

## EASE IN MARCHING

Foot Comfort Is Essential to the Soldier in Warfare.

### THE GERMAN MILITARY SOCK.

It is in the Form of a Large Napkin Is the Result of Years of Study and May Be Folded About the Foot Thirty Different Ways to Relieve Pain.

The famous field marshal, Von Moltke, once said that the Anglo-Saxons are a warlike people, but that the Germans are a military people. The Anglo-Saxon fights to the death when war comes, careless of his previous preparation. After the war is over he drops his arms, dismisses all thoughts of war from his mind and returns to his civil pursuits. The German, on the other hand, feels in time of peace as keen an interest in war as he does in the midst of a conflict. He takes note of his errors in one war and when peace comes devotes himself to remedying these errors.

A German officer who was visiting America spoke of the way in which his people addressed themselves to war problems in time of peace.

"Here is an excellent illustration," he said, and, lifting his foot, he took off his shoe. From about his foot he then took, not the ordinary sock that men wear elsewhere, but a sort of napkin or handkerchief, which was carefully folded about it.

"This," he said, "is the German military sock. It is the result of years of study and experiment by the best minds, not only in the German army but in German science and medicine. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when our armies were making forced marches around Metz and on to Sedan, our infantry was much impeded by sore feet. When it came to having a certain number of men at a certain point at a certain time for a decisive stroke we were usually from 10 to 30 per cent short, because so many men had fallen out of the ranks from sore feet.

"We got through the war all right, for our enemies were as badly off in that respect as we were, but as soon as the war was over the government ordered every man in the service to turn his attention to contriving a form of footwear that would be more serviceable to the man of peace when suddenly called to war. It was years before the present sock was adopted. Thousands of dollars were spent in experimenting. Thousands of soldiers marched in all kinds of footwear, tested every possible kind of sock and stocking. After years of trial this form was chosen. Here are some of the ways in which it can be worn."

Thereupon the officer took the napkin, which was about eighteen or twenty inches square, made of cotton and linen and folded it about his foot with the deftness of a Turk winding his turban about his head. Then, unwrapping it, he folded it about his foot in a different manner and then in still a third way.

"There are about thirty different ways of folding this sock about the foot," he said, "and during his three years in the army the soldier is taught to become expert in using them all. Each manner of folding it has a different purpose. One will relieve a soreness of the heel; another a weariness of the instep; a third will protect an irritated corn, and a fourth will relieve the inflamed ball of the foot. At the same time that the soldier is taught these different methods of wrapping the sock he also learns the anatomy of the foot, and just why the different wrappings relieve the different foot ailments.

"After serving his two years in the army," continued the officer, "the soldier goes back to civil life and becomes, let us say, a clerk at a desk. For ten years he doesn't walk a mile a day. At the end of that time war breaks out and he is called to the colors. He goes to the depot of his regiment and there finds among his other accoutrements two pairs of these military socks.

"Next morning he starts to march with his regiment. At the end of an hour, when he has tramped two or three miles over a country road, he is allowed ten minutes for rest. Now, the chances are that that soldier has a pair of very sore feet. He sits down, takes off his shoe, diagnoses his sore places, and, recalling his early training, folds his sock back on his foot so as to give immediate relief. When, a few minutes later, he falls into line, he has virtually a new pair of feet. And this he does just as often as new foot troubles appear.

"The tremendous advantage that an army thus equipped has over one that wears the old fashioned sock is obvious. If 'getting there with the most men first' is the science of war the army with the German sock is at least one-third more effective than the other."—Youth's Companion.

#### Last Wish of a Poet.

I wish to lie on the north side of the churchyard about the middle of the ground, where the morning and evening sun can linger the longest on my grave. I wish to have a rough, unhewn stone, something in the form of a milestone, so that the playing boys may not break it in their heedless pastimes, with nothing more on it than this inscription: "Here rest the hopes and ashes of John Clare." I desire that no date be inscribed thereon, as I wish it to live or die with my poems and other writings, which, if they have merit, with posterity it will, and if they have not it is not worth preserving.—John Clare, 1864.

## WOUNDED BAVARIAN MAKES KAISER LAUGH.

The London Daily Mail says that according to a Silesian provincial newspaper the kaiser has been pouring out his heart to wounded German soldiers about "the many English calumnies, of which the war has been so prolific."

After asking the convalescents at a base hospital in the eastern theater of the war about the nature of their wounds and congratulating them on the latest successes of their regiments, the war lord turned the conversation to the all pervading theme, England. Suddenly a stalwart Bavarian, who had listened wide eyed to the kaiser's remarks, sat up in bed and shouted in a rich provincial accent:

"Your majesty, you have a fine lot of relations!"

Everybody present, the narrative says, was speechless with indignation over the Bavarian's strong language, but the kaiser laughed heartily, stepped over to the soldier's bed, slapped him jovially on the shoulder and gave him a hearty handshake of goodby.

## WOMAN TAXICAB DRIVER AT WORK IN NEW YORK.

First of Sex to Invade Gotham Wear Leopard Cap and Cape.

A taxicab driving east on Fifth street, New York city, entered Broadway and stopped on Broadway. The driver was Miss Wilma K. Russey, the first woman taxicab driver in New York city.

Even before it was seen the driver was wearing skirts her appearance attracted attention. She wore on her head a huge cap of leopard skin and around her neck and over her shoulders the yellow and black spotted pelt of the same fierce animal. As soon as the car stopped and the driver climbed down there was no further room for mistake. She wore a brown skirt that came down just below the tops of her high tan boots and a brown jacket. Her forearms were lost in black leather gloves that came to the elbow.

Several other taxi drivers on the corners formed groups and discussed the feminine invasion of their business. Finally they decided to accept it gracefully. They talked shop and gave her advice until a party of men came up and asked if her taxicab was engaged.

"Where do you want to go?" she asked.

"No place in particular," answered one of the men. "Just take us down Broadway a-ways. All we want is to have the first ride in your taxi."

The car traveled down Broadway, making a sensation for several blocks. Then Miss Russey collected the first fare and tip ever collected by a woman taxicab driver in New York city. It was a big tip, Miss Russey said, but she would not name the amount.

## LIMITS THE LYLE CHIMES.

Wealthy Tenafly (N. J.) Widow Restricted to Four Times a Day.

Vice Chancellor Vivian M. Lewis made an order in Jersey City, N. J., regulating the playing of chimes at Happyland, the Tenafly estate of Mrs. Gertrude Lyle, the wealthy widow of John F. Lyle. Persons living in Tenafly had testified that their nerves were being shattered by the jangling of the 2,000 ton bells in the Lyle tower, which were rung at frequent intervals, night and day.

The chimes were installed in August, 1913. In September Mrs. Lyle's neighbors appealed to the local board of health for relief from the chimes. By November the Tenafly folk learned from the local board of health and the state board of health that no relief could be granted from that quarter. Last January Mrs. Alice Bailey, who lived with her father, Charles T. Buckley, an aged lawyer, 150 feet from the memorial tower, and Henry J. Brunton and his wife, who lived 200 feet from the tower, employed Wendell J. Wright to start injunction proceedings against Mrs. Lyle to stop the bells.

The decision of the vice chancellor provides that quarter hourly playing of a theme from Elijah must cease. This theme, which consists of eight notes, may be played three times each day, once at 8 o'clock in the morning, once at noon and again at sunset. Mrs. Lyle may also have one hymn tune played each day upon the chimes and two on Sunday.

## WHEAT CROP MAKES A TOWN

It Was Prairie About a Month Ago and Now Has 500 Inhabitants.

All recent records of town building have been shattered by the growth of Kildeer, N. D., terminus of the north line branch out of Mandan. About a month ago the site was bare prairie. Today five elevators are in course of construction, the Northern Pacific Railroad company is building a roundhouse and small shops, two banks, a newspaper office, a hundred residences and thirty-five stores are being built.

There are at least 500 persons there now, making their homes in tents or box shanties until adequate quarters can be built.

Kildeer is in Dunn county and in the center of a community that is changing from stock to wheat farming.

## SLAVS SUSPECT GERMAN RUSE

Skeptical About Reported Mov. Against Serbia

### CONTINUE POLAND CAMPAIGN

Czar's Men Do Not Propose to Be Duped by Enemy and Hurry Preparations in Eastern Zone—German Must Start Offensive During Good Weather, For Spring Will Make Ground Too Soft For Campaigning

Petrograd, Jan. 17.—News reaching here of a proposed expedition in force by the Germans and Austrians against Serbia, that the Teutonic allies are contemplating the dispatch of eleven army corps to that country to avenge the recent Austrian reverses, is looked upon in Russian military circles as a transparent ruse on the part of the Germans to distract Russia's attention from the Polish campaign and to divert this government from further reinforcing the Russian armies in Poland.

The Russian general staff, it is said, is not influenced by the reports and is continuing its campaign already initiated.

Meanwhile the number of German troops in Russian Poland has not diminished, but is continually being increased on the Buzra and Niemen rivers, on the latter waterway as far as Tilsit.

The Russian general staff has ascertained, army officers say, that the Germans are preparing for an offensive campaign from the extreme northern frontier down to the river Pilica where the Austrians likewise have not diminished their forces.

The supposition that the Germans are making use of dilatory tactics employed in the western war theater, where there virtually has been no advance on either side, is the view shared by military authorities, as they maintain the Germans must advance or fall before the spring months render the roads impassable.

From captured prisoners and other sources the Russians are said to have received reliable information that the Germans intend to begin an offensive in the near future. The Russians are preparing effectively to meet this offensive.

The new recruitment in 1915 within sixteen days, as officially announced, will give to Russia nearly 600,000 new men. The German advance on the communities south of the village of Mogheli and southeast of Sochaczew, several times repulsed with great losses in the last few days, according to Russian advices, is reported to have been undertaken again. Likewise an Austrian advance towards Kielec and in the regions of the Pilica river is said to have been effectively repulsed. These battles are chiefly important as showing the continued German and Austrian offensives in spite of constant losses.

## TURKS SETTLE WITH ITALY

Hodeida Incident Closed When Porte Apologizes and Frees Consul.

London, Jan. 13.—Special dispatches from Rome say that Turkey has agreed to the demands of Italy in connection with the Hodeida incident. According to these advices Turkey has ordered the release of British Vice Consul Richardson who was arrested in the Italian consulate at Hodeida and has promised to punish the soldiers who broke into the consulate, as well as to salute the Italian flag when it is again hoisted over the building.

Investigation of the circumstances attending the invasion of the Italian consulate is still in progress and the incident will remain open until this inquiry has been completed. In view of the concessions Turkey is reported to have made, however, satisfactory adjustment is expected.

The Rome police have arrested many alleged pro-German agents who had been soliciting signatures to a petition invoking Italy's neutrality throughout the war. It is charged that the agents paid for signatures to the petition at the rate of a penny each.

A press dispatch from Athens says the Albanian insurgents have occupied the heights of Ruzpol, near Durazzo, and are placing guns in a position to command the capital. The Italian warships in the harbor and the Italian marines and bluejackets who were landed to protect Italian interests are reported to be preparing to resist any general assault on the city.

The war office issued a denial of the report that four classes of second line troops of the mobile militia have been summoned to the colors.

#### Girls' Dormitory Burns.

Forsyth, Mo., Jan. 13.—Twenty-five girls narrowly escaped injury and a loss of \$50,000 resulted when fire destroyed the administration building of the school of the Ozarks, a Presbyterian institution here.

#### WEATHER FORECAST.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; northwest winds.

## PRIZE DOG IN CUP SHE WON.

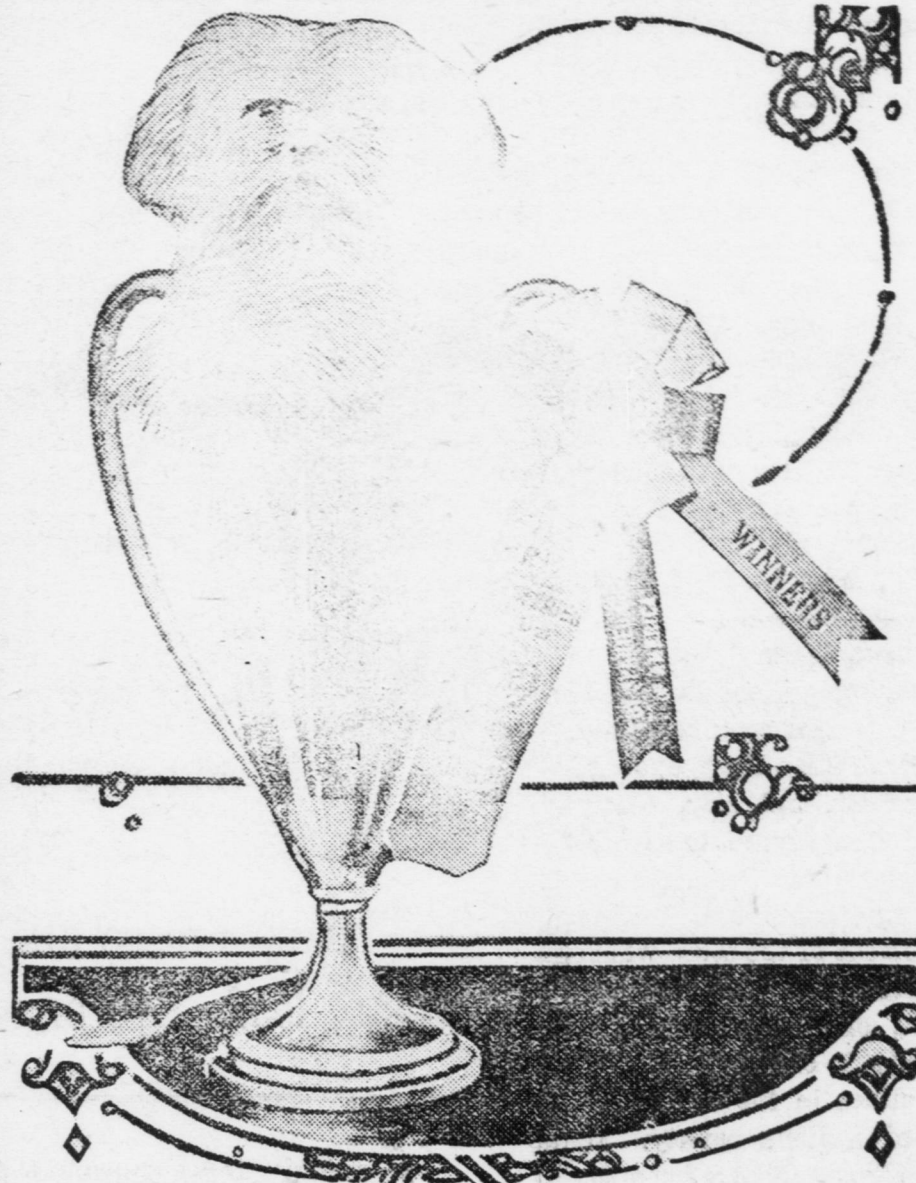


Photo by American Press Association.

This is Dainty Maid Dyker resting in a cup won at the toy dog show in New York.

#### A Pretty Experiment.

How quickly the body eliminates waste matter may be seen by the following simple and pretty experiment:

Eat a tablet of lithium citrate. Then take a clean platinum wire, hold it in a colorless flame of a Bunsen burner and note that it gives no coloration to the flame. Now cool the wire and pass it along the skin of the forehead, or after rinsing the hand in distilled water draw the wire across the palm and again hold it to the colorless Bunsen flame. Note the beautiful yellow color, due to the presence of the sodium. Next take blue glass and observe the yellow flame through this.

The cobalt glass absorbs the yellow sodium rays, and the lilac flame of potassium now shows. About a half hour after taking the lithium tablet make the same test as above with a clean platinum wire. The vivid red flame of lithium is now obtained. In one short half hour the lithium entering at the mouth has been absorbed into the blood and carried to all parts of the body and is being excreted through the skin.—New York World.

#### Bell Tents.

The interior of a bell tent is full of surprises for the new hand. He begins by expecting it to be the airiest of lodgings; it is really the stuffiest. Unless the flaps at the entrance are left open or the apron around the foot lifted it soon becomes insufferable if there are many men sleeping in it and

#### Luck.

Willie—Paw, what is luck? Paw—Common sense, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## THIS DOG A REAL EPICURE.

Terrier From Boston Is a Confirmed Vegetarian.

Mrs. M. R. L. Freshel of Boston, president of the Millennium guild, an organization which opposes the slaughter of animals, has a Yorkshire terrier that is a vegetarian.

Sister, as the terrier is known, according to Mrs. Freshel, has never eaten meat.

This is what Sister likes: Lentils, peas, beans, celery, carrots, radishes, lettuce, apples, nuts, eggs, oatmeal and buttered toast.

"Many of our diseases come from eating meat," says Mrs. Freshel, "and when I became a vegetarian twelve years ago I applied the principles to animals. My Sister has never had distemper.

"If folks would only teach their animals to eat vegetables we wouldn't have this fuss over the diseases of dogs."

#### Rather Too Light.

The landlady who had not a reputation for overfeeding her boarders asked her solitary boarder as he looked dolefully at his supper, "Shall I light the gas?"

The boarder gazed at the scanty meal and replied, "Well, no, it isn't necessary; the supper is light enough!"—London Telegraph.

#### Very Temperate.

"He was very temperate. He got drunk only once a week," remarked a witness to a Liverpool coroner.

## MUMMERS' PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

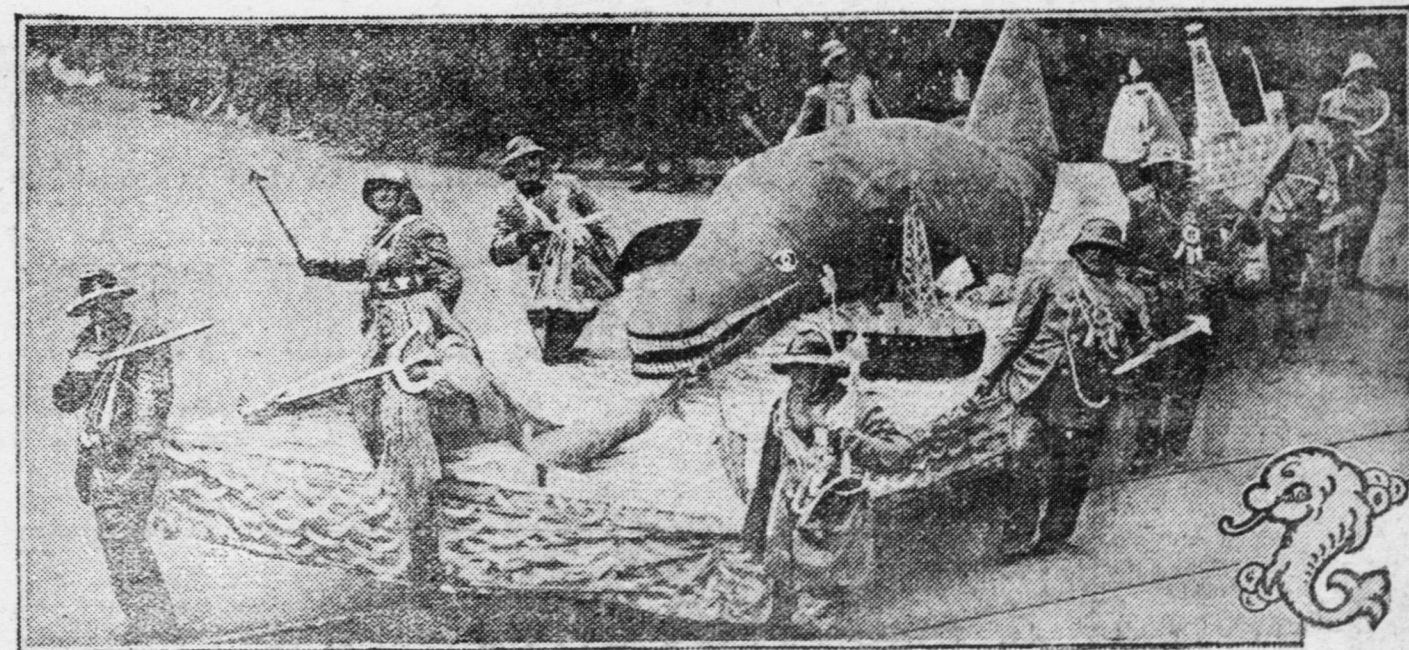
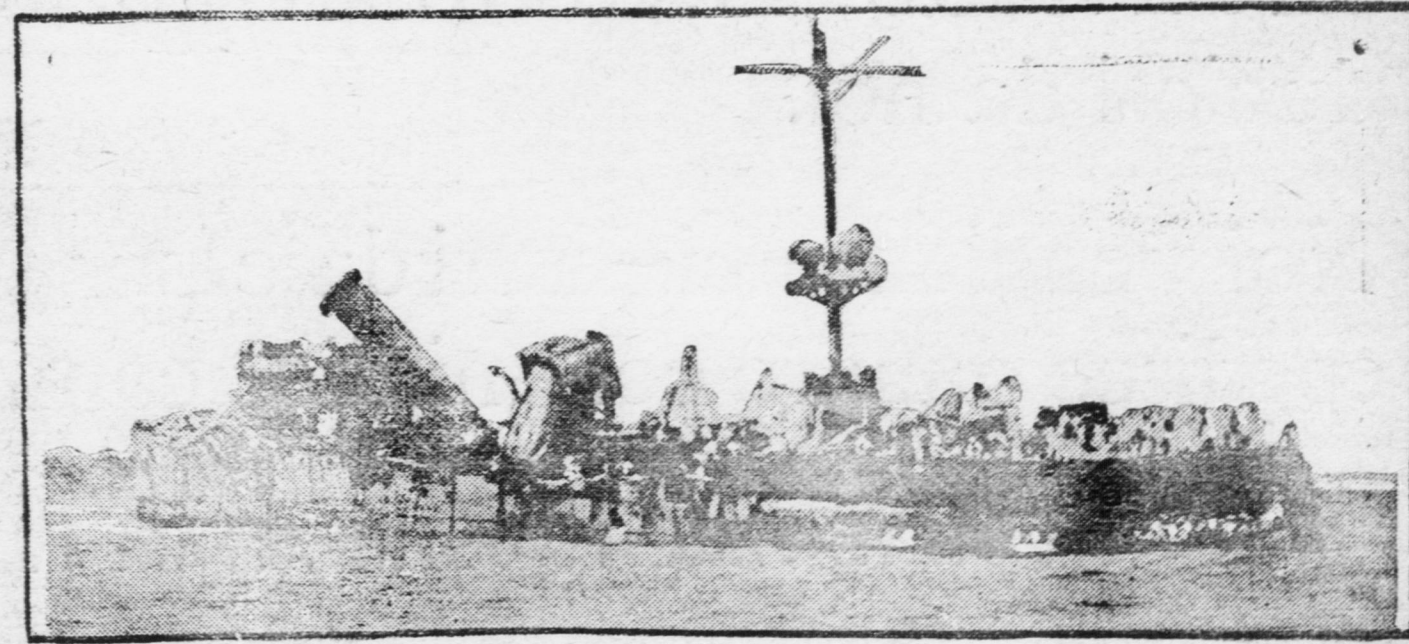


Photo by American Press Association.

This shows one of the ways Philadelphia celebrates New Year's. These "shooters" have been a feature of Quaker City life for a century or longer.

## WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE EMDEN.



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This picture of the German cruiser was made soon after she was beached on Cocos island.

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A Domestic Disturbance.  
 The trouble begun with a tea fight. The milk was sour, the cake cut up, and the sugar fell out with the tongs. The spoons clashed, and the table groaned. The fringes on the dollies snarled, and the crackers snapped. The easy chairs were soon up in arms, and even the clocks did not agree. Things were no better in the kitchen. The pitchers were all set by the ears and stuck out their lips, while the teapot and kettle poked their noses into everything. The range was red-hot, which made the saucepan look black and finally boil over. The bells started jangling, all the pickles and preserves in the cupboard were jarred, and there were any number of scraps in the refrigerator and meat safe. Naturally when the mistress of the house reached the scene of disorder the cook was put out.—Judge.

It Changed His Mind.  
 A switching engine prevented a Chicago man from committing suicide the other day. With a rope around his neck and fastened to the rails of the Rock Island railroad he was crawling between the ties, prepared to jump from a viaduct, when a switching engine came along and cut the rope he had lost his chance of hanging self, he thought better of his proj

Good Advice.  
 "What would you say," said the prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?"  
 "I would say," replied the patient man, "go and do thou likewise."—Stray Stories.