

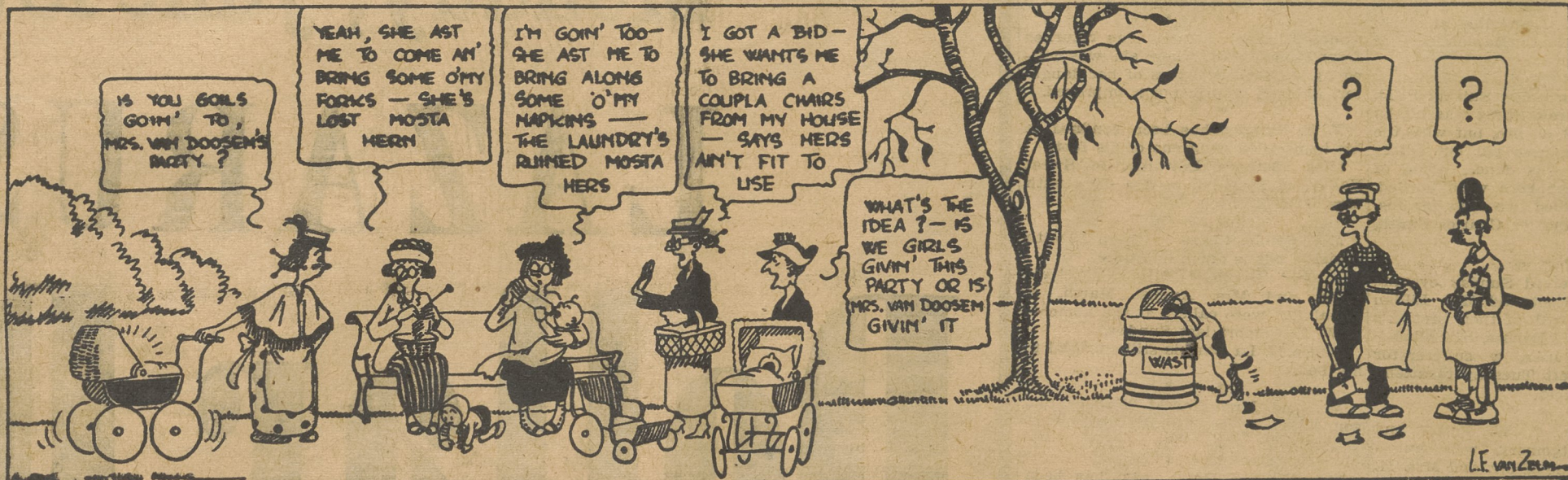
"THE MAIN THING ON MAIN STREET"

By L. F. Van Zelm

Daily Buzz
MARY STREET'S
BEST NEWSPAPER

**THE RIDE 'EM CLUB
IN SESSION**

THE BABY CARRIAGE BRIGADE GOT IN ITS DEADLY DIGS YESTERDAY WHEN MRS. VAN DOOSEM'S FORTH-COMING PARTY WAS DISCUSSED IN GREAT DETAIL.



A Summer Salad

Do you like green things on your summer menu? You should, because green things like you, and do all sorts of things with their obliging vitamins and minerals to keep you feeling fit.

Here is a marvelous salad, inexpensive but luxurious with summer greens. It is so gay in appearance that it will tempt even the most jaded appetite. Serve it at one meal and it will take care of your fresh vegetable requirements for the day.

Easy to Prepare

Summer Spinach Salad: Drain six cups of canned spinach. (You may reserve the spinach liquor for a savory soup.) Chop the spinach fine and beat four eggs until creamy. Add one tablespoon

of lemon juice, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper and one-fourth teaspoon paprika. Now add the beaten eggs, and cook in a double boiler until the mixture begins to thicken. Place immediately into individual molds which have been rinsed with cold water. Pack the mixture in the molds and put aside to cool. Prepare and chill one bunch of watercress, two cucumbers, sliced, and two bunches of radishes cut into rose shapes. When the spinach is firm, unmold, and arrange on a large salad dish, surrounding the molds with watercress. Place the other vegetables in garland fashion around the molds, adding one tablespoon of mayonnaise to each mold of spinach, and topping each cucumber slice with a bit of mayonnaise. This serves twelve persons.*

**Old Glory Celebrates Birthday;
Symbol of Nation For 154 Years**

(Continued from Page 1)

George and St. Andrew. The committee was of the opinion that the stars should be six-pointed. Mrs. Ross showed them how a five-pointed star could be made by one snip of her scissors, and her suggestion was adopted.

Unfortunately, no record of this "first" flag has been preserved. However, Betsy told the story in detail to her children and grandchildren, and her descendants vouch for the authenticity of the historic incident.

It is interesting to know that Mrs. Ross was a flag maker for some sixty years, was thrice left a widow, and lived to be 84 years old.

Origin A Mystery

The flag's first official birthday was on June 14, 1777. On that date Congress resolved "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Nobody knows just when the Stars and Stripes were first displayed. Of the early appearance of the new flag, there are many accounts, and a variety of conflicting claims.

Soon after the new design was officially adopted, John Paul Jones was at Portsmouth, N. H., preparing to sail aboard on the Ranger. One naval authority wrote that the young ladies of portsmouth "wrought out of their own and their mothers' gowns a beautiful Star Spangled Banner, which was flown to the breeze in Portsmouth Harbor on July 4, 1777."

Avery's history records that another hasty improvised Stars and Stripes was used by the defenders of Fort Stanwix, near Rome, N. Y., on August 3, 1777. Captain Swartwout donated his cloak for the blue field, the soldiers gave their shirts for the white stripes, and a soldier's wife contributed her petticoat for the red stripes. There are records to show that the Continental treasury reimbursed Captain Swartwout for the loss of his cloak.

The Stars and Stripes first went into action at sea, when Captain Thomas Thompson, in command of the Raleigh, fired a broadside of thirteen guns into a British man-o-war on September 4, 1777. In his report of the incident the captain wrote in part: "We complimented them with a gun for each State, a whole broadside into their hull."

First Salute To Old Glory

Many Americans will recall that the first salute to the Stars and Stripes was given on February 14, 1778, by France. This occurred in Quiberon Bay on the French Coast, when the Ranger, under John Paul Jones, was saluted by the French fleet under Admiral La Motte Picquet.

Old Glory first floated over a fortress of the Old World when Lieutenant O'Bannon of the Marines and Midshipman Mann of the Navy raised the flag over the fortress at Derne, Tripoli, where it was flung to the breeze on April 27, 1805.

"By the dawn's early light" on September 14, 1814, Francis Scott Key saw the Star Spangled Banner still waving over Fort McHenry and composed the song which is now the national anthem.

Both the flags raised at Tripoli and at Fort McHenry had fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, a design that remained in vogue from 1795 until 1818. Then Congress authorized the return of the flag to its original form of thirteen stripes, one star being added for each state entering the Union.

The little home of Betsy Ross has remained virtually unchanged through the years. Old wood cuts show it to be much the same as it was in Washington's time. It is now preserved as a national shrine.



Gen. John J. Pershing.
From painting by Joseph Cummings Chase in Paris, 1919.

**My Experiences
in the World War
By General John J. Pershing**

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CHAPTER XL

"Speaking in the name of the American army and in the name of the American people," I told the supreme war council during the second day of its session at Abbeville, May 2, 1918: "I want you to realize that we are ready to bear as large a part as possible of the burden of the war. We all want the same thing, but our means of attaining it is different from yours."

"America declared war independently of the allies, and she must face it as soon as possible with a powerful army. There is one capital point to which I wish to call your attention. That is the importance to the morale of our soldiers of fighting under our own flag."

"America is already anxious to know where her army is. The Germans have once more started a strong campaign of propaganda in the United States, the purpose of which is to insinuate that the allies have so little confidence in the American troops that they are obliged to distribute them among their own divisions."

Tells of American Pride.
"The American soldier is as proud as any other, and the time will soon come when our troops, as well as our government, will ask to fight as an autonomous army under the American high command."

"I understand that in Prime Minister Lloyd George's proposal we shall have to examine the situation again in June before deciding for July."

"That is all that I can agree to at present to show my desire for solidarity with the cause of the allies."

Lloyd George had previously taken up a revised program submitted by myself and after some discussion he proposed that:

"America give us 120,000 infantrymen and machine gunners in May—the same number in June, with a supplement of 50,000 infantrymen and machine gunners if we 'scrape together' the tonnage to transport them."

He further proposed that the situation be examined again in June before deciding whether there was reason to extend to July the program decided upon for May and June. He then called on the council to accept his plan.

Inasmuch as the proposal submitted by Lloyd George contemplated the shipment of the numbers mentioned in British tonnage, leaving American shipping entirely free for us to use as we should decide, an agreement was soon reached, substantially as set forth in the following cablegram to the secretary of war:

Following agreement adopted by supreme war council May 2 at Abbeville. Will cable more in detail later: "It is the opinion of the supreme war council that, to carry the war to a successful conclusion, an American army should be formed as early as possible under its own commander and under its own flag. (Then it was thought the war would run to 1919.)"

"In order to meet the present emergency it is agreed that American troops should be brought to France as rapidly as allied transportation facilities will permit, and that as far as consistent with the necessity of building up an American army preference be given to infantry and machine-gun units for training and service with French and British armies; with the understanding that such infantry and machine-gun units are to be withdrawn and united with their own artillery and auxiliary troops into divisions and corps at the discretion of the American commander."



A. E. F. Phone Girls.

In chief after consultation with the (Continued on page 4)

"Dog Days" a Strain on Dogs

Suggestions for Care of Canines in Hot Weather Are Made by Foundation.

"Dog days" need be no more dangerous for Buster, Prince or Sport than any other days, states the Chappel Kennel Foundation, Rockford, Illinois, in discussing the care of the dog in hot weather.

The dog faces summer weather under two handicaps unknown to man. He has his natural coat, and perspires from limited areas of his body, the tongue, nose and the pads of the feet. Aged dogs feel the effects of heat much more than young dogs, and sick dogs more than dogs in good condition. But much of the distress of dogs may be eliminated if their owners would give a little extra thought and attention to quarters, exercise and diet. Some of the best practices designed to reduce the strain on dogs in warm days and prevent overheating, prostration and other summer ailments have been summed up by Dr. Edwin Reginald Blamey.

The outdoor kennel should be sheltered from the midday sun as much as possible. A better way is to keep the dog quiet and in a cool place during the heat of the day. A tiled floor or cellar floor is excellent. The room should be darkened, and care taken to see that an abundance of air is provided. Quarters for sleeping should have large windows, and the bedding reduced to a minimum. The ideal dog bed for summer is a raised frame covered with canvas. This enables the air to circulate freely beneath the body, and the animal is much cooler than if he were sleeping on a solid bed.

Both dog and kennel should be washed occasionally. Use of a small amount of disinfectant will tend to keep away flies and other insect pests which cause so much trouble during the summer.

Exercise should be cut down to a minimum or entirely stopped. If the dog is to be walked or run, it should be done in the cool of the early morning or evening. If the dog is broken to go on the street, it should be taken out only long enough to attend to its needs.

Food during the summer should be of the same well-balanced nature as fed during the cooler

**ESSENTIALS FOR DOG'S
SUMMER COMFORT**



CHAPPEL KENNEL FOUNDATION

months, but in somewhat smaller quantities. A dog's natural food is meat, whether it be the finest toy dog or the largest hound. Meat and protein are not "heating" to the blood, and a substantial portion of a prepared meat food in the evening and some biscuits in the morning will keep the dog well satisfied. Occasionally weevil will get into biscuits made of the finest ingredients. They are not harmful to the dog, but may be killed by putting the biscuits into the oven for a few minutes or immersing them in boiling water. The addition of fresh vegetables occasionally helps to maintain physical condition but starch in any form is to be avoided. Encourage the dog to drink plenty of water by adding a little salt to each meal. Attention to diet will help to do away with periodic eczema and other summer skin complaints.

In many so-called cases of overheating worms may really be the cause of the trouble. These should be removed by an appropriate medicine under the guidance of a veterinarian. Contrary to popular belief, rabies actually is more prevalent in winter than in summer.