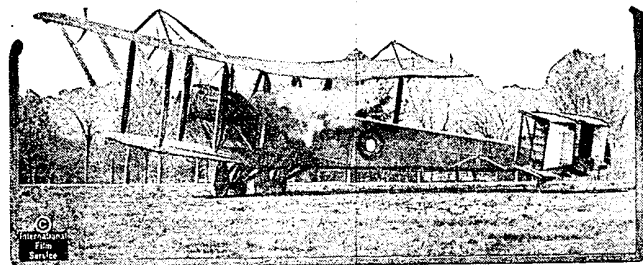


BRITISH WOMEN WORKERS IN A GLASS FACTORY



British women glass workers are to be very useful in the reconstruction period in Europe. Photograph shows women glass factory workers removing the glass that has come from a broken pot.

NEW AMERICAN BOMBING PLANE, TOO LATE FOR THIS WAR



This is the new American Handley Page bombing plane, recently completed, on its arrival in Washington from Mineola. The trip took three hours, the machine being piloted by Capt. E. B. Weller of the British Royal Flying Corps.

MAY TRY FOR SPEAKERSHIP



Martin B. Madden, who has represented the First district of the house for eight terms, has announced that he will be a candidate for speaker if James H. Mann is prevented from making the race because of ill health.

Aerial Bombing.
Bombs dropped by Boche aviators never do the same thing twice, but frequently do very odd damage. H. L. Maybell of Brooklyn, a Y. M. C. A. worker, was driving a canoeette through a French town recently when a Boche aviator appeared and the French antiaircraft guns opened up. As the shrapnel rained around him, Maybell sought shelter under a little car. Just then the Boche let go with a bomb. When the thunders of the explosion died out, the "Y" man decided he might just as well get away from there, but he discovered that circumstances ruled otherwise. To his astonishment he found that both tires on one side of the canoeette actually had been pulled off the rims. Otherwise the car was intact.

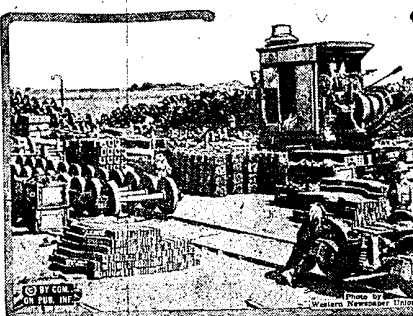
Cleaning London Slums.
Some five years ago a committee was appointed by the county council of London on the "housing of the working classes." It recommended that the sum of \$17,000,000 be expended in cleaning slum areas in the city, the sum to be spread over a period of seven years in equal installments of \$2,500,000 each. A recent report of the committee indicates that about \$10,000,000 had already been expended, with the result of cleaning fifty-five acres of slums and providing new and sanitary dwellings for more than 100,000 persons.—The Christian Herald.

ADMIRING THEIR CAPTURED SOUVENIRS



Two Canadian soldiers examining and admiring the souvenirs they took from the Huns while the fighting was still going on in France.

IN AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CAMP



An interesting photograph of the car and construction department in an American construction camp in France, showing a scene that will be familiar when the reconstruction work is started.

Valuable Compounds Discovered.

Crystalline selenium, in which light produces so remarkable a lessening of electrical resistance proves to be not the only substance so affected. In the experiments of the United States bureau of standards to determine precisely the properties of different materials, such compounds as jamesonite, cylindrite, silver sulphide, bismuthite, bismuthogermanite, selenite and molybdenite showed some change in electrical conductivity with varying light in the same way as the element selenium.

He Had Failed to Salute.

A chaplain, on making his rounds in the base hospital of a large cantonment, stopped at the cot of a darky and said:
"Sam, how is it that you are in bed today? You were quite well when I spoke to you yesterday."
The darky replied: "Well, pahson, Ah done was ticked by a mule."
"What in the name of goodness did he kick you for?"
"Ah guess Ah done to 'got to salute."—Watchman-Examiner.

U.S. PEACE ENVOYS

President Wilson Selects Men to Accompany Him to Conference at Paris.

HENRY WHITE AMONG THEM

Former Ambassador to France Is the Republican Representative—Naming of General Bliss Something of a Surprise.

Washington.—President Wilson on Friday made public the American delegates who accompany him to France to participate in the world peace conference. Besides the president, the American delegates are:

Secretary of State Lansing.
Henry White, formerly American ambassador to France.
Edward M. House.
Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

White House Statement.
The names were disclosed in the following announcement from the White House:

"It was announced at the executive office that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be the president himself, the secretary of state, Henry White, recently ambassador to France; Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had, until a day or two ago, been under discussion."

Bliss' Name a Surprise.

The only surprise in the announcement was the selection of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff of the army and now the representative of the American war department in the supreme war council of the allies.

For several days it had been generally understood that the Republican member of the delegation would be Mr. White. That Secretary Lansing and Colonel House would be the other members had been unofficially admitted.

White Long in Service.

Henry White, long in diplomatic service, was the American ambassador to France during President Roosevelt's administration. His diplomatic service began in 1883, when he served for two years as secretary to the American legation at Vienna. He was transferred to London in 1884 as second secretary of the American legation and in 1886 he was made secretary to the legation there, being recalled by President Cleveland in 1893.

During his career he also served the government in special diplomatic capacities, representing the United States at the international conference in London, 1887-88, for the abolition of sugar bounties.

He was a delegate from the United States to the international conference on agriculture at Algiers, 1905, and also was the American delegate to the international conference on alcoholism at Algiers, 1905. From March, 1905, to March, 1907, Mr. White was the American ambassador to Italy, leaving that important post to become the ambassador to France, where he remained until December, 1909.

Will Parley in Berlin.

London.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne-Gazette says he understands.

A meeting of the allied leaders in London will be a preliminary to the peace conference, the Daily Express says. Colonel House and Premier Orlando of Italy will be here with the British and French statesmen.

Paris.—A group of members of the chamber of deputies representing agricultural interests have sent a letter to Premier Clemenceau expressing objection to giving special representation to the socialists at the peace conference.

If that should be agreed to, however, the deputies urge that the farming and peasant classes also be represented, since they had shed blood more freely than any other class.

Bavaria for Separate Peace.

London.—Bavaria will not ask to have separate plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations and will claim conditions of a separate peace, says the Paris Matin in commenting on the action of Bavaria in breaking off relations with the government at Berlin. The Socialist council of Munich has telegraphed to the executive committee of the Berlin Socialist council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Self, foreign minister; Philipp Scheidemann, minister of colonies; and Matthias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace. The telegram invites the Berlin council to overthrow a government which continues such persons in important posts.

Italy to Support Wilson.

Washington.—There is a deal of discussion of the role the president will play at the peace conference and the lineup of the nations on his peace principles.

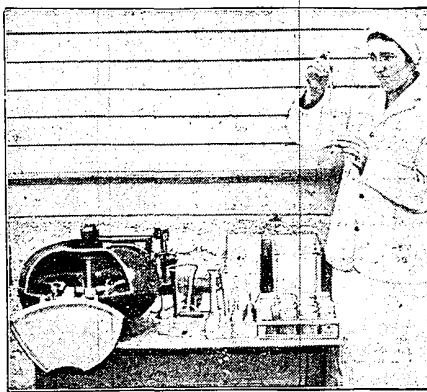
The aims of the United States and Italy are similar. Italy binds herself to the upholding of human, rather than selfish rights, and fully agrees with President Wilson's views that the moral law is superior.

The Italian plenipotentiaries will support the United States on all fundamental questions. It is thought.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United-States Department of Agriculture.)

WOMEN MEET NEED FOR COW TESTERS



A Woman Cow Tester With Equipment Used in Her Work.

WOMEN WORKING AS COW TESTERS

Twenty-Seven Now Performing Work Reported by Specialists as Above Average.

IMPORTANT TASK OF DAIRY

Associations Would Increase If More Testers Were Available—Some Training That Is Easily Acquired Is Needed.

The twenty-seven women now employed as cow testers by some of the 333 cooperating associations in this country not only have done satisfactory work, but have achieved results above the average, according to dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

The main reason why women have begun to do this work is the scarcity of cow testers. Most of the testers at work when the war began were young men and many of them are now in military service.

Because of the shortage of workers the past year has seen the number of cow-testing associations—organizations of farmers who want to keep records of their herds—decreased from 472 to 383, although there has been an increased demand for such associations, and it is believed the number could easily be doubled if enough testers were available. The work does not require great physical strength. It does demand some training, but this is easily acquired by women.

The first woman cow tester in the United States, Miss Beale Lipitz, began work less than three years ago with a cow-testing association in Grant county, Wisconsin. Wisconsin now has 18 women cow testers, Iowa six, and three other states have one each.

Demonstrates at Dairy Show.

At the national dairy show in Columbus, O., Miss Ruby Hawn, one of the women cow testers of Wisconsin, gave daily demonstrations of the tester's work that attracted considerable attention and brought much favorable comment. She explained the details of the work and demonstrated all parts of it by going through each operation precisely as she had done hundreds of times before while at work in her association in northern Wisconsin. She always had attentive audiences and proved that a woman can do the work just as well as a man. When asked if women can handle the feeding problems as well as men, she replied: "They can learn."

Women to Stay in Work.

Considering that the testers get free board and lodging, the pay is thought to be satisfactory. The women cow testers are paid the same as the men and receive from \$50 to \$75 a month besides board and lodging. Convenience to the next future is furnished in some associations, while in others the tester provides her own conveyance and the farmers furnish free stable room and feed for her horse.

The employment of women as cow testers came as a war measure. To keep the work on a satisfactory basis, women must continue to receive the same pay as the men for the same work.

How to obtain more testers is a serious problem. Partially disabled soldiers, in some cases, may be induced to take the necessary training and enlist for the work. The most radical step, however, and the one that promises the most far-reaching and immediate results, is the employment of women as cow testers.

To Make Smithfield Hams.

The hams are placed in a large tray of fine net percolate salt, then the flesh surface is sprinkled with finely ground crude saltwater until the hams are as white as though covered by a moderate

ate frost—or, say, use three to four pounds of the powdered saltwater to the thousand pounds of green hams.

After applying the saltwater, salt immediately with the Liverpool fine salt, covering well the entire surface. Now pack the hams in bulk, but not in piles more than three feet high. In ordinary weather the hams should remain thus for three days.

Then break bulk and re-salt with the fine salt. The hams thus salted and re-salted should now remain in salt in bulk one day for each and every pound each ham weighs—that is, a ten-pound ham should remain ten days, and in like proportion of time for larger and smaller sizes.

Next wash with tepid water until the hams are thoroughly cleaned, and, after partially drying, rub the entire surface with finely ground black pepper.

Now the hams should be hung in the smokehouse and the importation of smoking begun. The smoking should be done very gradually and slowly, lasting 30 to 40 days.

After the hams are cured and smoked they should be re-peppered, to guard against vermin, and then bagged. These hams improve with age and are in perfection when one year old.

FEEDING RULES

A few simple guides for feeding may be summarized as follows:

1. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, and the grain ration should be adjusted to the milk production.
2. A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of one pound to each three pounds or pounds of milk produced daily by the cow, except in the case of a cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration may be one pound to each three and a half or four pounds of milk. An even better rule is one pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat that the cow produces during the week.
3. Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain.

Roots Supply Succulence.

The chief function of roots in cattle feeding is to supply a succulent feed. Under general farm conditions the quantity of nutrients grown per acre in root crops is small in comparison to the cost of production. These root crops, however, can be preserved during the winter equally favorably with large or small quantities are fed each day, and therefore have special application when only a few cows are to be fed. Of the different root crops, mangels and turnips furnish the greatest yield per acre. Other kinds of beets, cow turnips and rutabagas may be used. Turnips, however, should be fed after milking rather than before, as they cause a bad flavor before milking. Carrots impart a desirable color to the milk.

Satisfy Cow's Appetite.

The problems involved in winter feeding are usually distinctly different from those of summer feeding. Pasture (or green feed), usually the basis of summer feeding, is not available. Broadly speaking, there are two factors involved in this problem, first to satisfy the needs of the cow and, second, to suit the pocketbook. The cow must have an ample supply of feed of a palatable nature, and this feed must be supplied at a price which will permit a profit on the feeding operation.

Permitting the hog to feed himself does not have the drawbacks to which such a system would be liable in the feeding of other kinds of animals, for he does not gorge himself until he becomes sick or loses his appetite.