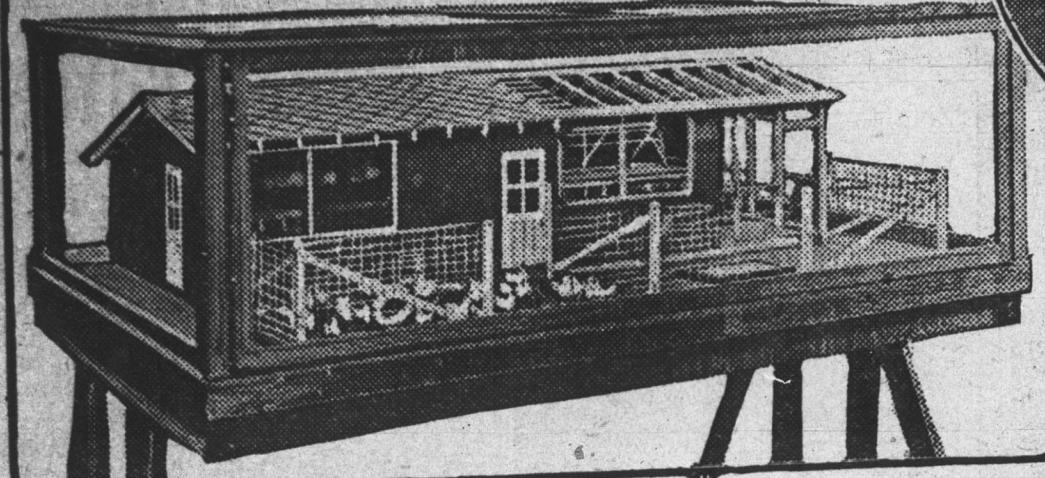
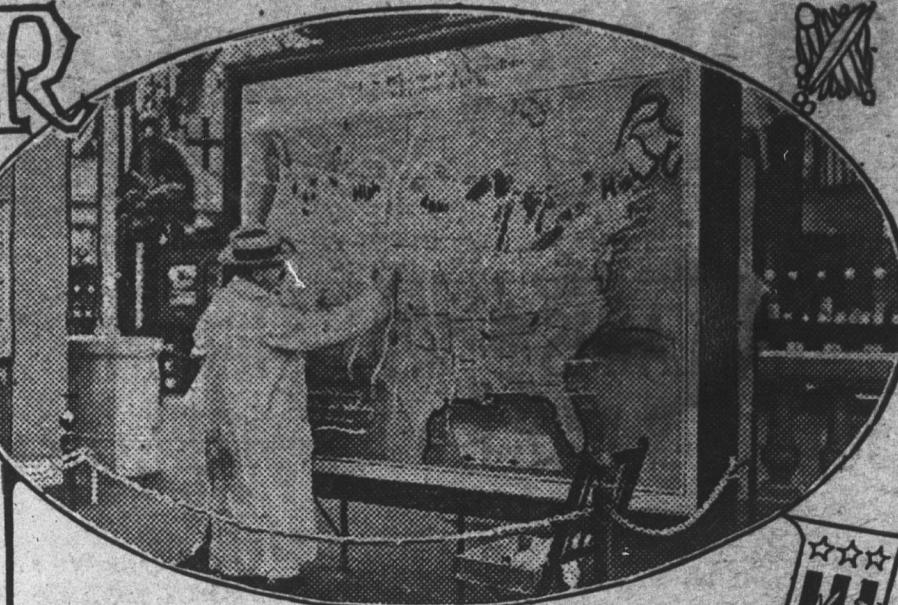


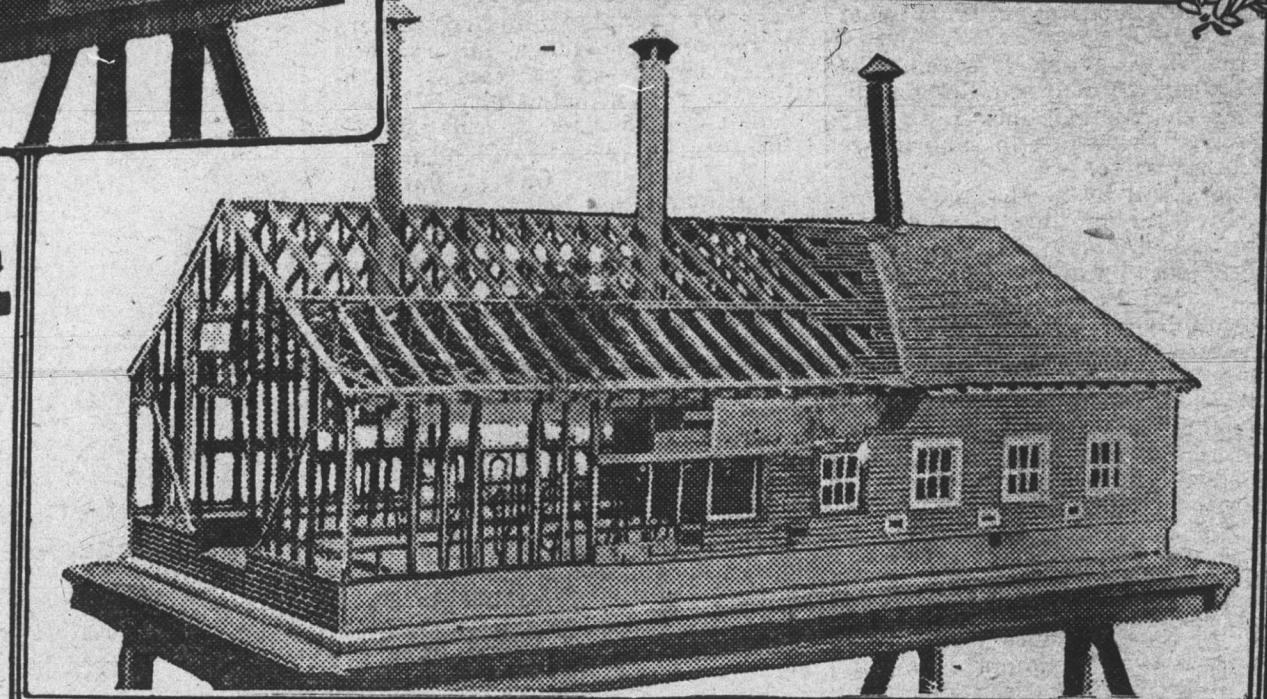
# CARRYING WAR to the PEOPLE



MODEL POULTRY HOUSE SHOWN BY BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY



MAKING UP DAILY MAP IN WEATHER BUREAU EXHIBIT



MODEL OF DAIRY BARN EXHIBITED BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

## Various Government Departments Unite in Preparing Elaborate Exhibits for State Fairs and Expositions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE United States government has combined its traveling displays of public work and is to exhibit them so as better to inform the people concerning the work of their government toward winning the war. The combined display is a war show from beginning to end, for every activity of the government now has a bearing, more or less direct, on the one national aim of preserving popular rule for the world. Thus, not only will there be vital interest in the exhibits of the war and navy departments, but in the displays of the work of the department of agriculture in stimulating increased production of food; the activities of the food administration in encouraging the conservation and equitable distribution of this fundamental war munition; the addition of new food sources through the bureau of fisheries of the department of commerce; the safeguarding of human life and indirectly increasing of coal production through the work of the mine rescue cars of the bureau of mines, department of interior; and the spreading of official news through the committee on public information.

The joint committee on government exhibits, which acts for the various departments in administering the displays and is headed as chairman by F. Lamson-Scribner of the department of agriculture, has contracted for the exhibits to be shown simultaneously on five circuits of approximately 85 state fairs and expositions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Organization of five circuits does not mean that any one circuit is being favored or discriminated against in the quantity or quality of displays. The government exhibit material is of such magnitude that no fair has been able to offer more space than can be filled. The army and navy exhibits have been made up in five duplicate sets. In fact, practically the only variations of note in the displays are in those of the department of agriculture, which has planned, in addition to its exhibits of general interest, displays of particular importance for specific regions. For instance, where wheat-growing is all-absorbing, wheat will be featured, and where cattle fever tick is sucking blood and destroying meat, special emphasis will be placed on the fight to rid American territory of this parasite.

The government exhibits have much to detain even the idly curious, but informing the people of government work and of important aid which the public can render the government in the national crisis is the big aim. All exhibits are educational and those of purely technical interest are rarely used. Displays are the product of years of experience in exposition methods and every effort is made to visualize subjects in such manner that observers will be informed as well as entertained.

To list and describe adequately every item in the exhibits would require many words. Features selected here and there, however, may serve to give an idea of the complete show.

The war department display can hardly fail to place Americans more closely in touch with their boys who are making more uneasy the heads that wear the crowns. There are Browning machine guns for infantry use and Lewis machine guns of the aircraft type; mountain canon that can be pulled to Alpine heights; figures clothed in regulation uniforms, including an aviator's flying togs; rifles of the latest model used "over there," and wooden blocks showing penetration of the old and new bullets; complete equipment of the beloved "doughboy," and a trench periscope through which he watches for friskiness on the part of the "Fritzes," gas masks that he dons when the Hun spreads his favorite poison; the trench helmet that protects him and the hand grenades he hurls; the shovel with which he digs a trench and the pump that takes out the water.

Then there are models of the various kinds of tents used by the army, national and regimental colors in silk, storm and post flags, a portable field wireless outfit, heliograph instruments, lanterns for night signaling, day and night rockets and signal flags.

And if any American hasn't learned yet to distinguish a sergeant major from a brigadier general, he can do so from boards which carry the insignia of officers and the chevrons of enlisted men, with the wound and service chevrons authorized for officers and men serving in France.

The navy display shows more of the tools that are making this world an unsafe place for international burglars, and also some rifles captured from German soldiers. The navy shows a depth charge of the kind whose bubbles often mean the end for some submarine pirate; a naval mine and anchor, and a big torpedo with its truck. Projectiles of various sizes are accompanied by bombs that airplanes drop. The clothing display includes

some worn in winter weather by the boys aboard our submarines.

Trumpets, drums, rifles, swords, flags and pennants are some of the other things shown. But it is expected that nowhere will the crowds be thicker than around the models of modern battleships, dreadnaughts, cruisers, destroyers and other vessels that will be shown at all the fairs and expositions.

The scope of work of the department of agriculture is so wide and the quantity of its exhibit material is so great that its displays vary in different sections of the country, but in every case they have been selected to clinch some reason why American agricultural production must be increased, and again increased, and to show some of the numerous ways by which it can be done. These exhibits are not for the farmer alone. They are for him first, but food production has become the business and concern of everybody in America, and nearly everybody has come to know it. More than that, the agricultural exhibits are attractive, interesting and informing enough to hold the attention of even the novice who cannot tell a solo from a silo.

The weather bureau shows how it is able to forecast storms, frosts and floods to protect agriculture, commerce and navigation, and displays its daily weather map showing conditions in the immediate locality of the exhibition. The bureau of animal industry shows how to improve and increase the country's supplies of meat, milk and poultry, how it guards the health of the public and our soldiers and sailors through its meat inspection system, and how to drive out the destructive animal diseases that annually take a toll of meat worth many millions of dollars. That other great co-ordinated branch of the department of agriculture, the bureau of plant industry, treats its field in the same manner, with special attention to methods of bettering and stimulating plant production and eradicating plant diseases.

Broad features of forest service work are presented in popular and striking form. Models urge the burning of local fuel wood to release coal for cities and war purposes and relieve transportation, contrast proper methods of logging with the wasteful ways, and show the proper handling of tree windbreaks for increasing crop and animal production. Other forest service displays show how forest fires are prevented or discovered and fought; how valuable timber can be saved for war uses; and the need of retaining forests to retard soil erosion on slopes.

Distinctive exhibits of the bureau of chemistry illustrate the enforcement of the food and drugs act, production and preservation of food products, use of tanning materials, production of colors and other chemical industries. Differences between true and imitation commercial articles are shown, and light is thrown on adulterated or misbranded medicinal preparations, including headache "remedies," "beauty" preparations, asthma, consumption and other alleged "cures."

Samples of the soils that occur in the United States, including some local to the neighborhood of the particular exhibition, together with information relating to their best use in farming, are among the bureau of soils displays. The states relations service shows its work, in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges, in spreading farming information through county agents, home demonstration agents and boys' and girls' clubs, and illustrates food conservation by canning and drying.

The bureau of entomology's exhibits of destructive insects and ways of combating them are particularly interesting at this time of need for more food production and conservation. Likewise, the bureau of biological survey's displays of stuffed animals and birds, representing the control or destruction of the predatory species and the conservation of the desirable kinds, take added significance. Demands on the railways, with growing use of motor routes, stress the importance of the good-roads construction and maintenance exhibits of the office of public roads and rural engineering, and war conditions also lend interest to the bureau of markets' display of safe methods of shipping grain, distribution of farm products, grain standards and cotton standards, and various types of shipping containers.

Agriculture has been called the most peaceful industry in the world, but it is believed that the department's displays will remove any question as to efficient farming being absolutely essential in an effective war machine.

But America must not feed itself alone. It must sustain millions of the citizens and fighting men of our valiant allies. The food administration, in its exhibits, drives that fact deep. Feature dis-

plays are decorative panels contributed by representative American illustrators to illustrate twelve points in a recent speech by Herbert Hoover, food administrator.

The purpose, scope and accomplishments of the food administration, the situation with which it is dealing, and work being done by the home conservation department are shown.

The bureau of fisheries of the department of commerce has displays to urge the utilization of fishery products now used little or not at all, but that are available to help supply the demand for meat. Samples and posters of whale, shark, grayfish, sablefish, eulachons, burbots, drums, tilefish, skates and rays represent some of the dining table strangers shown.

The fisheries exhibit also display tanned skins of aquatic animals—and most people know that leather is valuable now—with a demonstration of pearl button manufacture, one of the industries that Germany dominated before the war.

Programs of moving pictures treating many wartime themes are shown in connection with the other exhibits. They screen American soldiers at the fighting front and in camp; farmers striving for bigger crops in the country; methods of conserving as well as increasing the food supply, views of beautiful landscapes in the national parks; reclamation of arid lands, highway construction and other activities, many of them in direct relation to winning the war.

At every fair where the combined exhibits are displayed, the Four-Minute Men—the volunteer speakers who are fighting disloyal propaganda and urging unstinted public support for every war movement—gather in state conclaves. They speak the regulation four minutes between the official motion pictures, and assist the soldiers and sailors and department representatives in explaining displays. The Four-Minute Men have headquarters at booths maintained by the committee on public information.

At a number of the fairs where trackage facilities can be provided in or near the grounds, one of the mine rescue cars of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, will be open to the public. Full crews of five men will be on duty to explain the intricate rescue apparatus.

## Japan and the Cherry Blossom

No flower has entered Japanese history, literature, art and religious thought longer or more richly than our sakura or Japanese cherry. It was only natural, therefore, that foreign visitors to this country began to call it the land of cherry blossoms and that we have chosen sakura as our national flower by common consent. Our army has adopted the blossom as its insignia as an expression of the national ideal of always being ready to die for a cause, after the manner of sakura, which falls in the height of natural glory and human admiration without the slightest desire to linger in the sordid world.—From Herald of Asia.

### JUGGLERS OF HEARTS.

Probably the world's marrying record for men was created by that notorious bigamist, George Witzoff, whose marriages have been estimated at about 800. In the space of a single week he went through marriage ceremonies with ten women.

An amazing matrimonial record, too, was that of a certain John Watson. This "juggler of hearts" became acquainted with the eight daughters of a brewer. Within a year he had gone through a form of marriage with each of the eight sisters, and had succeeded in decamping with their savings.

### THOSE WAR TERMS.

One of the rear-end-of-the-street-car regulars boarded the car at his accustomed corner after an absence of about two weeks. He was looking "peaked" and one of his friends asked: "Where have you been for a couple of weeks, Brown?"

"Oh, I had a slight touch of pneumonia," Brown answered.

"Touch!" said the first speaker; "looks to me like you might have had a 'direct hit!'"

### CIPHER.

Cholly—They say, you know, that what a man eats he becomes.

Miss Keen—Dear me! You must be eating practically nothing.—Boston Transcript.

## LEARN FINE ART OF RESTING

Ability to Do and Work Depends on One's Knowing Just How to Spend Leisure Time.

Rest is a blessing laid up for the tired only, not for the pleasure-seeker. It is a relaxation from toil, not a new thrill for the bored. It is not a pickle following a feast of cake, nor is it within reach of the lazy. It is a gift for the sole use and behoof of him who has toiled. No one reaches the door leading to rest without first passing through the workroom.

Most tired folk have wasted much good strength, but this folly does not bar them from entering into the house of rest. If all lived wisely there would be need of few hospitals, and if only those who labored wisely rested there would be no rest for the race this side of the cemetery.

"Stonewall" Jackson, whose army corps was swift of foot, used to say: "I like to see my men lie flat on their backs. A man rests more that way." That is the primitive way of resting. Mother Earth has a broad lap and a restful way of holding her children.

A wise physician, when sending a patient on his summer vacation recently, said: "On your drive don't try to get anywhere. Any place is a good place to stop, if you stop before you are tired. Don't try to cover any prescribed distance in one day. Don't make or keep any engagements. Be criminally lazy. Avoid folks. Fish. When tired of fishing, lie down under a tree and look up. If you fall asleep, sleep. When you wake up, fish some more. Forget that you ever lived before that one day."

The ability of a man to fill his mind full of one day depends on his having trained himself to see things out of doors, to fill himself with the immediate pleasant present without having to draw on the unpleasant past. Happy is that man who can get 14 days of rest out of a two weeks' vacation.

The ability to live well the remainder of the year may lie wholly in knowing how to occupy those two weeks, for if one learns on this summer outing that the art of resting includes the fine art of forgetting, he may practice the same art throughout the year at home in his little rest spells. What a man brings out of the rest room depends largely on whether or not, when going in, he remembered to shut the door behind him.

### Why America Succeeds in China.

"Chinese-Japanese friendship has long been on the lips of both Japanese and Chinese, but with little result," says the Tokyo Nichi-nichi. "Equally true it is that a feeling of reliance on America is growing apace in China." The editor then explains the situation by mentioning the consideration shown to China by the government of the United States in renouncing the Boxer indemnity, in generous treatment given to Chinese students, and in American educational work carried on in China. The chief reason which is delaying the realization of Chinese-Japanese cordiality, the editor thinks, is that the Chinese do not accurately understand how necessary is political and economic friendship for the good of the two countries. Japan needs raw materials and has money enough to pay for them, while China's resources are inexhaustible, but she has no money to develop them. Then, too, the Russian menace is at China's front door. In conclusion, the editor of the Nichi-nichi urges a Chinese-Japanese chamber of commerce.

### Getting Ready to Work

My son tells a story of when he was at Camp Logan. He is a stenographer, and part of his duties were to carry daily reports from camp to brigade headquarters, and from his letters at the time, was kept pretty busy. Along his route were civilian mechanics and laborers working, one of whom always seemed to be getting ready to work, usually measuring a piece of pipe or looking at it.

One day the soldier stopped and looked on. The workman noticed him, and after laying the piece of pipe carefully on the edge of the ditch said, "Well, young feller, they keep you humpin', don't they? How do you like the army so far? You don't get much to loaf, do you?"

The soldier answered, "I like this army all right, but the next army I join I'll tell them I'm a plumber."—Chicago Tribune.

### Minor Consideration.

"You are mispronouncing the names of places where these battles occurred."

"That's all right. If our boys had stopped to argue about the pronunciation they might not have won the battles so quickly."

### Country Board.

"I'm tired of canned beef," complained the summer boarder. "Some fish wouldn't go bad."

"That's easily fixed," responded the genial farmer. "Ezzy, open a can of sardines."

### The Difference.

"That man is telling of the most wonderful exploits he accomplished when he was on the firing line."

"Was he ever overseas?"

"Well, he might have been half seas over."

### Page Mr. Hoover.

First Suburbanite—I understand he was arrested by the government.

Second Suburbanite—What for?

First Suburbanite—He cast his bread upon the waters and later found out it was a wheatless day.

## BLOWN IN BY DRAFT

By JACK LAWTON.

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Private Vance Donnette was a Southern lad by birth. As are many of our gallant young lads he was called into the service by the draft. He entered a Southern encampment in the latter part of March and in early May, with many others, was transferred to a camp farther North. It was the 12th of May that Vance was assigned the duty of a switchboard operator at the camp. His hours at the switchboard were 6 a. m. to 12 m., and 5 p. m. to 1 a. m.

One bright Tuesday morning, while on his duty at the switchboard, wondering how to spend the four-hour relief that afternoon, he at last decided to take a stroll through the village of Riverside. The village church, the store and the central office were the important buildings. One o'clock that Tuesday found Vance strolling the streets of a strange town. Several of the village lads were in the service, so a lad in khaki was not an uncommon occurrence. "I don't see many lasses in this vicinity. I guess they are few and far between," said Vance.

Arriving at the store he entered and bought a cigar, then gayly passed on his way. He had not gone far when he approached the central office. Glancing into the open windows, and slacking his pace as he did so, he saw the little operator at her post. "Number, please." "Line busy!" "Did you get him?" "Riverside," he heard the sweet little voice saying. "Who is the proud owner of that sweet voice?" "How beautiful she was with that dark hair. Wish that I might meet her," said Vance.

As he continued his stroll the operator was still in his mind. He walked on nearly a mile, then began his journey homeward. Taking a slip of paper from his pocket he wrote: "Vance Donnette, operator at local camp. Ring up." On his return by the central office he walked more slowly than before. Just at the entrance to the office he let the slip of paper drop out of his hand. "Hope that she is lucky enough to find it," said Vance.

At five o'clock Emita Dell, the Riverside operator, was preparing to leave the office. Just as she opened the door to depart a slip of paper was "blown in by the draft" (draught) and dropped at her feet. Picking it up she placed it in her ticket book and started on her way home.

Wednesday morning as Emita was recording her tickets she found the paper which she picked up the previous night. Unfolding it she read: "Vance Donnette, Operator at local camp. Ring up." "Where did it come from? Who is Vance Donnette? Guess I'll ring him up shortly." At eleven o'clock Emita rang up the local camp. "Is this Vance Donnette?" "Yes," was the reply. "This is Emita Dell, the Riverside operator. I found your paper in the office. It was 'blown in by the draft' (draught), so I rang you up." "Blown in by the draft (draught), and you found it. I, too, was 'blown in by the draft.' Thank heaven that you found it." On Emita's inquiry in regard to the origin of the paper Vance related the tale of his stroll through Riverside. During their conversation Emita invited him to call at the office on the day of his next relief.

The next Tuesday afternoon Vance went to the Central office. As he neared the office, instead of slackening, he hastened his pace he was so anxious to meet Emita. Entering the office, Emita greeted him with a handshake, as though they had known each other for years. That afternoon as he sat there talking to her, the only thought in his mind was: "She is the most beautiful of all girls." He was obliged to leave the office at three o'clock, that he might not be late in reporting at the camp.

As usual at five o'clock, Vance was going on duty and Emita was coming off. "She's a wonder!" Dark hair, steel gray eyes, cheeks as pink as roses, and just about as tall as L. of all the beauties, she is it!" said he. "He certainly is a nice looking youth. So gentlemanly in his ways. And so refined in his language," she was saying.

The friendship between Emita and Vance grew more intimate as the days passed by. Each visit helped to make their friendship more sincere, until finally Dan Cupid accompanied Vance on his visits. Apparently Dan Cupid knows how to do "his bit" exceptionally well. One Tuesday afternoon instead of Vance taking his trip to Emita's, she went to the city with him. The next morning when Emita came to work she wore a sparkling ring on her finger. Consequently Dan Cupid had not failed to "do his bit."

Early in October Vance expected to go "over there." One