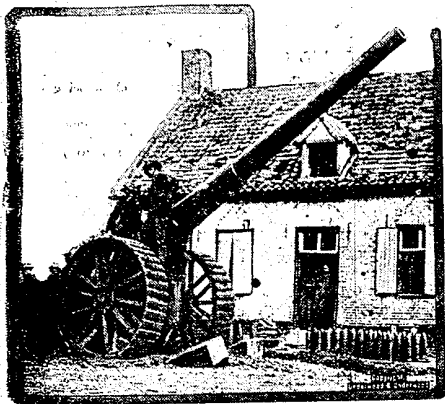


## GUN HIGHER THAN THE HOUSETOPS



One of the giant British guns that have been instrumental in checking the German offensive on the western front. A gun of this type is used only for long-range firing, and can fire to a distance of about 15 miles. They are placed far in the rear of the infantry.

## DESCRIBES BRUTAL GERMAN PRISONS

French Soldier Tells How Hungry, Fed Prisoners Food, Even Dogs Refused.

## TREATED WORSE THAN BEASTS

Wounded Half Injured by Hunger Men Fight Among Themselves for Scraps of Food—Sawdust and Straw in Bread.

Brayor, Me.—In contrast with the anxiety or willingness of the German soldiers to fall captive to the allies, so often manifested, is the declaration of Gustave Julian Deford of Woonsocket, R. I., now visiting relatives here, that he would much rather die fighting on the front line than to go through such pains and miseries as he endured in two years spent in a German prison camp. Deford, who is twenty-four and well educated, was visiting in France when the war came and very soon he was in the ranks. On the second day of his service at the front he was wounded in the left ear by a fragment of shrapnel and three days later he was taken prisoner.

With many other prisoners he was sent to the rear, and there they were treated like many cattle in a market and started on a seven days' ride to the prison camp at Altengraben. "At every way station where the train stopped," says Deford, "the German people gathered round and threw stones and spit in our faces. We were subjected to all sorts of insults. Many of us were wounded, yet we got no attention whatever, being given scarcely food enough to keep us alive and made to sleep on the floors of the dirty freight cars. When finally we found ourselves in the German prison camp conditions were worse rather than better. There were about 25,000 men at Altengraben, all nationalities mingled. We were guarded by German soldiers who had been incapacitated for service at the front and who on occasion of some small rewards were reverent toward us.

**Dogs Refused Prison Fare.** "It would be difficult to picture in words the awful conditions prevailing in that camp. Our diet consisted for the most part of hot water and decayed vegetables—they called it soup. Sometimes we were given herbs mixed with grass to eat. Under such treatment the strongest men soon fell sick and were scarcely able to move about. The smell of this soup often was so overpowering that men held their noses while eating it. Dogs would take one sniff at it and refuse to eat.

At times the hot, burning gas from the chimneys that they caught and ate with and even in July. Occasionally a mouse given herring broth, made by boiling whole, uncleaned herrings into

## POLIU TACKLES GUM

Looked Like Food So They Tried to Eat It.

How Have Remarkable Regard for the American Digestive Apparatus.

Paris.—One of the struggles in which the French soldiers have been involved since the Germans swept across the Aisne between Soissons and Reims was with chewing gum. I refer to the American gum, the to us well-known vegetable product which may be found adhering to the underside of desks, to shoe soles, and to trousers. The self-same article that at once solves the weary shop girl and the staid business man who endeavors thereupon to conceal the fume of the sticks that cheer.

An American ambivalence, this is operating in the general region of the

## ENEMY AGENT BLAMED FOR POOR WHEAT CROP

Salem, O.—Enemy agents are blamed for the insect pest which has reduced Butler township's bumper wheat crop to much less than normal. The ravages of the bug yet have been tremendous. Last winter the farmers now remember an aged man of German extraction was observed wandering about the township visiting wheat fields to the exclusion of others, and apparently digging in them with his hands, as if burying something in the soil.

and sawdust. All prisoners were made to sign papers indicating their willingness to work. If they refused to sign they were severely punished. The men supposed that they were to engage in farm work, but were sent to coal mines, salt mines and munitions factories. I refused to work in a munitions factory and was tied to a post for three hours. One group of prisoners who persistently refused to work were told that they would be shot and were placed under a special guard. At the end of 11 days, during which they momentarily expected to be executed, they were told that their lives would be spared.

"While in prison I slept on the same cot for 18 months and in all that time the straw was not changed. When I left the straw was as fine as dust and alive with vermin. After 18 months at Altengraben I was transferred to Mersburg. After an exchange of prisoners had been effected I was taken to a new suit of clothes and was well fed and kindly treated for eight days before being turned over to the allies. I suppose this was done in the hope that in my new comfort and the joy at the past released I might forget the past.

"In Switzerland I was taken in charge by the Red Cross and kept in the hospital there for 14 months. Had the German given me proper treatment for my wound I would have recovered in a few weeks; as it was after years of neglect, dirt, starvation and hard work, it was in such condition when released that for a time my life was despaired of. Even now, after the best efforts of the Red Cross physicians and nurses, the left side of my face is partially paralyzed and I can see but little with my left eye.

## OWN GUNS SLAY FOE

Yankees Take Weapons and Turn Them on Hun.

Run Out of Ammunition and Make Night Raid on Trenches for More.

With the American Army in France. "Turning Heinke's own machine guns back on him is the newest and favorite stunt in a certain American outfit. The boys just stumbled onto this sport, and they like it.

Recently a unit of the boys brought back some German machine guns, after driving the Germans away from their own strongholds.

"Why not use these German guns on the Heinke's?" one thinking doughboy asked his pals.

"You're crazy; we haven't any ammunition that'll fit them."

"Why can't we go over and get some?" replied the thinker.

"Never thought of that," replied the others, "we're on."

That night they raided the German trenches and brought back plenty of ammunition and another German machine gun. Next day the guns were playing on the Heinke's.

"They're darned good machine guns," said one chap enthusiastically, "but the Heinke's don't know how to use them. We do, though, and we're giving a little joy on ammunition. Guess we'll have to run over to Germany to-night and make 'em hand out some more."

Russian radicals demand the prohibition of child labor during school days up to the sixteenth year and the limitation of the working hours of minors (sixteen to eighteen years) to six hours a day.

drive, and the army post exchanges established and operated for it by the Y. M. C. A. were well supplied with the things which are necessary to the comfort—physical and mental—of the American soldier. The Red Triangle officials had established a storehouse to supply these exchanges, and a carload of supplies had been shipped to it just before the Germans started their drive. The carload carried—biscuits, chocolate, tobacco, canned goods, cookies, etc.—of considerable quantity of chewing gum.

When the drive started the Red Triangle workers available started out with what they could carry to serve the men to whom they were attached. The storehouse was left deserted. As the French retired they foraged to keep supplies from falling into enemy hands, using what they could and destroying the rest.

The Polish who came upon the chewing gum—like most Frenchmen—were totally unacquainted with it. They knew only that it looked like food, was wrapped like food, and was stored with other things they knew to be

## Beach Capes and Mantles



Against the chill of wet bathing suits and cool breezes, various capes and mantles and scarfs have been provided, to be slipped on over the suit. Many of them are made of rubber cloth, such as is used in hats and caps, for bathing or of cloth rubberized on one side. Besides these there are capes and mantles of turkish-towel fabrics, of coarse weave, very woolen fabrics, of light weight, and of rubberized satin. The woolen fabric makes suits that shed water quickly. The bathing suits and their accessories that entice one waterward this season are the most graceful and becoming and take the most varied in design that have appeared for years. It is evident that they are intended to be presentable in canoes, on house boats and on the beach as well. The caps and hats, made of rubber cloth, are not merely head coverings, but are entitled to be classed as a special kind of millinery. Rubber cloth is used for rosettes and flower-forms that trim them. These are sailing shapes, fans and visored caps that shade the eyes.

## Headwear Prophetic of Fall



By the time that August rolls round each year's women's eyes stray away from summer millinery and such new fashions as they buy is prophetic of fall. In the late summer they favor hats of quite different from the bims of millinery, no matter how beautiful these may have been, and are of tailored headwear made of silks and other fabrics. Outing hats and between-season sport hats interest them, but straws and flowers are things of the past even in July. They continue to wear them, but not to buy them.

Here are three of the new demimode hats with which fall women will adorn her head until October sets in with its winter millinery tempter her to dissipate her needs. These are tailored hats that seem to be placed right when worn with light summer frocks or with of tailored suits on cooler days. They play a necessary role in fashion's drama and are a part of the pageant of the seasons—the turning leaves of autumn.

A lovely hat of beige color and navy taffeta, at the top of the group, has its brim faced with navy blue taffeta and navy blue cheville threaded through to covering of top and side crown, in beautifully even stitches. Small oblong pieces of the beige-colored taffeta are edged with cheville and set one after another about the

## MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia. I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONTAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it, 25 cents and one dollar bottle. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrup & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

## DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY

More than 60 yrs. ago

an English chemist began to manufacture BEECHAM'S PILLS. Today they have the greatest sale of any medicine in the World! Why?

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 30c, 25c.

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by skin and bladder troubles. Thousands recommend Dr. Kell's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. Ask your druggist for it, 25 cents and one dollar bottle. You may receive a sample also by Parcel Post, also complete telling about it. Address Dr. Kell & Co., Birmingham, N.Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.



## HOW NAMES BECOME CHANGED

Sometimes Intentionally, but More Often Due to the "Wear and Tear of Time."

"Who Was Who?" is the suggested title for a new book to contain the names of all persons who have changed their names. A new publication will do that in England. If the work is carried back far enough it will be found that scarcely a name has survived the wear and tear of time. Some of the changes are intentional, like our daily applications in court, but most of them are due to bad spellers or poor pronunciation and phonetic spelling to express the errors of pronunciation. Our Dutch ancestors had a habit of cutting off everything that went down to and including the "Van." The name "Burch" was originally "Burch" and meant a man who lived by the birch tree. It is a curious comment on this new book that the London newspaper editor who is putting it out has jugged his own name after the English custom, when taking the Good names are a misfortune when they are used like family portraits to make snobs.—Exchange.

No man ever surprised a woman by telling her that he loved her.

Invisible patches ought to be used in fixing up quarrels.

A Cool Breakfast for warm weather



No fussing round a hot stove if you eat

## POST TOASTIES

(MADE OF CORN) — 100%