

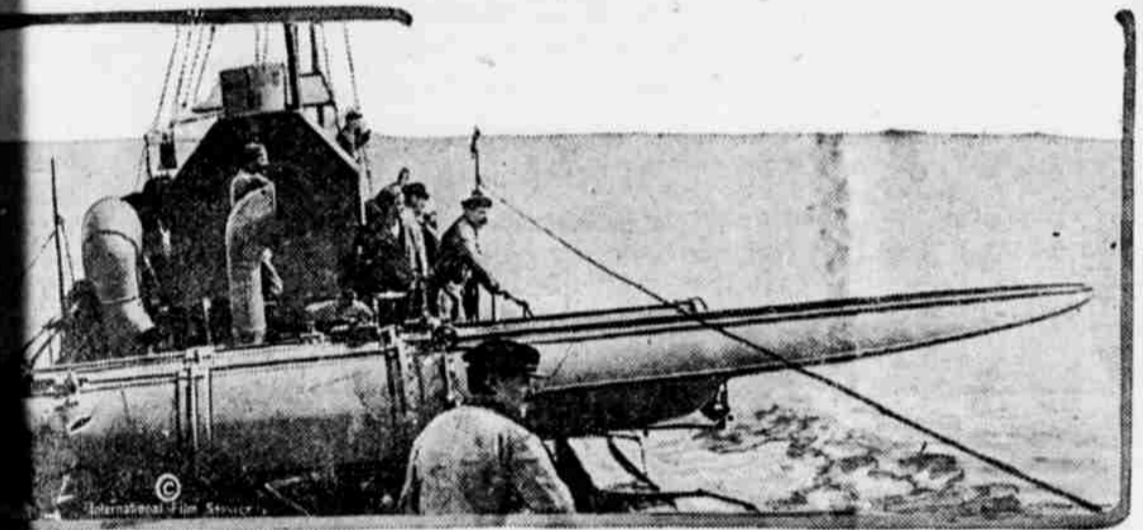
# Pictures of World Events for News Readers

This Department Our Readers in Fulton County and Elsewhere May Journey Around the World With the Camera on the Trail of History Making Happenings.



1—Camp of the National Service school, the military preparedness camp for women, conducted by the Navy League near Washington. 2—Miss Edwardina Lavole, bugler of the First field artillery band of the New York National Guard. 3—Loading ammunition on the light railway that follows closely the advance of the allies in France. 4—Raymond Alder, president of Panama, whose country is standing by the United States.

## FRENCH GUNNERS WATCHING FOR A SUBMARINE



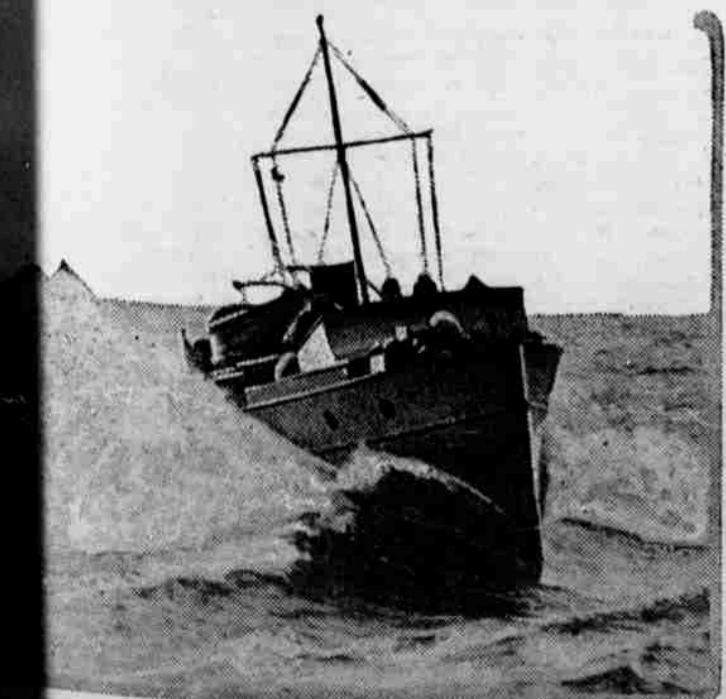
Gunners on a French destroyer photographed as they were watching for a German submarine whose location had signaled by an aviator.

## THEY ARE THE FIRST TO GET THERE



The recruiting cry of the marine corps is, "We are the first to get there." The photograph shows a detachment of these soldiers of the sea on board a battleship at night, and, above, the insignia of the corps.

## SUBMARINE CHASER AT TOP SPEED



One part of the navy is the fleet of submarine chasers, small vessels of the navy carrying a gun and wireless outfit.

## CAPT. G. H. BURRAGE



Capt. G. H. Burrage of Winchester, Mass., has been assigned to the battleship Nebraska.

## CUTTING THE BANDAGES



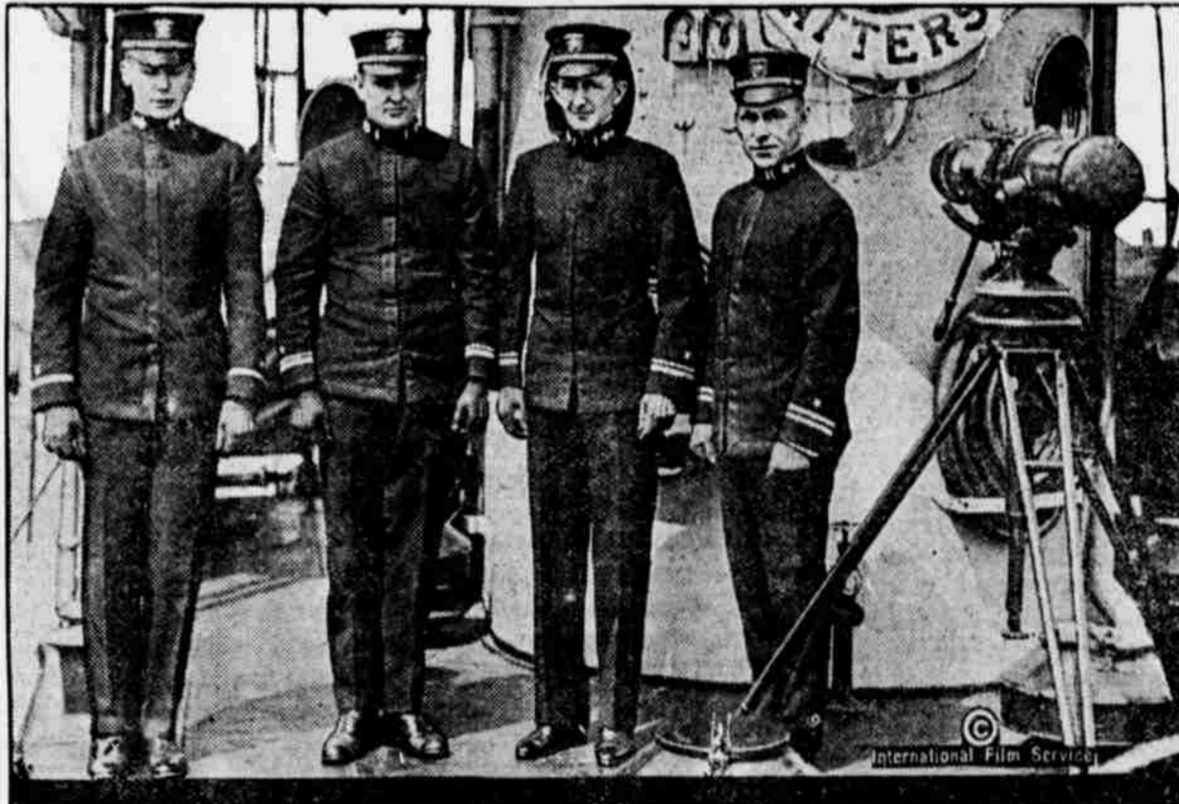
Miss Helen Reed, a Red Cross worker, using an electrical machine for cutting cloth into bandages.

## GERMAN YACHT CAUGHT BY COAST PATROL



The German yacht Sparrowhawk, which was captured by the American coast patrol.

## OFFICERS OF PRIZE WINNING TORPEDO BOAT



The United States torpedo boat Patterson is the winner of the prize for battle efficiency from marksmanship to cleanliness. Left to right: Lieut. S. S. Lewis of Texas, Lieut. O. O. Hagen of Minnesota, Ensign C. W. Johnson of Mississippi and Capt. J. H. Newton of Pennsylvania.

## HEAD OF CANTEEN SERVICE



Mrs. Donn Barber, acting chief of the commissariat organized by 250 women to provide a canteen service for the troops. They are to act in co-operation with the regular army and the National Guard. The service is officially organized for three kinds of service—emergency, temporary and permanent. The women will go to where the men are camped, set up their canteen with its full equipment and be ready to serve food and hot drinks.

## GERMANS' GIANT PERISCOPE

One of the most interesting of the devices which have been produced during the war to amplify the range of human vision is a giant periscope which the French captured from the Germans, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. With this equipment an observer need not seek out some tall tree or high tower from which to spy on the enemy, for this collapsible steel mast can be reared at any desired point in a few minutes. At its upper end are a conical tube and lenses by which horizontal light rays are deflected downward to the observer stationed below. The apparatus is strongly built and the carriage is so made as to form a wide spreading base. Supported by the carriage alone, the mast can be raised to a height of 50 feet. When it is extended to its full length, which is 80 feet, guy ropes are required to steady it.

## LEFT BY THE RETREATING GERMANS



Salvage corps of British soldiers collecting rifles, helmets, cartridges, clothing and other impedimenta from a battlefield near Bapaume, France, the scene of heavy fighting. Scenes such as this greet the eye at every turn on the great wide area over which the British have advanced, crushing back the Germans.

## HAPPY TO BE ALLIES IN THE WAR



Jean Mitchell, private in the One Hundred and Twelfth regiment of the French army, reflecting the smile of a United States naval officer, both happy in the relationship of their respective nations in the upholding of justice and human rights. The French soldier is in this country on a four months' furlough and is spending part of that precious time in helping the United States navy in its recruiting campaign.

## NOT NOBLE ANIMAL

Man Not Such Finished Product as Imagined, Says Savant.

Human Body Has Points of Decided Inferiority to Despised Mammals, It is Asserted.

Investigation is proving, declares Dr. F. Wood Jones, professor of anatomy at the university of London, in his new book, "Arboreal Man," that the human body is no such finished product of evolution as we have fondly imagined. It has points of decided inferiority to the physical frames of mammals upon which we look with disdain as less finely formed than ourselves.

Some of the lower animals are more capable of exquisite adaptations than are we ourselves. Their bodies are more splendid instruments than ours are, more complex, indicative of a higher stage of evolution on the physical plane. The upright attitude of man has been employed as an argument in favor of his superiority to the four-footed beast physiologically, although the evidence makes such an argument ridiculous. It would tend the other way, says a review in the London Lancet.

If we compare man's body with the body of so-called "lower organisms" we are astonished to find that his points of resemblance are with the lowest in the scale of conscious being. Man is oddly unlike the noble beasts of the jungle; but he is amazingly like the creatures of a primitive type that infest the bog, the pond and the swamp. His relatives are not the lords of the forest, nor the kings of the jungle, nor the mighty eagle, but the creatures of the slime.

How is it that the various elements of the remote ancestral limb have been preserved in human limbs? Professor Jones' answer is that the primates broke away from the early land living mammalian stock while the primitive bones and muscles were still preserved in that stock. These primitive elements proved useful and were preserved in that particular form which adopted an arboreal life and used the hand and foot to grasp with. The primitive plan on which the hands of man are built can be accounted for only by supposing that man's ancestry spent a long pilgrimage in the trees. It was during man's arboreal phase of existence that the vast majority of those anatomical characters which we regard as adaptations to man's upright posture were evolved. These anatomical traits indicate how low we are.—Current Opinion.

## Dirty Windows and Poor Eyes.

The factors largely responsible for poor illumination are small, narrow windows, low power artificial lights placed too far from the point of operation, and neglect of facilities at hand for obtaining light, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. By this neglect is meant lack of cleanliness. This applies first of all to the windows. There is scarcely a single industrial locality which does not contain at least one building, and all too frequently several buildings of the same type. They are built with a supply of window space sufficient to illuminate amply the interior. The dust and dirt accumulated upon them, however, destroy in large proportion their usefulness. The same condition is found in artificial lighting. The electric light bulb, dusty or streaked with dirt, the result of hurried and incomplete attempts at washing, often shaded with a fixture meant to be a reflector, but which in reality is anything but that, faintly illuminates the work and impairs the health and the efficiency of the worker.—Scientific American.

## His Fables Were Classics.

Jean de La Fontaine, the seventeenth century French genius, who ranks among the greatest fabulists of all time, died 222 years ago, at the age of seventy-four, and to the last he was as naive, improvident, reckless and good-hearted as a child.

He was the son of a magistrate, and in his youth proposed to become a priest, but abandoned that project after eighteen months in a seminary, and thereafter, for several years, led an idle and dissipated life. His early efforts as poet and dramatist were of little worth, and it was not until he was forty-four that he gained fame with his "Contes pour Bire"—tales for laughter.

La Fontaine's masterpiece, his "Fables," were published between 1668 and 1694, the last book having been completed shortly before his death. In these he satirized the whole range of human nature in its animal counterparts, and produced a work that will always rank as a great classic.

## The Eccentric Chinese.

Petroleum may be a thing for which one's taste has to be cultivated. At any rate, the Chinese dislike the smell and touch of it so badly that they are much in the situation of the people who seventy-five years ago had salt works in western Pennsylvania—they abominate the petroleum and abandon a well when the proportion of oil to brine gets high. Their repugnance for crude petroleum may be measured by the fact that in China it takes from one to three generations to bore a well! For the refined products of petroleum they have no such aversion, or even for the tin cans in which they get it from the United States, making out of the latter a source of almost as many of the necessities of life as a South Sea Islander finds in his favorite coconut palm.—The Nation's Business.

## A Helping Hand.

Decker (watching the game over her shoulder)—Gee, Miss Oldgirl, I'd like to hold that hand of yours! Miss Oldgirl—Oh, Mr. Decker, this is so sudden!

## Low Postage Rates.

The cheapest postal service in the world is said to be that of Japan. Letters travel for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny.