balloon that the airplane brought down by Quentin had been seen to strike the earth with a crash, that he himself felt satisfied that he was entitled to be regarded the victor.

CATCHING A TIGER.

Oriental show the greatest ingenuity in the methods they adopt in the capture of wild beasts. Nothing affords the natives of the Malay Peninsula so much sport as catching tigers.

One was taken in a pit dug in a Chinaman's garden; and it is interesting to learn of the clever fashion in which they got the best out of the pit.

This pit was circular in shape, eleven feet deep and three feet in diameter at the top.

It was slightly smaller at the bottom. It was in sandy clay, and the sides were clean-cut, the tiger could not scramble out.

The pit was situated on the margin of a jungle, and it had been contrived, not to capture tigers, but wild hogs. It was covered with a thin roof of sticks, grass, and leaves.

As soon as the owner of the pit became aware of the nature of his prize he covered the mouth of the pit with strong planks.

Then he looked about for a purchaser, who was soon found. The money was paid over while the beast lay at the bottom of the pit.

The sum agreed upon was \$50 to remove, cage, and convey the animal to Singapore.

For six days the captive was allowed to lie in the pit; he was fed very sparingly, in order to reduce his strength and energy.

Six Malays with a thorough knowledge of the ways of wild beasts were engaged to cage them.

Their first step was to rig a strong beam at the height of about nine feet over the pit; the beam was supported on well secured uprights, to which it was strongly lashed with wites.

Next, the men prepared two cylindrical baskets of green rattan. One basket was two feet in diameter and eight in length; the other was just large enough to be passed into the larger one, in order to give additional strength to the contrivance.

One end of each basket was open, and the other closed, except for a hole about three inches in diameter.

The smaller basket having been jammed into the larger one, the two were firmly laced together throughout with wites.

Finally, two new hempen ropes nearly three inches in circumference were prepared with running nooses. As soon as the Malays had cut a few long poles and prepared them, with forks on some and pieces of wood lashed on others to form hooks they were ready for the tiger.

They separated the planks that covered the mouth of the pit so that they could pass down the ropes and poles. The noose of one of the ropes was lowered, and in spite of the tiger's resistance, the men, by skill and patience, got the moose over his head and around his neck.

As soon as the noose was in position it was drawn fairly tight. The other rope was then passed down and secured in a similar manner.

UNIFORMS FOR THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Replying to certain letters of inquiry concerning the steps necessary to obtain a reissue of certain articles of uniform and equipment, the following information is furnished:

The following articles of clothing and equipment may be permanently retained by enlisted men upon honorable discharge:

- 1 overseas cap (for all enlisted men who have had service overseas) or 1 hat and 1 hat cord for all other enlisted men. 1 olive drab shirt. 1 service coat and ornaments. 1 pair breeches. 1 pair shoes. 1 pair leggings. 1 waist belt. 1 packer. 1 overcoat. 2 suits underwear. 4 pairs stockings. 1 pair gloves. 1 gas mask and helmet (if issued overseas).

1 set toilet articles (if in possession when discharged). 1 barrack bag. 3 scarlet chevrons.

An enlisted man who served in the United States army during the present war and who was honorably discharged or furloughed to the Reserve since April 6, 1917, and who has returned to the government any of the above articles, or to whom for any reason they were never issued, may make application for such articles to the Supplies Division office of the Director of Storage, Munition Building, Washington, D. C., and similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be returned to him.

The application should state sizes required and will be accompanied by affidavits made before any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth the soldier's record of service since April 6, 1917; the date and place of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve; the articles and kind of clothing restored to the government, whether cotton, O. D. or woolen, O. D., and certifying that none of the articles applied for were retained by him at the time of his discharge or furlough to the Reserve, or if retained, that they have been restored to the government since that time.

Officers and enlisted men who have returned the gas mask or helmet may make similar application for these articles and they may be issued if available.

By authority of the Director of Storage. W. C. CROOM, Major, Q. M. Corp. External Relation Branch.

Forecasts of Peach Shipments.

The prospective commercial peach crop of 30,082,000 bushels, forecast July 9 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates United States Department of Agriculture, appears liberal beside the very light crop of 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 last year, but the present crop is moderate when compared with those of recent years.

Probable shipments may equal 4,000 cars, or over 16,000,000 bushels, its credit to California, says a report from the Bureau of Markets. Nearly 90 per cent. of the California crop is commonly used for drying, which would leave only about 3,600 cars to be shipped as fresh fruit.

Actual shipments may equal 4,000 cars, or over 16,000,000 bushels, its credit to California, says a report from the Bureau of Markets. Nearly 90 per cent. of the California crop is commonly used for drying, which would leave only about 3,600 cars to be shipped as fresh fruit.

The Strongest Vault.

The banking building occupied by the Morgan firm in New York is said to contain the strongest security vault in the world, a vault that is proof against fire, water, and burglars.

This vault is 23 feet wide, 27 feet deep, and 33 feet high, outside measurement, and is divided into three stories. The walls, which are two and a half feet thick, are made up of Harveyized nickel steel armor plate, surrounded with rock concrete, which is reinforced with double and treble sections of 125 pound nickel-steel rails.

The main door of the vault is round, and three feet thick; and when closed makes an air-tight fit with the door frame. Although the door, with its bolt work and hinges, weighs 50 tons, it can be swung with one hand.

The vault is equipped with the very latest and most complete system of time and combination locks, burglar alarms and electric lights. It is guarded night and day by patrolmen, whose work is made easier by passages round the four sides, underneath the bottom, and across the top, and by mirrors so placed that they can see around corners.—Ex.

Select Seed Potatoes at Harvest.

The custom of using as seed potatoes left from the previous season's crop, after having disposed of the best, must be discontinued if the present quality and yield of the crop is to be materially improved, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The grower can not expect to get maximum yields from inferior seed stock any more than the dairyman can expect to get maximum milk yields from scrub cows. The best time to select seed potatoes, according to the specialists, is in the fall when the crop is being harvested.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. The omnipotence of God shines forth from the universe.—Swedenborg.

Despite all Paris evidence of shorter and fuller skirts, some New York designers and manufacturers of exclusive dresses for women are preparing no models that do not conform to the long, slim silhouette.

Street dresses of cloth on tailored lines, made with long, straight skirts, have cuff hems, similar to the finish on men's trousers, only the bands are of wider width.

As has been reported before, the redingote lines are to be seen both in suits and dresses.

The high cost of fabrics has no influence whatever upon the minds of wrap designers, for such garments are developed on lines that call for elaborate materials and plenty of yardage.

Watermelon parties for the very young set bring to mind vivid memories of face-washing and a generally uproarious time. Now though there should be informality at this sort of mid-summer affair, there can be, too, a real opportunity for original and enjoyable entertainment of a slightly more dignified type that will appeal to those of us who are over 16.

Let's see what we can do to make the watermelon party this year a bit different! First of all, we can begin with the invitations. A clever invitation always presages good fun.

So, why not cut up yours from green Bristol board and, in watermelon shape, stripe it in black by using a water color brush and India ink, and address it and stamp it on the blank side.

Write between the stripes the following verse: Watermelon's ripen' on de vine, Waitin' to be picken' mo' any time. Waitin' for some folks I know—you're one— To come and eat it and have some fun.

We'll suppose the party to be given out of doors, for why have it in the house when even city dwellers live within trolley distance of the woods, and so many of us have flivers to take us to nature's playground? For course, the "piece de resistance" for the party will be watermelons. Have them plugged to be sure they are good and ripe. Keep them on ice for a whole day beforehand and then pack them in buckets, cutting them in half and covering with wax paper while you pile ice around them if possible.

Of course, one could give a watermelon party by cutting the melon into inch squares and packing in jars and ice, but that loses the point of a real watermelon party, where the joy of eating the juicy fruit from the rind is part of the fun.

Besides the melon there will have to be some more substantial lunch. Let it be something that can be cooked over a fire. Corn roasted in the husk, potatoes, marshmallows to be toasted, sandwiches and cake may all form part of the supplies. If the party is large the supplies can be distributed in baskets so that none of the burdens will be too heavy; but if you want a real party without any work for the guests, corral a machine to take the supplies to the picnic place.

So much for the refreshments and run. Rig up a target of a grinning pickaninny with a wide-open toothless mouth. The problem is to shoot teeth (watermelon seeds) into a dark, slippery mouth. Each guest is given 10 slippery seeds and told to "plop" them between the fingers into the darky mouth, each seed that goes in to count one point. The one getting in the most seeds in from a distance of eight feet, gets an extra piece of watermelon later on for a prize.

Guessing the weight of the watermelon is fun. It can be done in two ways, either by merely looking at the melon exhibited for the purpose, or by actually "hefting" it, in which case it may be rolled into a towel and lifted that way. The prize for the nearest guess to the real weight—which should have been found out by weighing at home—might be a small jar of watermelon preserves from last year.

Fruit Dumplings.—For fruit dumplings make a rolled biscuit dough, using a little less milk and a bit more shortening. Roll one-fourth inch thick. Cut in squares large enough to cover apple or other fruit. Large fruit should be first cooked five or ten minutes.

Place fruit, pared, cored, sliced or whole, in center of dough, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon or nutmeg. Moisten edges of dough with water or cold milk and fold so that the corners will meet in the center. Press edges together gently.

The top may be brushed with beaten egg milk, melted butter, margarin and sprinkled with sugar. Place in a greased pan, adding a slight amount of water. Bake in a rather hot oven until crust and fruit are cooked. These dumplings may be steamed if desired. Serve with hard sauce, apple or other sauce.

Apple roly-poly is much the same as dumpling except that the dough is rolled in one rectangular piece, spread with softened margarin, then with apples cut in thin slices and seasoned. Roll up like jelly roll. Slice and bake the same as dumplings, adding a little water in the pan to make a sauce.

There is also a Dutch apple cake much like apple roly-poly except that it is not rolled up like a jelly roll, but baked in a rectangular piece. This cake is good to serve with afternoon tea or with coffee. Serve as a semi dessert.

Another variation of fruit dumplings is to make a fruit pudding—sweetened fresh or canned fruit covered with a crust of baking powder biscuit dough. Bake in a fairly hot oven.

Shortcake uses the same proportion of flour, milk and baking powder as does the recipe for rolled baking powder biscuits but requires more shortening than the biscuits; that is, two tablespoons or more of fat to each cup of flour, and the addition of a teaspoon to half a tablespoon of sugar for each cup of flour.