## THE TOREVILLE ENQUIRER.

### Tuesday, June 10, 1919.

# ANOTHER ENTRY IN THE TRANSATLANTIC AIR RACE

# **ACCORDING TO HIS LIGHTS**

### A Conscientious Objector, But Not a Slacker Nor a Coward.

### THE STORY OF PRIVATE RICHARD STIERHEIM

Soldier Who Was Willing to Die Rather Than Kill; But Was Absolutely Without Fear, and Devoted Himself to the Service of His Fellow Soldiers.

efore.'

him now."

You'll get shot!"

Went Into No Man's Land.

"There's no use," was his report,

rench was not more than breast high

for an ordinary man, and Stierheim

owered above any of his companions.

"Get away from there," they called;

"But this'll make a peach of a sup-

Then some of the men helped him

to get it out, and it took them more

than two hours to carry the log fifty

Stierheim, because of his mechanical

genius, was the official dugout builder

Was Always Ready to Aid.

There was nothing that the objector

yould not do for his fellows. They tell

of his washing shirts for them, bind-

ing up wounds and he was always

ready for the burying of the dead or

Stierheim, according to his fellows

went into places no other man would

venture to get water for the company

or to bring up food. He walked un-

concernedly through shell-raked val-

leys and over machine-gun swept

hillocks on his missions, and all as if

he were walking along one of the roads

"Did I feel frightened?" quiried

back home in the little village of Ingo

the helping of men who had fallen.

port for a dugout!" he returned.

"And it was a fine dugout he

oo," boys in the barracks said.

tionally fine, the boys said.

#### Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Death is preferable to a prison term to Richard Stierheim, the conscientious objector who refused to carry arms, but yet is declared to be the bravest man in the Seventy-ninth division by his companions.

"We all have to die once," said Stierheim as he sat on his bunk in a barracks at Camp Dix yesterday. "It might as well be now as any other time."

Stierheim is a member of Company the fallen man for a moment and then D. 315th infantry. His home is in Ingone returned. mar, a small town just north of Pittsburgh. He is six feet one inch in his 'he's dead. If you want me to I'll go stocking feet and is of massive build. out again and bring him in; but he's dead and you can't do anything for

To his companions he is a wonder. He is a champion dugout builder, a good Samaritan, a Gunga Din and many other things all in one, according to the boys with whom he went through the war.

Stierheim himself is extremely reti cent. It was only by bits and dabs that this story was got from him. He seem ed extremely embarrassed when some passing companion put in a word of praise for him.

In making his objections to war Stierheim claims no connection with and religious creed.

"I do not profess any religion in par ticular," he said. "I was born and yards, because of the enemy machineraised a Roman Catholic, but I do not gun fire. claim to be a member of the church now. I attended services when I was at home because my mother and father wanted me to. I have not gone to church since entering the army. of the outfit. His work was excep-

"I do believe in God and I believe in the Bible. That book contains ten commandments, one of which forbids the killing of your fellow-men. And then a lot of rulers get together and say 'To hell with the ten commandments,' and they go ahead and do as they please.

#### He Objects to All Wars.

"I object to all wars. I object to the United States fighting Germany just as much as I object to Germany fighting the United States. There is no distinction.

"They thought perhaps I was yellow when I would not fight, but I think that I proved to them that I was not. And yet I didn't do anything worth bragging\_about."

The soldier showed no concern what-Stierheim yesterday. "How do you soever about the future of his case. feel when you're frightened? To tell "The newspapers this morning say the truth, I was so busy I didn't have

that the sentence for my deserting thing for a conscientious objector to But there was no place that was safe tlesey, carried with him on the adtime to stop to find out how I felt. within two miles of the trenches and ath If that's the case. I'm

there any more than we could. They were trying to kill our men just as we were trying to kill them. No, I didn't feel any more against them after my fellows were shot down than I did On one occasion, according to Stierheim's companions, a sergeant of the company was shot down in No Man's Land. Stierheim walked out alone where he had fallen. He stooped over

> The Vimy-Rolls machine entered by Messrs. Vickers in the transatlantic flight contest. It will start from Newfoundland. At the left is Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, navigator, and at the right Captain Alcock, pilot of this airplan.

> partment of agriculture tells farmers "CHER AMI'S" WAR RECORD. who want to get rid of the corn root-How Soldier Pigeon Saved the Lost aphis to get rid-of the ant. The same American Merchant Marine Much advice applies in the case of certain

On another occasion Stierheim was Battalion. found tugging at a half-buried log in ther forms of root-aphids. The story of Cher Ami, the soldier trench. He called to some of his This is how the subterranean dairy pigeon which saved "the lost battalfellows to help him get it out. The

orks: ion" and is the only bird in the Amer-In the fall the ants carry the eggs of the aphis to their nests and care for drive of the war, are soon to be put ican army which wears the distinthem as they do for their own young, to the test of ability to compete on a guished service cross, having lost its left leg and the plumage from its In the spring, when the eggs hatch, the strictly commercial basis with ships of reast in action, is told by Don ants tunnel along weed roots and place pre-war and post-war construction and Seiz in the June St. Nicholas. the helpless aphids on the roots. Soon with ships of other nations.

"The airmen, with their wonderful exploits in the sky, who added new the aphids begin to give off "honeydew," made from the juice of the under the urge of war, a tonnage agchapters to the tales of war, in the plants on which the aphids are resting. gregating 2,000,000 gross tons, are now The ants dearly love "honeydew," and in overseas service, following regular great world conflict, will have a broththey tenderly watch over and care for routes, under the control of the Shiper in the hall of fame who belongs to the really and truly feathered tribetheir "cows." The aphids are wholly ping board. Others of an aggregate

named, lovingly Cher Ami-'dear dependent throughout their life on the tonnage of \$33,333 are engaged in friend'-by his comrades of the earth. ants.

The first two or three generations Hurley announces that the greater part This little messenger came safe to New of the aphids live entirely on the roots of this tonnage will be released from York, April 16, 1919, on the transport of weeds, but as soon as the newly food relief work by July 1. Ohioan, under the tender care of Capt. planted corn sprouts the ants transfer John L. Carney of Pigeon Company the aphids to the more succulent corn No. 1. Out of the 1,000 pigeons who roots. After two or three successive and the highest commercial strength were members of his command, Cher generations, many of the aphids may chiefly affects future construction, the Ami is the most famous, and he, alone be winged, and some escape from the tendency of which, it was stated, is toof all, is to wear the distinguished ground through the ant tunnels and ward larger ships, affording accommoservice cross. Gen. E. E. Russell, chief fly away to a new field. If they chance signal officer of the American expeto alight near an anthill they are seized with speed and great steaming radius. ditionary force, has so recommended, immediately by the watchful ants, carand Gen. John J. Pershing, the comried into their burrows, placed on mander-in-chief, has indorsed the reroots, and honeydew production starts commendation

again. "By Gen. Pershing's orders, Cher When cold weather is approaching ships of 2,000 gross tons or more are Ami voyaged from France with all the and the ant carries the aphids' eggs now under construction for America, nonors due him for his great servand the young ants deeper into the as against 279 being built in the Uniticer; and these were great indeed, for soil, the ant goes at least eight ed Kingdom. The British obviously it was this undersized pigeon that inches under the soil, and eight inches saved the famous 'Lost Battalion,' suris deeper than the ordinary plow fur-

rounded and starving for days in the row. Argonne Forest, its whereabouts com-The particular aphis that attacks pletely unknown. The signal sergeant corn is called the corn root aphis bein the battalion commanded by Major cause of its preference for that plant. -now Lieut. Col.-Charles W. Whit-In gardens it is very common on asters and related plants. There are ully trained by Capt. Carney, an old many other varieties of aphids, howsoldiers with a liking for homing piga tender feeling. For instance, there eons, which he cultivated at Pittsburg are the aphids that attack orange between wars, having served in Cuba trees in California. The ants surand the Phillipines and China. He took round these aphids, attack other insects that attempt to reach them, and 7,300 tons, twenty-six of 7,500 tons, over this important messenger service spent in studying geography Cher Ami induce the aphids to excrete honeydew two of 8,000 tons, one of 9,200 tons, by stroking their bodies with their an- one of 11,350 tons, one of 11,820 tons, tennae, or feelers. Unfortunately for one of 12,900 tons and one of 15,650 went on active duty. the orange aphids, however, they are tons. The American list shows only "In the Argonne this was lively attacked by winged parasites which two of 7,788 tons, three of 7,871 tons, enough. The rough, wooded territory afforded many hiding places for Ger-"sting" and lay eggs in them, and one of 7,920 tons, five of 8,250 tons, man sharp shooters, always on the these parasites are so small and active and two of 9,240 tons. lookout for carrier pigeons. So when that the ants cannot successfully dethe beleaguered battalion found itself fend their charges. The corn root-aphids in fields are ized types to the task of balancing cut off and without food, a message was tied to the bird's left leg, close controlled by rotating with crops upon their fleets, although ships of the up under the feathers, Cher Ami could which the aphids can not live by plow- standardized types necessarily will not escape the keen eyes of the sharp ing and disking, breaking up the ant form the backbone of the fleets of both shooters. He was often fired at. One and aphis colonies, and by the use of nations. bullet burned the plumage from his certain pungent substances, mixed breast, where there is a wide scar over with a chemical fertilizer and distriwhich the weathers still refuse to grow. buted by means of a fertilizer attach-Another cut on his leg above the midment to the corn planter. These subdle joint. But the valiant 'homer' came stances tend to drive away the ants the assistant treasurer of the United in, the message dangling from the and prevent them from placing aphids States publicly bought himself a fresh wounded joint, telling the peril of his on the corn roots. comrades. This made it easy for the air-To home gardeners whose plants are men to drop food and cartridges to Maattacked by aphids, such as the melon jor Whittlesey's men so that they aphid, spinach aphid, potato aphid, found their way out and made another and the turnip and cabbage aphids, record in the long list of deeds crrediwhich live above ground, the special ted to American valor. ists in agriculture recommend spray-"By Gen. Pershing's orders, Cher ing with 40 per cent nicotine sulphate Ami was billeted to come back a firstat the rate of one teaspoonful of the class passenger on the Ohioan in Capt. sulphate to one gallon of water, in Carney's stateroom! but he pined for which has been dissolved a one-inch his companions in the pigeon coop, cube of laundry soap. and was returned to their society. Killing the ants, of course, by des-"He had for fellow voyagers 100 troying their colonies, will help in the 'assistant treasurer of the United captured German birds, who are to be control of the corn root-aphid in gargiven the benefit of free institutions. dens, and this is about the only way Cher Ami is to spend the rest of his it can be controlled, since, living undays in comfort as a member of the derground, it can not be reached by signal service in Washington, where he sprays. The simplest attack on the is to have the best of everything and ants is to scald their hills with boiling be an example to the squabs as they water. Another method is to pour a grow up. What tales he will be able little carbon disulphid into the ento tell them-in pigeon-English, pertrance with earth in order to keep the what, according to Washington Irving, haps!'

TREES FOR OUR ROADS. southeastern portions of the belt, savs the bulletin, "and also in some Highway Commission Has in Mind western localities. The temperature

for the week as a whole averaged be-Black Walnut and Pecan. ow the normale except in the Caro-At its meeting in June writes W. J linas and Tennessee the week being Cormack the Columbia correspondtent of the News and Courier the state highway commissioner will consider plans for planting trees along hard-surfaced continued rainfall and wet soil were roads already constructed and to be unfavorable for cultivation and growth. constructed in South Carolina. The The condition of cotton continues carrying out of this plan will be a matsatisfactory in Georgia but it is deter of decided interest, since the trees eriorating from lack of cultivation. will have both an esthetic and utilitar-Progress was slow in Mississippi and an value labama.

It has been suggested that the com-"Grass is becoming serious in Louismission decided on black walnut trees for bordering the hard-surfaced roads the Piedmont, and pecan trees for southwestern portion of the latter imilar roads in the costal section sate. The soil continued too wet for of the state. The planting along hardsurfaced highways of these nut-bearng trees would undoubtedly meet with the unanimous approval of all in the southeastern portion of that minimize the course, as it were, of small boys. However, there are other state.

onsiderations besides providing trees "Cotton made little progress in Texwhich will yield a harvest of nuts. as during the week on account of wet in more or less successful operation One consideration is the factor of rapsoil and grassy fields and chopping now for many years, with attendants dity in growth. Neither the black and replanting were delayed but in- on the government pay-roll and everyvalnut dor the pecan would compare sects show less activity."

COMMODITY VALUES.

Pre-War Level.

other commodities, according to statis-

favorably in rapidity of growth with several other varieties of trees. Another factor of importance in undertaking tree planting on a large scale as a state-wide proposition is the ease with which seedlings could be obtain-

over in obtaining young pecan trees but black walnut seedlings are very ergency" ships, built under con carce and it would probably be nec tract for the United States Shipping ssary to rear them before enough be board, standardized and rushed to ecured to border existing stretches completion in the greatest industrial of hard-surfaced highway in the Pied nont, not to mention the other stretches of hard surfaced highway to be built in that section of the state.

From the utilitarian standpoint the lels considered being with wheat, corn, plack walnut would be a splendid cotton, wool, hogs, and beef cattle. choice, for the reason that the timber "Commodity prices," the publication t yields has become very scarce, is says, 'have been advanced abnormally exceedingly hard and takes a splendid when compared with iron and steel orfinish. No one could be found yester day who could render expert judgthe reverse is equally true-iron and ment on pecan wood as timber, but steel price increases have lagged besince this tree is closely akin to the hind the war parade. Equally interest-

hickories it would probably yield ing is the fact that just now, as iron overseas food relief work. Edward N. good hard wood if worked into timber. and steel prices are being reduced the Returned soldiers have pointed out prices being paid to producers of that in the trees which border its wheat, corn, pork, and beef are in- of blue sky that shows through the highways France had a resource which The desire of the Shipping board to reasing, while the decreases in the two balance the sheet and give it elasticity contributed substantially to winning exceptions, wool and cotton, are negthe war, as the war brought about an ligible. Thus the spread between the increased demand for timber of all typical steel base and the food comkinds; the French cut down the shade modifies widens rapidly just as the distrees along their roads, taking first tance between two men walking in opalternate trees and then in many inposite directions.

dations for both passengers and freight stances taking all the trees left standing. So keenly alive were the French A comparison of American and Britto the value of trees that even workish activity in shipbuilding was furing under enormous war pressure they nished by the Shipping board. The tahad time to plant out seedlings along ty-one bushels of wheat, Chicago marble shows that 486 steel cargo steamhighways which the necessities of war forced them to denude of trees.

The French highways are built with a view of planting strees on either side of them, and have specially confavor ships of about 111-2 knots, as structed shoulders both along level more than half their construction is stretches and in cuts and across fills. brings only one and one-half times designed for that speed. In the Amer-At the present stage of road develican fleet now building 313 vessels opment in South Carolina engineers have a contract speed of between don't consider it desirable to border 10 1-2 and 11 1-2 knots. top soil or sand-clay surfaced roads The largest number of British vessels

LEADING IN SHIPS.

Many of these ships that were built

with trees, for the reason that these of one type under construction are 94 of 5,100 tons. The largest number of

SIGNS OF THE WEATHER

#### They Are More or Less Plain to Those Who Understand.

Adam may or may not have tried his hand at weather-prediction, but it especially cool in Oklahoma. The crop is written that as far back as the time made satisfactory progress in the of Noah, that gentleman prophesied a Carolinas and Florida, elsewhere the long wet spell, and, unlike a lot of later weather-prophets, he had such faith in his own prognostications that he took measures to meet the situation. Further than that, subsequent events proved that Noah was 100 per cent prophet. Many of his successors, however, showing a lower batting average, it became increasingly apparent iana and Eastern Arkansas but con- as times went on that in view of the ditions are more satisfactory in the frequency with which the prognostications failed, the subject should be placed on a scientific basis in order to cultivation in Oklahoma where cot- obtain accuracy in the results, or at ton made generally poor progress, the least to spread a sort of halo of learnstand and condition are satisfactory ing and philosophy about it, and thus possible errors. So weather bureaus were instituted, which same have been thing. Entirely apart from scientific observations, however, home-made weather forecasting has persisted as a pleasing pastime all these years, and on this very day there is a set of rules governing it, more or less recognized by all amateur weather-prophets. For the benefit of those who may be unfa-

miliar with these rules the New York pre-war figures as compared with the Sun has obligingly made a compilation advances which have taken place in of them and they are set forth as fellows: When standing on high ground and

tics which have been compiled by the the horizon is unobstructed from all Daily Iron Trade and Metal Market quarters, if the sky is absolutely cloud-Re ort. In making comparisons, No. less, look for a storm within forty-2 foundry pig iron and open hearth bileight hours. lets are taken as the basis, the paral-

If it starts to rain after seven o'clock in the morning it will continue to do so all day, and very often it is the indication of a three days' rain.

When it is raining and it brightens and darkens alternately you can count on an all-day rain, with a chance of clearing at sundown.

When the rain ceases and the clouds are still massed in heavy blankets one sure sign of clear weather is the patch rift large enough to make a pair of 'sailor's breeches."

Another sign of continued rain is when the smoke from the chimney hovers low around the housetops. When it ascends straight into the air this indicates clearing weather.

A foggy morning is usually the fore-"Take wheat and foundry iron for a runner of a clear afternoon.

typical comparison. One ton of No. 2 A thunder-storm in winter (usually foundry iron. Chicago furnace, in 1913 in January or February) is always folyould have purchased not quite twenlowed by clear, cold weather. It is not, ket quotation. Today a ton of this same as many think, the breaking up of winter. grade of iron could account for only

People living near the seashore say a ten bushels of wheat. Figuring the storm is "brewing" when the air is other way, the price of wheat today is salty, caused by the wind blowing from practically three and one-half times the east. what it was in 1913, while foundry iron

A red or copper-colored sun or moon indicates great heat. A silvery moon denotes clear, cool weather.

The old Indian sign of a dry month was when the ends of the new noon ilarly priced; wool, pork, and beef sell were nearly horizontal and one of them resembled a hook on which the dian could hang

Iron Shows Comparative Increase Over ed. There would be no difficulty what-Steel and iron prices at present levals show only modern increases over

not worrying. Death has no fears for squad, if what I have done is such a tremendous crime."

#### He Deserted in France.

Stierheim deserted his company a short time after he had landed in France. When taken before a courtmartial he freely admitted that he had deserted.

"I was headed for Spain when they saught me." Stierheim explained yesterday. "And I told the officers that when I was court-martialed. I pleaded guilty. Then I told them why I had done it. That was all there was to it. I have not even bothered about getting a copy of the charges or of the records of the trial. It is up to the authorities now and I do not know what my standing is."

The soldier roamed at will about Camp Dix yesterday, although all during the fighting in France he was under guard.

On one occasion, just before one of the drives, Steirheim, escaped from his guard, and was shot at twice, but returned of his free will.

"I was afraid I might get the guard into trouble," he explained. "I made up my mind that I wanted to get away. The guard had orders to shoot tc kill. I told him I was going and that if he was a good shot I probably wouldn't get away. He fired at me twice and came pretty near getting me. I was two miles from my outfit when I decided to turn back. I could have gone much further and probably could have got away altogether. But then you know the army regulations are that the guard takes the place of

the prisoner that escapes from him." Stierheim has no desire to receive the Distinguished Service Cross or any other decoration for his many deeds of valor on the battlefields.

"Oh, I guess I would take it if they gave it to me," he replied when questioned. "but I'm not hankering after any decorations. It's the ones that did something that should get it.

Praises Work of Chaplain. "I'll tell you a fellow that deserves it That's Chaplain Lancaster. There's a man that did some real work and I

saw him do it. I worked with him a good bit while we were at the front." Stierheim was drafted while working in the shipyards at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore. He was a carpenter and had worked at that trade for the major part of twenty-seven years of his life. He was taken to Camp Meade, where he trained. He drilled with his company and went to the rifle range once with them.

Then the regiment went to France "I drilled with a rifle over there for two days," said Stierheim, "and then I decided to have the courage of my convictions and not handle a rifle any longer. And from that day to this l have been under guard. I think I am still technically under guard, but I am not certain."

During the fighting Stierheim did all sorts of daring deeds. The boys tell of his walking out through No Man's a hoe and rifle crossed, and the dates Land with a huge can of water on his shoulder, giving aid to the wounded and helping where he could. He carried rations and munitions and did everything else possible to help his the United States has been put to work ants. fellows, but he would not shoulder a rifle.

"There is no man that is a man" course I helped them.

there was no use of thinking of danger me. But I do not want to go to jail any more up front than there was back and I would rather face the firing in the billets. Your chances of getting hit were good any place." Made it Easy for Guard.

mar.

The boys of Company D tell that there were many times when Stierheim

could have gotten away, but he did not want to get the guard in charge of him in trouble. There were many times when he had to look up the guard before going back to the guardhouse. They tell of him going through crowds

calling out the name of the man whose prisoner he was in order that they could go back together. As Stierheim sat on the edge of his bunk, he wore a uniform much the worse for the wear. It was worn and

dirty and his overseas cap was in bad shape. It was learned that Stierheim because of being in custody did not receive the same issues of clothing as did the other men.

"I sure was lousy at times," he said. Sometimes I went a good long while before I could change clothes or get bathed. One of the boys gave me this

overseas cap when we were up in front. They didn't issue me any. All that I got was a campaign hat." And because of this hat Stierheim was the butt of many jokesters as he marched with his company. Company

D, always with four guards about him. from one place to another. The objector was not issued a gas mask, the boys said, and one was provided by his companions. "I never wore a gas mask," Stier-

heim said. "The one that I had wasn't any good anyway." Stierheim is known as 'Sweets' mong the fellows because of his fondness for candy. He is also known for a voracious appetite.

"I guess you'd have one, too," said the soldier, "if you had gone on bread and water as much as I did over there.'

> War Garden Medal .- A medal de signed to commemorate the war service of women gardeners in America has been presented to the heads of gov-

ernments in the United States, Great time to dig and plant and clutivate and soon kill the plants. Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, and to world leaders in food control, spray for bugs and blights misses by the national war garden commismuch of the pleasure of gardening, for there is as much to interest the

On the observe side of the medal is naturalist, floral or formal, in the the figure of a young woman dressed home garden as anywhere else on' in loose skirt and trousers and kneelcarth. One need not seek a foreign ing on the ground in an open field. land or a forest for his nature study, working over some young garden for a backyard garden will give full opplants. In low relief, and drawn small portunity. The growing habits of his in scale, so as to seem distant, are common vegetables and the insects soldiers marching directly across the that attack them will, with a little obmedal, and forming a decorative band servation, provide pleasing amazejust below the center. Above the solment. And no insects are more indiers in very low relief, are the words. teresting than the tiny plant-lice or 'United States of America." aphids, which grow in a large number The decorative motive for the re- of forms and suck the juice from varerse is a basket hamper filled with jous kinds of plants.

but Keeps 'Cows' to Work for Him.

the varied products of a war garden. The most remarkable thing about Above the basket and around the edge some of the aphids is their partnerare the words, "National War Garden ship with other insects. Many forms Commission." Under the basket ap- of the aphids are fostered and protectpears the name of the recipient, and ed from the beginning to the end of underneath that the words. "The seeds their little lives by the industrious of victory insure the fruits of peace," ants. The partnership seems to have reached a most perfect form in the 1914-1919. case of the corn root-aphis and the

cornfield ant, and it is usually found Billions of Pennies .- Every mint in that where there are aphids there are

The partnership of ant and aphisby director Ray Baker, turning out one cent pieces in an effort to keep the corn ant and the corn root-aphispace with the enormous demand for operates in nearly every section where said Stierheim, "who could desert his the nation's least valuable coin. The corn is grown east of the Rocky Mounfellows when they are in trouble. Of output has been pushed to ninety mil- tains. The workings of the partnerlion cents a month. "There have been ship have been compared to a subter-"And I saw a good many of my approximately 3,500,000,000 one cent ranean dairy, with the aphis as the

friends dropping around me, dead and pieces coined in this country," Mr. ant's "cow," the ant directing the enwounded. And that made me feel Baker said today. "The sub-treasuries terprise, the aphis doing the work, and the art getting the profits. The ant the ant getting the profits. The ant is not directly harmful to the corn.

THE ANT AS A DAIRYMAN. most garden aphids, and should not Industrious Insect Not Only Works

the inhabitants of Knickerbocker New York used to call an "olykoek."

drums started the "drive" at the noon

hour and Salvation Army bands were

playing with even more than their cus-

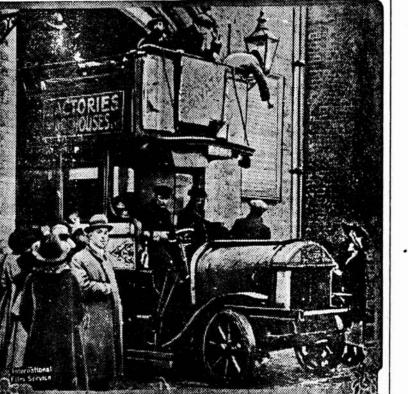
tomary vigorous enthusiasm as the

States purchased his doughnut. With-

in fifteen minutes the first batch of a

de It is worth much more than you spend on a visit to a 5-and-10-cent be postponed or neglected when they store or up-to-date popular-priced resare found to be present, as they in-The home gardener who has only crease very rapidly and unless checked taurant, just to see how efficiently everything is handled.

### BRITAIN DEPORTING BOLSHEVISTS



About one hundred bolshevists were removed from Brixton prison, London, for depostation to Russia. They were placed in motorbusses and taken to the embarkation port. The photograph shows a small crowd of relatives hant the entrance to the t

American vessels of a type are 73 of Roads with a permanent surface of 5,808 tons. There are only a few Britcement concrete or asphaltic conish or American shops of more than crete are not affected by shade; in 6,666 tons, the British building one of fact shade in summer on such roads would in all probability lessen the enormous wear and tear which they must undergo on account of heart expansion and contraction. This expansion and contraction is one of the silent but exceedingly powerful forces of nature with which builders of hardsurfaced roads must reckon. Sharing Both the United States and Great such roads in summer would lower Britain are turning from the standardthe temperature and reduce the degree of expansion which they would otherwise undergo when the sun's

rays beat down upon them. The question of the state highway commission at its meeting in June on the proposal to border hard-surfaced Elevation of the Lowly .-- Who in

cents in 1916, the price of wheat may be roads with trees will be awaited with keen interest. Undoubtedly all small said to have increased steadily ever America five years ago could have imboys will vote heavily for black wal- since 1913. The upward journeys of agined the scene that took place when corn, wool, cotton, pork, and beef have nut and pecan trees.

differed only in detail. W. J. Cormack. "When wheat cost 76 cents a bushel

doughnut on the steps of the sub-'treasury in New York city? This was and No. 2 foundry iron \$15.95 a ton. Condition of Cotton .-- There was conback in 1913, one ton of iron would buy the first doughnut sold by the Salvatinued unfavorable weather for cotton in most districts of the belt during the approximately 21 bushels of wheat. ticn Army in New York in its camweek ending Tuesday, the weather With No. 2 foundry iron today quoted paign for funds to pay off war-work bureau's national weather and crop at \$26.75, wheat to maintain the 1913 before?" indebtedness and secure a sound financial backing for home service bulletin has announced. "The rainfall relation should be priced at approxi-

work. In different parts of the great was rather heavy in the central and mately \$1.28 whereas it is \$2.26." city the beating of the Salvation Army

little better than twice. Foundry Many people troubled with rheumairon; however, is quoted at only one and one-half times what it was in 1913, tism and neuralgia usually are exceilent barometers and can predict while the comparative cost of open hearth billets is a fraction greater than

"Wheat, as stated, now comes at ap-

proximately three and one-half times

what it did six years ago. Corn is sim-

for about three times as much, and cot-

receded steadily. Open hearth billets

also slipped back in 1914, then mounted

to \$73.52 in 1917, with a consistent de-

cline since. Barring a recession of 5

what it did in 1913.

changeable weather by "feeling it in that. Foundry iron a billets both their bones." registered their high water marks in And the advice of the old weather 1917, when operating costs first dawned sage is "never go out during April with greater effect. Food prices on month without being accompanied by

April 25, 1919, compared with the your umbrella." And then, for the special benefit of average for 1918, showed greater increases than in any period since 1913. those who never can remember any-"Beginning with the average of \$15.95 thing they read in prose, but do have for 1913, foundry iron dropped back to a faculty for retaining jingles, the fol-\$13.60 in 1914, and then advanced stead- | lowing important formulas are set out in verse: ily to \$41.13 in 1917, and since then has

Red in the morning the sailor's warning ; Red at night the sailor's delig When you see a mackerel sky be many hours dry. When the seagulis inland fly ow ye that a storm is nigh A ring around the moo a storm is coming soon When it rains before seven I'will clear before ele

Kitchen Logic .- "Please, mum, there ain't no coal in the cellar." "Why on earth didn't you tell me

"Because there was some then."-The Passing show.



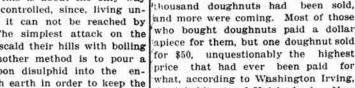
# **BREAKFAST ON TIME**

One of the things you'll enjoy about a Puritan Cookstove is its dependability-breakfast is always on time with a Puritan in the house.

Whether you want a quick hot oven or a slow simmering heat, it's always ready without bothering about coal, wood and ashes-and your kitchen has a summer coolness that it never knew before.

The Puritan burner gives a hot steady flame that comes in direct contact with the utensil-instantly regulated for low, medium or high heat. The flame stays where set, smokeless and odorless. The brass burners last for years.





poisonous fumes in the burrow. Spraying with nicotine sulphate however, is the standard remedy for

