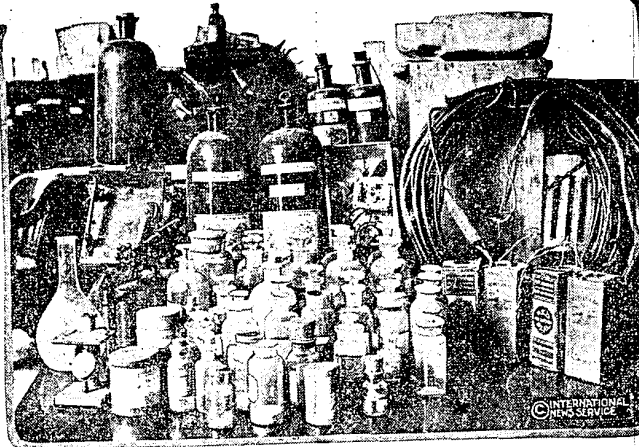


READY TO BLOW UP SHIPS AND FACTORIES



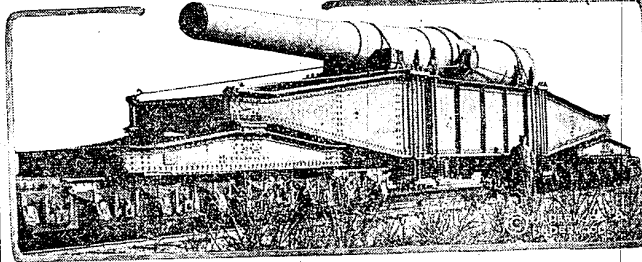
This photograph, taken at police headquarters in New York, shows the collection of explosive chemicals and devices found in an apartment on Seventy-eighth street where plotters were making bombs for supposed use in destroying munitions-carrying vessels and munitions factories.

DESTRUCTION OF HOPEWELL, MUNITIONS BOOM TOWN



Hopewell, Va., where the Du Pont Powder company has one of its many plants where ammunition for the warring nations is being manufactured, was destroyed by a fire which was caused by the accidental overturning of a lamp. Twenty-five thousand were left homeless when the collection of flimsy wooden buildings in which they were housed went up in the monster bonfire. While the ruins were still smoldering plans were made to rebuild.

BIGGEST GUN OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD



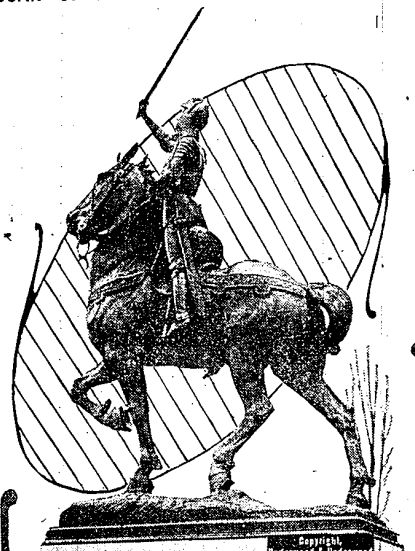
This is one of the monsters upon which America will have to rely for protection against any foreign power that may get the notion to seize the Panama canal. This 16-inch disappearing gun is the biggest gun of its class in the world and is capable of throwing a projectile 21 miles.

CARRIES THE LINCOLN CANE

JOAN OF ARC UNVEILED IN NEW YORK



Lorenzo Lucero, chief of all the Pueblo tribe at Sandia, N. M., recently went to Washington to meet on the president and see the sights. The man he carries was given in 1533 by Abraham Lincoln to the then chief of the tribe and has been handed down as an emblem of chiefdom.



This beautiful equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, which, in the words of Ambassador Jusserand, "would cement more strongly the friendship which has bound this country to the French republic," was unveiled by Mrs. Thomas E. Edison in the presence of a gathering of distinguished guests on Riverside drive, New York, recently. The statue was designed by Anna V. Hyatt, an American sculptress.

GETTING A START

By
NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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HEALTH AND SALARY.

HE CLOSED THE DOOR.

Good health is not always a gift of nature. Like other commodities, it may be acquired or earned.

Seventy-five per cent of our ailments are self-made or self-induced.

Nature intended to start us in health and to keep us well, and most of us can have the health we want if we will, unless we are prenatally handicapped.

Nature does her part, is forever giving us health, and attempting to dispel disorder. But nature alone can no more guarantee good health than can glassware insure itself against breakage.

Business has not time or inclination for sympathy. It is its province to make money, and it cannot, under present conditions, tolerate either indifference, inefficiency, incapacity, or ill health. It demands the best there is in us if we would succeed.

If one cannot meet business requirements in the main, it will have nothing to do with him, and will relegate him to the scrap heap. It is just as much your duty to keep in good health, if you can, as it is to be on time at the office in the morning and to work faithfully during the business day.

Your employer has a right to demand health of you, as well as faithfulness. While he may sympathize with you if you are suffering from some ailment for which you may or may not be responsible, he cannot depend upon you, or promote you, or give you full opportunity unless your physical condition is up to normal or strong enough to permit you to do your duty with a fair degree of efficiency.

Statistics show that poor health is second only to dissipation and extravagance as the cause of commercial disaster.

The physically weak man who takes care of himself is often better able to work than is one of robust health who is dissipated, extravagant, indifferent and careless.

You cannot make a normal success of business unless you are normal both physically and mentally; your brain cannot do its full work unless it is supported by a healthy body, and your body cannot be in good condition unless it is given as good care as that bestowed upon the heartless engine or the nerveless loom.

Late hours, overeating, lack of exercise, and every form of mild or physical dissipation predisposes one to physical downfall, resulting in mental incapacity and in the inability to accomplish.

To abuse your body is robbing yourself and your employer as much as you would be doing if you deliberately cast your savings into the sea or emptied his cash drawer.

Your body has been given you as a sacred heritage. It has been placed in your care and you will be held responsible for it.

Health stands for comfort, pleasure, peace of mind, and prosperity. If you are strong, keep yourself strong; if you are weak, take all the more care of yourself. Look upon your body as not a mere physical asset, but as an investment, to be protected and to be protected more than you would the family jewels or the savings of your lifetime. You can lose money and regain it. If you lose your health you may not be able to find it.

Utilizing All the Ground.

This country is so new and so given to thinking of farms as huge areas for cultivation that the idea of utilizing every bit of land as Europeans do makes little headway here. Intensive cultivation is practiced, but on the outskirts of eastern cities, where some farmers are making good livings by intensive cultivation of small tracts of land there are other tracts just as good lying idle which at least could be made to yield vegetable supplies for several families and at the same time pay a small rental if cultivated by a few workmen in their spare time. School children's gardens on vacant lots in various sections of this city show the possibilities of such ventures. The old American idea that every family with access to a bit of land should have its own garden was an excellent one. It would be good to have it revived.—New York Tribune.

Basque Language.

The Basque language is like no other at present spoken in the civilized world, though it has many features in common with the languages of the North American Indians. Of it Byron Alexander von Humboldt once wrote: "The words are spelled Napoleon and pronounced Nebuchadnezzar." The Basques, so far as history treats of them, have always been a quiet, natural and agricultural people. Even in America they are known as good herders, sheep and milkers of kine. "Colo-lum, non animam, mutant qui trans mare currunt," so we find that the people of this story concern, when about twenty-one years of age, crossed the seas and under new skies took up once again the customs of his race and became a shepherd, and later a sheepowner and rancher.

John was an ice man. For years he had driven his wagon along the city boulevards and through the back alleys. He was a strong, husky fellow, popular with the boss and with his customers. He was accommodating, and his ringing "Good morning" was always welcome. He was ambitious, but didn't know it; was satisfied because over his horizon little had arisen save a horse and an ice cart.

Among his customers was a multimillionaire, the president of a bank and the owner of the largest factory in the city. The basement door was locked under his library. Every morning this man of business sat before the open window, or before the glowing grate, and read his morning paper. John, who was busy as he always had been, his eye had not lost its power of penetration or his ear its acuteness. He saw and he heard more than most men.

One day, as John was leaving, the millionaire poked his head out of the window and exclaimed: "Say, you man, why don't you slam the doors like the other fellows?"

John was confused for a moment, then he pulled himself together and replied: "What's the use of being a nuisance when you don't have to be?"

"Get a moment to spare?" asked the millionaire.

"Sure," replied John.

"Come upstairs,"

John, in heavy boots and overalls, with hat in hand, stood at the library door.

"Sit down, my man," said the millionaire.

John perched himself on the arm of a chair.

"Get into that chair, so as to be comfortable."

John slid into the seat.

"Here, have a cigar," and the business man pushed a box toward him.

The ice man held the cigar in his fingers, not daring to light it.

"Light up, sir. While you're smoking, I have something to say to you. Like your job?"

"Why, yes, sir," replied John in surprise.

"Ever thought of getting something better?"

"Guess I ain't fit for anything else."

"I differ with you," said the millionaire emphatically. "You are the only gentleman who delivers goods at my house; the only one who is considerate, who thinks while he works."

"I won't ask who you are or what you are. I want a doorkeeper at my factory office. The job is yours."

In a week John was at his post. In a year he was promoted. Today he is a partner, and he isn't superintendent of the factory, but he is drawing two thousand a year, and is the most popular man on the premises.

Shutting the door softly in his pocket, he said to himself: "What is it?"

But it is one of those little things, which people don't have to do, that mark the man who does them.

In the arithmetic of life the decimals as well as the big figures count. Don't take chances with little things. They are often more important than those which seem to loom larger on the horizon.

Why Glass Doesn't Stop Light.

Why doesn't the closed window shut out light just as much as it shuts out sound? Both light and sound travel through the air and their waves come in contact with the glass. The light, after it has gone through the window, seems just as strong or stronger, while the sound seems ever so much weaker.

Why is it? Many of us have wondered. The reason is that light is not a wave of air, while sound is. Light is a wave in the ether which is in the glass as well as in the air, so that light in passing through glass still has its natural path of ether.

But when sound waves strike the window glass they must put the glass into vibration, and the glass in turn must make the air inside vibrate. All this lessens the strength of the sound waves and they reach our ears capable of producing a less startling effect than the light waves which reach our eyes.

Midnight Causes Ill Health.

Not too much sunlight, but too much midnight is the real nerve destroying factor at most pleasure resorts.

Dancing, highballs, bridge, pinocle, poker, swimming, are the practices that are often overdone. The poor man who exposes his puttylike body to strong sun and retires to his hotel cot tired, blattered and homesick, probably hasn't done his nerve work.

Not to mention the fact that he might have been able to buy in less violent follies of midsummer madness.

Sunlight, consumed in large quantities, is the least evil in this country winter or summer.—Boston Journal

DAIRY THE DAIRY

CARING FOR DAIRY UTENSILS

Tin is Regarded as Best Material and Vessels Should Never Be Used for Any Other Purpose.

(By CARL E. LEE.)

Dairy utensils should be made of the best grade of tin and never used for any other purpose. Wooden or galvanized pails are objectionable. See that all joints in the pails, cans, and strainers are well made and filled with solder.

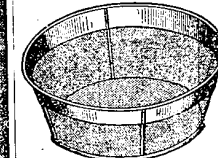
Cans with the tin partly worn off are not suitable receptacles for milk.



Milk Strainer, Showing Center Removed.

and cream because they rust and this condition imparts a metallic flavor to the butter. Utensils that come in contact with milk or cream can best be cleaned by first rinsing with cold water and then washing with a brush and hot water.

Washing powder suitable for use in the dairy should contain no grease. Ordinary salts used in small amounts is also a good dairy cleanser. After washing the utensils with hot



Good Cream Strainer.

water, rinse thoroughly with boiling water and place them where they will come in contact with the direct rays of the sun.

In washing the ordinary five, eight, or ten-gallon milk cans, be sure that the inside of the shoulder of the can is rubbed with the brush, as this is the most difficult part to clean.

FEEDING CALVES DRY GRAIN

Digestive Tract of Young Animals Is Small and Giving Small Amounts Often Is Favored.

In feeding skim milk calves the grain needed to supply the missing fat may be corn, barley, oats or a mixture. Occasionally a feeder has skim milk or alfalfa or clover hay on hand, and to these he adds linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. These are all high in protein, and when any one of them is combined with skim milk and alfalfa—both high in protein—an unbalanced ration results and scours or other digestive troubles follow.

The digestive tract of a calf is small and frequent feeding of small amount during the first month is best. During the first month it is better to grind the grain feed. At the end of this period either oats or corn may be fed unground. Hard grains like kafir and milo give best results when ground. All grain should be fed dry in a trough. Mixing feeds in a trough is not recommended as calves chew their feed better when fed dry.

RING FOR SELF-SUCKING COW

Habit Is Brought on by Putting Off Milking—There Are Numerous Ways of Prevention.

In most cases it pays to try some remedy for a cow of this kind. Usually a heavy milker. The habit is brought on by putting off milking. The cow suffers and tries to relieve herself and the habit is formed. Ways of prevention are numerous.

A cure after the habit is formed is almost impossible. The most effective remedy is putting two rings in the cow's nose. Ring the cow in the usual way, and in this ring hang another, forming two links of a chain. Sometimes one ring will stop the habit, but in most cases two are needed.

If the cow is not a good milker better sell her to the butcher.

MILK AT SEASONABLE HOURS

No Time on Farm When Hired Man Is Making So Much Money as When He Is Busy Milking.

Early milking and late milking in the evening may be all right if a man is overly anxious to make money and do the work himself. But, if hired help has to do it, the owner of the particular farm will soon gain the reputation of being a hard man to work for.

Why not send the man who takes care of the cows home from the field at five o'clock in the afternoon, and have the chores done in seasonable time? There is no time when a man is making so much money as when he is milking. Then why shouldn't he be home during seasonable hours of the day?