

EXTENSIVE WELFARE EXHIBIT AT FAIR

Costly Display Gives Valuable Suggestions for Care of Children

"Save the Babies" is the cry raised by National public health authorities, and heard around the country. The fate of Europe, today, depends upon the preservation of her children. We in this country will face a similar emergency if we are not more careful of the health of our little ones. Every high point, every vital curve in the child's life chart, should be familiar to his parents, who can thus safeguard the infant through the danger zones of his existence.

The National Child Welfare association of New York, has expended over \$75,000 in preparing an exhibit which shows by pictures, models and demonstration charts how the homes, schools, churches, clubs, playgrounds, streets, libraries, settlements and all other social and opposing anti-social agencies are molding the child's plastic body and mind.

This remarkable exhibition will be shown at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit from August 31 to September 9.

The success of the New York exhibit has led to inquiries from other cities of the country and Europe with the result that London, and Dublin and other in France and Belgium have held exhibits.

The charts and panels are illustrated by one or more colored paintings or photographs. They begin with the importance of proper care of the baby before birth and the influence this has on the life of the child. Other panels deal with the care at birth, registration, proper feeding, mental and moral development of children, growth through study, growth through work and many other subjects vital to the proper rearing of children. The entire exhibit will occupy over 200,000 feet of floor space and will continue throughout the ten days of the fair.

TRACTORS PLOW AT STATE FAIR

Operating Machinery and Demonstrations An Education for Farmers.

Mechanical helps are becoming a vital force on the modern American farm. In recognition of the importance of machinery to the agricultural industry of the state the Michigan State Fair has provided a special building for the display of mechanical appliances during its exposition from August 31 to September 9.

In the field adjoining the machinery building, daily tractor demonstrations will be held. These are of inestimable practical value as they show the machines actually plowing under all conditions. The tractors are in charge of experts, who are prepared to answer all questions which come from the farmer in the operation of power machinery on his farm.

"HUMAN NIGHTHAWK" GERTSON ARMY INSTRUCTOR AT STATE FAIR



LOUIS GERTSON

Aviation training camps established at various places throughout the country are creating an efficient fighting force for Uncle Sam. Among the most prominent instructors at Abbotsburg, Ill., one of the aviators' reserve corps training camps, is Louis Gertson, "the human night hawk" and the most spectacular flyer in the country who will be seen in day and night flights at the Michigan State Fair August 31 to September 9.

Gertson has charge of a large class of recruit aviators and makes numerous flights every day in the course of his instructions. Two thousand feet altitudes are "easy" distances in the aviation training camps. Long distance flights are every day occurrences.

Louis Gertson is credited with having originated the "thriller" in his career as an exhibition aviator than any other flyer in this country.

PATRIOTISM WILL DOMINATE WHOLE OF FAIR PROGRAM

Speeches and Special Exercises Every Day of Exposition

SPECIAL DAYS ARE NAMED

Aim to Inspire Loyalty Among People of State, One of the Objects of the Michigan State Fair.

Patriotism will ring throughout the Michigan State Fair every one of the ten days it is in progress in accordance with plans for patriotic exercises, speeches, and the proper observance of saluting the flag and singing the national anthem, as outlined by General Manager G. W. Dickinson.

Two days have been set apart this year for special patriotic observances. Tuesday, September 4, which was formerly Old Soldier's Day, will be known as Patriotic Day, this year. The occasion will be marked by reviews of the G. A. R., patriotic music, singing and exercises by children and Boy Scouts. Friday, September 7, is The Nation's Day and besides the special program of patriotic numbers there will be addresses by speakers of national prominence.

Patriotic Opening Day.

The Fair will be opened on August 31 with a patriotic observance. Following that every day promptly at 1 o'clock a salute will be fired and every band on the grounds, every musical instrument, every phonograph will play America and the crowds will be asked to halt their amusements and sightseeing long enough to sing the national anthem.

"We aim to do everything possible to arouse visitors to the Fair to a proper appreciation of the significance of national institutions and spirit," said Mr. Dickinson. "The Michigan State Fair is founded on principles of loyalty to the people, to the state and to the nation and we want to spread this feeling as far and as wide as it is possible for us to do so."

Fish and Fowl Fair Exhibit.

In the wild fowl and fish department Michigan's fields and streams will contribute one of the most interesting of exhibits at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit from August 31 to Sept. 9. The Michigan Fish Commission will show attractive specimens of speckled trout, several varieties of bass, pike, sunfish, perch and other species. "A cement pool of considerable size will hold numerous varieties of water fowl, including swans, storks, mudhens, ducks, geese and other interesting specimens of winged beauties.

RUTH LAW WINS DISTINCTION AS WOMAN MILITARY FLYER



RUTH LAW

Free from her triumphant aerial exploits throughout the country in the interests of enlistment campaigns and the sale of Liberty Bonds, Ruth Law, America's foremost woman aviator, will appear at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit August 31, for a series of daring and spectacular exhibition flights. Miss Law has achieved an enviable distinction as a woman flyer. Soon after the American aero corps began operations on the French fighting front, she was on the scene and made several daring ascensions over the battle lines.

In this country she has been honored because of her patriotic efforts in trying to promote interest in the national loan and again in arousing young men to enlist in the armed forces of the United States. As a result of her activities the U. S. army has recognized her efforts and conferred the privilege on her of wearing the uniform of the U. S. Aero Corps. She is the only woman in the country so privileged and is highly regarded of the distinction.



The Girl Who Had No God

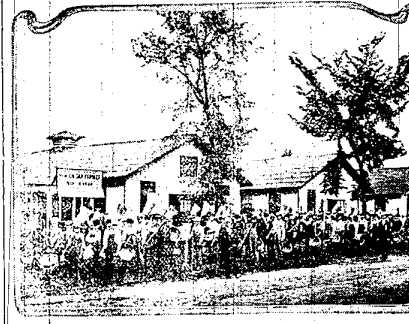
By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

A pulse-stirring tale of a beautiful young girl who succeeds her father as leader of a band of intelligent anarchistic bandits.

A Narrative of Mystery, Courage, Love and Sacrifice

Watch for and Read OUR NEW SERIAL

Boys in State Fair School Are Drilled After Army Standards



Martial spirit is very much in vogue at the annual Boys' State Fair School. Discipline is largely through the arms. Discipline maintained at all times that the Boys' camp has proved so successful during the many years it has been conducted on the Fair Grounds. The encampment will be held this year during the Michigan State Fair from August 31 to September 9.

Besides a form of recreation and entertainment, the school provides a liberal fund of knowledge of farm products and live stock through the demonstrations and lectures which are especially arranged for the benefit of the boys in attendance.

General Manager G. W. Dickinson of the Michigan State Fair has established a special class for a Girls' Canning Contest at the 1917 exposition which will be held at Detroit, August 31 to September 9.

Girls who are members of any regular agricultural and canning club within the direction of the Michigan Agricultural College will be eligible to enter the contest. Three prizes will be awarded teams doing the best demonstration work, the first prize is \$50, the second prize \$30, and third prize \$15. Entries for the contest should be made before August 29.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF FIRST-AID WORK BY RED CROSS MEN

An American Pictures Scenes in Subway Dressing Station Near Trenches.

SURGEONS LABOR ENDESSLY

Captain, Priest, Private and German Aid, All Dying, Get Tender Care From Overworked Hospital and Ambulance Aids.

The work of the Red Cross surgeons and stretcher bearers at the front in France was never more vividly illustrated than in a recent letter forwarded to America. It was written by Philip O. Mills to Mr. Elliot Norton, head of the Volunteer Motor Ambulance corps which Mr. Mills was serving. The communication was private, but was made public because of the clearness with which it sets forth the scenes amid which the surgeons and ambulance workers labor, day after day. The text follows:

"Tonight I am sitting in a small underground dressing station in the front line of a public building, acting as a sort of timekeeper for the cars (ambulances) going up to our

his head in a bucket of water. He turns to the wounded man, gently feels his nose, lifts up his closed eyelids, and at his nod the stretcher is again lifted and the wounded man is carried into the operating room, and soon after into the little room of sorrows.

"In answer to my eager question, the surgeon shakes his head.

"Not a chance." "A bandicider and I gather the soldier's belongings from his clothes to be sent to his wife, but even we have to stop for a few minutes after we see the photograph of his wife and their two little children.

"An hour later, as our night's work is slacking up and several cars have driven up and been unloaded, the 'informer' comes in from the little room and says something to the bandiciders. Two of these get a stretcher, and in a moment the 'blessed from Belleville' comes next us with a sheet over him. They lay him down at the other end of the room and another bandicider begins rolling and tying him in burial for burial. As I look he changes to a shapeless log. Then, put to the dead wagon with it.

"Soon after, I go into the little ward again to see how the others are coming, through the night, and am glad to see them all quieted down. Even the little German seems in less pain, though his breathing still shakes the heavy bed he lies on.

"Through a chink I see that day, beginning to break, and I hear the chief's car coming in from the sap,



Red Cross surgeons and orderlies give first aid to wounded in little underground dressing stations in the front-line trenches. War records show that as many Red Cross men are killed by enemy fire as regular soldiers in the trenches. Red Cross field service is not a pastime.

most dangerous post, and handling the reserve cars for wounded in the town itself. The whole world is passing here—French, Americans; living, wounded and dying.

"A long, heavily arched corridor, with stone steps leading down to it; two compartments off to one side, filled with wine-bins, where our reserve men and a few French bandiciders (stretchers) have lying on their stained stretchers, some snoring; beyond, a door that leads to a little sick ward—the most pathetic little room I have ever seen—with four beds of different sizes and kinds on one side, and six on the other, taken, evidently, from the ruined houses near by; and one tired infirmier (hospital attendant) to tend and soothe the wounded and dying.

"In the bed nearest the door a French priest, shot through the lungs, with pneumonia setting in, his black beard pointing straight up, whispering for water.

"Next to him a little German lad, hardly nineteen, and small, with about six hours to live, calling—sometimes ceasing—for his mother, and then for water.

"Next to him a French captain of infantry, his arm off at the shoulder and his head wounded—weak, dying, but smiling.

"And next to him a thrallier (infantryman) in delirium calling on his colonel to charge the Germans.

"The infirmier is going from one to the other, soothing and waiting on each in turn. He asks me what the German is saying, and I tell him he is calling for his mother.

"Ah, this is a sad war! he says, as he goes over to hold the poor lad's head.

"A bandicider comes in with a message: A 'blessed' (a wounded man) at Belleville—very serious.

"This is the reserve car call, so I slide out and I go like a gray ghost down the ruined street, making all the speed my driver can—no easy matter—with no lights. In twenty minutes he is back. The bandiciders get out. They come in again bearing the wounded man on a stretcher and place it on the floor. One of these, who is a priest, lays over him and asks him the question what his wife's name is; he whispers 'Alice', while on the other side another bandicider is lifting the cloth from his back—and another with the pity of it at the sight I see.

"The surgeon comes out of his little operating room. Wently with the night's tragic work—after so many other tragic nights—he goes

and know that the night's work is over.

This is not a sketch from the imagination of a novelist—it is the actual occurrences of a night behind the front where the French, the Belgians, the British—and soon the Americans—hold at bay the German invader. This is the nightly work of the men who care for the wounded.

HOW \$100,000,000 FUND WILL BE SPENT

Red Cross Chairman Tells Of War Relief Plans

The way in which the Red Cross war council plans to expend the \$100,000,000 fund which is being raised was explained by Henry P. Davison, chairman, in a letter from him to the Red Cross.

The purpose to use the bulk of the fund in the purchase of necessary supplies was made clear in Mr. Davison's letter. He gave assurance that "only a small percentage of each dollar contributed would be required to carry the relief to its destination," because of the volunteer character of the best American talent in medicine, sanitation, transportation, construction warfare work, purchasing, commercial business, accounting and along other lines.

Base hospitals will continue to be organized, to be turned over to the army at once for service in France. Units for military and naval mobilization camps will be provided. Supplies must be purchased, collected, transported and stored. Hospital ships are to be bought, equipped and manned. A sanitary engineering corps will be formed. The extent of all this preparation cannot now be estimated, Mr. Davison said, because no one knows whether one or two million men are to be sent abroad.

Michigan Ambulance Corps.

Twenty-seven ambulance companies have been organized by the American Red Cross in this country for service on the European battlefields. So far Michigan is represented by four of these units. The Michigan companies are:

No. 8—Detroit, Dr. Chas. Barton; No. 11—Pitts Creek, Dr. James T. Case; No. 12—Grand Rapids, Dr. Thomas D. Conner; No. 21—Flint, Dr. Walter H. Winchester.