

In the Name of Liberty Save Food, Says Man Back From Verdun

Washington, Oct. 19.—"In the name of Liberty save food," is the message given to the people of this country through the National Emergency Food Garden Commission today by Raymond James Whitney, an ambulance driver from the Verdun front who went to an Atlantic port to sail for France to-day.

Whitney, whose home is in Bedford, Indiana, has just completed a flying visit home and he stopped in Washington long enough to call upon the National Emergency Food Garden Commission to ask that the people be again urged to conserve every ounce of food. Whitney is in the American Field Service and is taking back 20 pounds of sugar to Mrs. Vanderbilt, so scarce is the lump article over there. He won the War Cross for work at the front.

"The declaration of war by President Wilson," said Whitney, "saved the world from the Kaiser in my opinion, for from my observation of a year and a half in the war's fiercest fighting there was nothing that could possibly have put the 'pop' into the battle front as that did. Men and women kissed us Americans and wept whenever they met us."

"Food is the thing and the conservation department of the American Forestry Association is doing a great work in its campaign for war gardens. Keep it up for you will need it next year too. The Forest Regiment will do a great work over there for the cleaning up that has to be done in that wrecked country will be a big job."

"At a restaurant to-day I saw a waiter dump a half pitcher of cream and part of a square of butter in a cup half full of coffee. In Europe he would be shot for that. The boys at the front will do their part if you folks at home will do yours and if you could see what I have seen you would feel like shooting any one who wastes food now."

Ask for Horlick's Malted Milk. Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids. Substitutes Cost YOU. A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

HOPES TO ADOPT TREES OF CHINA TO U. S. SOIL

George Weidman Groff Believes Valuable Growths Can Be Transplanted With Success Here

George Weidman Groff, for ten years connected with the Canton Christian College, at Canton, China, will return to his field of labors during the next month to engage in a work which, it is confidently expected, will prove of more than passing concern to the agricultural interests of this country.

Mr. Groff, who is director of the department of agriculture and horticulture in the big college, will, in the near future, divide his time between class work and experimentation with certain varieties of fruits and vegetables now grown in China and suited to the climatic conditions of the United States.

Mr. Groff, who is a State college man, has been connected with the Canton college during an extremely interesting period of development in the Celestial Empire. Mrs. Groff and their little son are visiting Mrs. Groff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brinsler, at 310 South Fifteenth street.

The college at Canton was founded by a Presbyterian missionary in 1893. While most of the founders were Chinese, the college is undenominational. All departments are conducted, but the study of agricultural subjects occupy a prominent place in the curriculum. The object of the school of agriculture is to carry to China the best that is here and to bring to the United States the best that is in China.

One of the recent activities of the school has been an effort to transplant the papaya tree, a valuable native of the Hawaiian Islands, into China. Dried papaya juice, the staple of commerce, is now considered superior to the pepsin secured from animals.

The litchi tree, the fruit of which is much in favor in China, is being planted in Florida and the Philippine Islands, and other fruits will be introduced into this country shortly. China is the home of many delicious fruits not grown here, some of which would undoubtedly meet with popular favor. Just now the lima bean and sweet corn are being introduced into many sections of China.

one sees in considerable numbers. Those I have seen seem to be about twenty-one or twenty-two years old. Outside of Petrograd we talked with one girl soldier who had been wounded three times and was anxious to get back to the front. She was twenty.

William T. Ellis, Charles E. Beury and I, walking in the Alexander Garden last Sunday, saw as trim a little lady soldier as one could find off the stage. Clear eyes, pink cheeks, a rather long nose, fine carriage and an air of pride in her lot distinguished the girl as she strode by in her neat military suit, but with sheer lisle stockings and light shoes. If the horror of war had ever occurred to her, she disguised the fact beautifully. Not only does one see women soldiers, but many of the well-dressed women one meets wear service medals.

As a man traveler sees women bending under the burden of his baggage in the hotels, or as he pays his fare to a woman conductor in the tram, he looks around at the thousands of leafing soldiers, who remind him of thousands of others along the 5,000-mile railway to Harbin, and wonders why man-strength cannot be used, when it exists in such quantities. The soldiers in Petrograd have one hour of work to every three days, and the rest of the time they loaf, talk politics and threaten the continuance of the government. The Y. M. C. A. is hoping to give these idle soldiers something to do and think about.—Maynard Owen Williams, in "The Christian Herald."

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POST OFFICE CONTINGENT IS ENJOYING LIFE AT CAMP. Group From Here is Quartered at Anniston, Ala. and Are Pleased With Camp Life. An interesting description of Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, is contained in a recent letter from the Harrisburg Post Office contingent of the military training camp, to the

Telegraph. Camp life is also vividly told in the letter, which follows: "The camp is situated in an ideal spot, seven miles from Anniston, Ala., and covers 18,500 acres, it is seven miles long and runs from three to six miles wide. There are housed here at present 35,000 men from Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia. The men are quartered in their tents and have large wooden mess halls, capable of seating the full company at one time. They are all well fed and happy, in fact are as cheerful a lot of soldiers as I have ever seen. The training consists of the usual manual of arms, hikes, cross-country runs, trench digging and machine gun and heavy artillery practice.

"The postoffice that we are working in is located in the highest part of the camp near the headquarters and is a rather large building, in fact covers more floor space than the building occupied at present at home. There are fifty-two clerks who are assisted by fifteen soldiers in the distribution of outgoing and incoming mail. The usual daily receipt of mail consists of about twenty-five pouches of parcel post mail. The outgoing mail is also heavy, the office handling from 40,000 to 50,000 letters and cards each day. The clerks here are worked in two tricks, from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 12 p. m., with one hour off for dinner each day. The soldiers are housed and fed by the War Department under orders of the Postmaster General. The climate of the locality is about as follows: We are in Pennsylvania. We had a light frost on Wednesday night and overcoats were the rule, but not the exception. The amusements are furnished to the soldiers are also granted us. For convenience to and from Anniston to camp we use the government trucks. "HARRISBURG POST OFFICE CONTINGENT."

THE INDIAN PEON IN PERU. There is no doubt that the favorable sentiment of Peruvians for the United States, but even after the opening of the Panama Canal Peru is still isolated and the distance from Europe and North America does not increase the growth of mutual understanding. The Spanish-Americans of Peru are a proud and sensitive race, handicapped by their traditions at times, and not primarily inclined to industry. There are approximately four million people in Peru, divided as follows: One million, two hundred and sixty thousand mestizos, a mixed race, formed from intermarriages of the Spaniards with the Indians; 600,000 whites; 1,000,000 negroes, 40,000 Orientals and 2,000,000 Indians. The great problem is the Indian, who is numerically as well as economically the vital factor in the country. It is the common saying that "Peru lives off the Indian. He is the cultivator of the soil in the vast table-lands; he is also the mainstay in many a mining section; yet in education he is almost utterly neglected, save for a few inadequate Catholic schools and one or two Protestant colonies in the Andes.

"When Pizarro came to Peru, there were nearly eight millions of these inhabitants, mostly of the clay line stock, and they were industrious and law-abiding, practicing unique agricultural arts of their own invention, and possessing a fine system of irrigation. They were the builders of some of the best highways to be found in all of South America. In the vicinity of Guano, especially, the traveler to-day sees some of the most interesting remains of fortresses, temples and agricultural devices as well as a fine system of irrigation. The Spaniards came not to colonize but to conquer. The Indians were driven from their cities, their lands laid waste, and the people converted into slaves of the white man. They were exterminated more or less ruthlessly when they resisted the inroads of Guano, especially, the result to-day is a sullen, suspicious race, who have forgotten many of the virtues enforced by their ancient Inca rulers, and who have degenerated by reason of the slavery and vices that have come to them in the trail of Spanish civilization.—The Christian Herald."

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Special Purchase of 300 pairs of strong work shoes; leather vamps, with strong khaki tops and leather trim men—all sizes; \$2.50 values, a pair \$1.95.

AIRPLANE BATTLE OVER THE HIGH ALPS



This remarkable photograph shows an Italian airplane, a Nieuport Machi, circling about the high snow covered mountain, Dante di Pasubio, in chase of an Austrian airplane, which attempted a raid on the Italian position on the top of the mountain.

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WHAT'S THIS! SNAKES WORTH MILLIONS IN WAR TIME AS FOOD SAVERS, SAYS FORESTRY ASSN.

Reptiles Greatest Enemies of Rodents That Destroy Grain and Carry Disease—They Only Strike in Self Defense and Few are Poisonous

Washington, Oct. 15.—Snakes are a valuable asset and there should be a campaign against killing them, writes Gayne T. K. Norton in the current issue of the American Forestry Magazine. The article goes on to show that the snake does for food conservation by way of killing rodents and insects the greatest enemies to grain that man knows. The public has become acquainted with snakes as never before, writes Mr. Norton, because of the thousands who have been engaged in the campaign for war gardens that has been conducted by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

The plea for the snakes is illustrated with pictures of Miss Gladys Dittmars, daughter of Raymond L. Dittmars, curator of the New York Zoological Society, fondling a King snake. Allen Samuel Williams founder of the reptile study society and George Von Ruehner, of New York City, who has one of the best private collections of snakes in the world.

"The work of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, of Newark, New Jersey, whose members go snake hunting is recited in detail. "With this summer the millions of war gardens have given the snake popular interest—a news angle editors must consider," writes Mr. Norton. "The work has brought outdoors many who ordinarily would not step from paving blocks. Tremendously increased tillage has brought people and snakes together."

"Unless much educational work is done the number of snakes that will be killed next year by the well-meaning but misinformed gardeners will be very large. Our snakes, and we are rich in reptile life, are a national asset worth many millions of dollars. Snake killing will never become a national issue—conserved as an economic factor, destroyed as a menace—yet the snake, particularly at this time, should be conserved. The relation it bears to successful crops is important—more important than even the average farmer realizes.

"Reptiles may not manifest their friendship toward us, few would welcome such a condition, yet they are not enemies. They never attack unless in self-defense. Of our 111, in species but 17 are poisonous—two

species of Elaps, coral snakes, and 15 species of Crotaline snakes, the copperhead and moccasin, the dwarf and tropical rattlesnake. On the other hand the help they render is valuable. The pests destroyed each year, especially the rodents that injure crops and carry communicable diseases, roll up a large balance of good service in their favor.

"Rodents are destroyers of farm products, cause loss by fire through gnawing matches and insulation from electric wires and of human life, through germ carrying, particularly the bubonic plague. Before the war the United States Department of Agriculture placed the bill at \$350,000,000, one-fifth of which equals the loss of grain. With advanced prices this is increased.

"They also destroy eggs, young poultry, squabs and pigeons, birds and young rabbits, pigs and lambs. A loss to husbandry not estimated in figures but realized as extensive is due to the killing of fruit trees by gnawing or other injuries to the bark by species of wild rodents. Eclectic medical authorities agree that many

plagues can be accounted for by rodents. As a destructive agency they have no rival. "The gross ignorance regarding our snakes causes slaughter of all things that wear scales and crawl. Farmers should protect and breed the harmless snakes rather than kill them. Many European countries have protective legislation."

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The Discipline of Sports Help an Army's Discipline. Every soldier must be disciplined. He must be trained to obey instantly and unhesitatingly the command of his leader. Discipline is as necessary on an athletic team as it is in an army. So the American boy who wins a place on his school team learns something of discipline. It takes some military drill to instill into him military discipline, but it does not take nearly so long as it would in the case of the recruit without athletic training. The youth who has trained himself to jump to the right spot and do the right thing, quickly, unhesitatingly, when the quarter barks a signal, does not take long in learning to execute a military command.—From the October American Boy.

AMAZONS AND LONGSHORE-WOMEN. One of the picturesque sights of Petrograd is the women soldiers that

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"The gross ignorance regarding our snakes causes slaughter of all things that wear scales and crawl. Farmers should protect and breed the harmless snakes rather than kill them. Many European countries have protective legislation."

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For many months past we have utilized this space of 630 agate lines in nearly 400 newspapers of the United States to give reasons why thoughtful people should buy and read The Literary Digest. This week we are devoting this space to a purpose infinitely more important—the sale of the Government Liberty Loan Bonds.

Fathers and Mothers IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUR SON—YOUR NEIGHBOR'S SON—THE MILLION FIGHTING SONS OF AMERICA—SHOULD HAVE AN EVEN CHANCE FOR LIFE IN THIS WORLD-WAR, AND WOULD BE SURE THAT HE GETS IT— Buy a Liberty Bond NOW

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