

# CONQUEROR OF TWO PLAGUES



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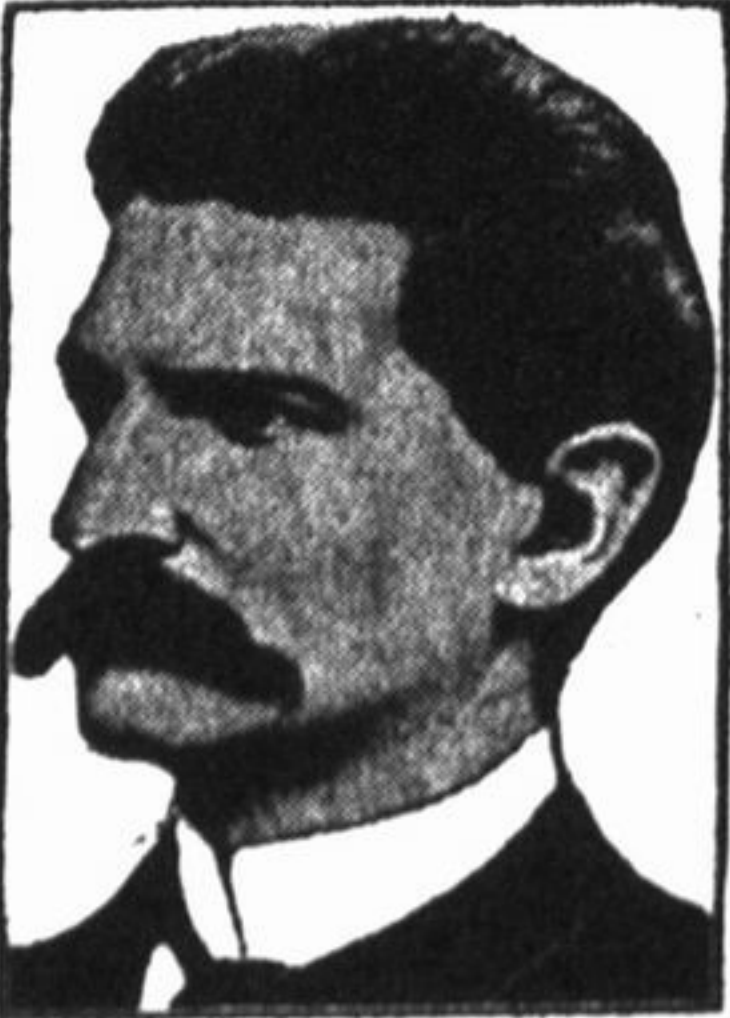
Next to General Gorgas, Surgeon General Rupert Blue, the head of the United States public health service, has done the greatest work for sanitation on a large scale that has been accomplished by an American. If he had done nothing else than to have completely banished the bubonic plague from these shores, after it had gained an alarming headway in San Francisco, he would have been worthy of all the praise that has been awarded him, but he has done considerably more in other large fields where he has been engaged.

General Blue is one of the youngest men to hold the office of surgeon general in the United States service, being not yet fifty years of age. He is a native of North Carolina and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland. He has been connected with the public health service since 1892, being appointed surgeon general in 1912. He was sent to San Francisco twice to banish the bubonic plague—first in 1903, when it first made its appearance in the United States, and again in 1907, when there were signs of a return. This work required wonderful organization to combat the evil.

No sooner had this been done than it was demanded that the plague of Spain, from which the city had suffered for years, be attacked, and this required new treatment. It had been discovered that squirrels were the carriers of this pest, and that meant that a squirrel-free zone had to be drawn around the city. This, too, was successfully treated by destroying squirrels.

## GREAT ITALIAN STATESMAN

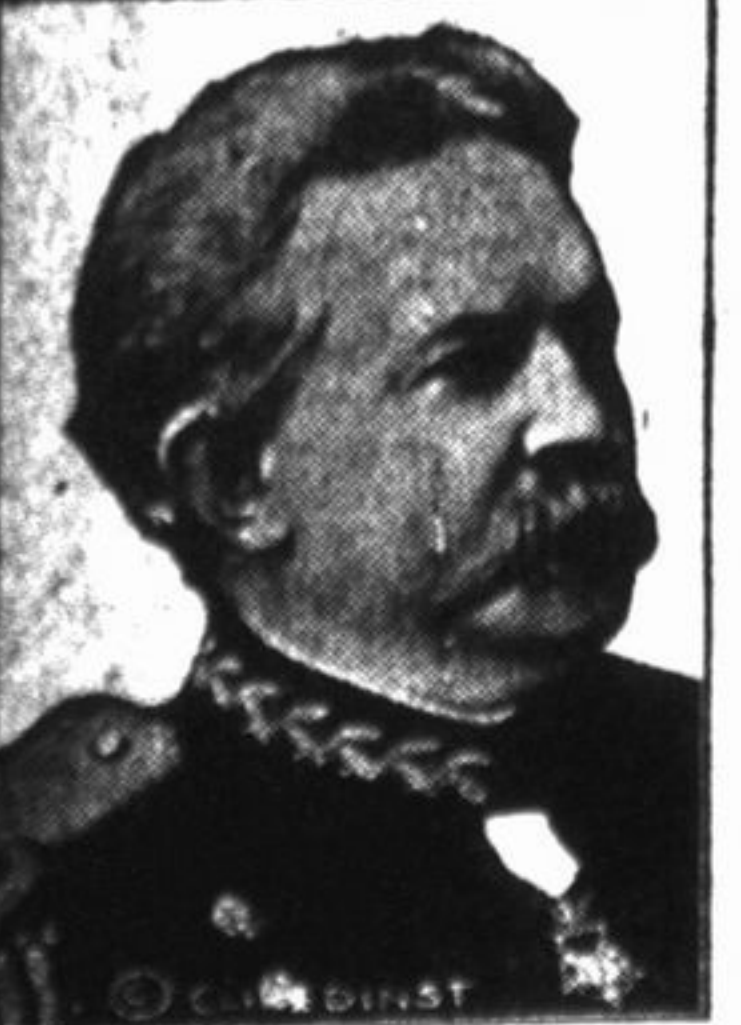
The man of greatest moment in Italy today next to the king and prime minister is Baron Sonnino, minister of foreign affairs, who is perhaps the most important of the three. Sidney Sonnino is a statesman of British sympathies. This is not unnatural, for his mother was English and he was educated at Oxford.



At the time of formation of the Salandra cabinet the selection of such a man was regarded as significant of the probable attitude of the new ministry. And so it proved. No one in Italy or elsewhere, probably, has seen more clearly the real forces at work under the present convulsion in Europe than has Baron Sonnino.

In order to fit his country properly to play her great part in the drama he needed "the cold head" of an Englishman, as well as the warm heart of an Italian. He needed to hold his own among the great statesmen of the world, and he needed to be ready to lead and to see to do what everyone expected of her. In all the diplomatic negotiations which have led to the present result Baron Sonnino has been opposed by such masters of diplomacy as Prince von Buelow and Baron Marchese, respectively the German and Austrian ambassadors at Rome. The green book published by the Italian government, and in particular that government's explanatory note to the American government, reveal not only the methods and results of Sidney Sonnino's skill and determination, they disclose also his ideals of humanity and democracy.

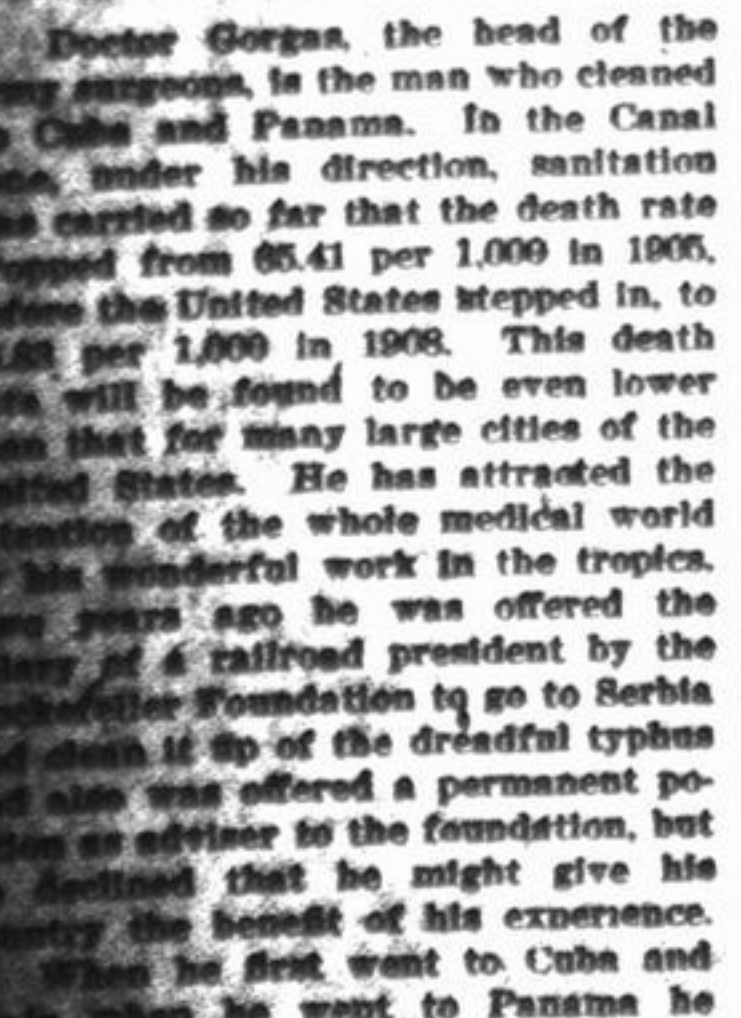
## HAS FINE FIGHTING RECORD



It may be needful to send an expeditionary force to France before the war is over and in that case it would be strange if General Bell, as commander in the Eastern department, where the expedition would naturally be sent, would not command it. Certain it is he would be one of a small group of men considered for the place.

General Bell, when the Spanish war began, was a lieutenant. His rapid rise since then has been due to merit. He once told a friend that he had never sought to use influence for any of the advancements given him. He went to the Philippines in the Spanish war, and after the fall of Manila, when the Filipinos started fighting the American forces, he was made chief of the division of information for the troops operating north of Manila. Here he saw any amount of hard and dangerous service, being under fire daily for months after months, and having many narrow escapes. He was made colonel of a regiment of United States volunteers, made up of volunteer troops from the volunteer regiments. With these seasoned men he did much brilliant campaigning and aided materially in crushing the insurrection. It was this campaigning in the Philippines that resulted in his quick promotion and gave him his brigadiership.

## HONORED BY MEDICAL WORLD



Doctor Gorgas, the head of the army surgeons, is the man who cleaned the Canal Zone, Cuba and Panama. In the Canal zone, under his direction, sanitation was carried so far that the death rate dropped from 65.41 per 1,000 in 1905, to 1.20 per 1,000 in 1908. This death rate will be found to be even lower than that for many large cities of the United States. He has attracted the attention of the whole medical world by his wonderful work in the tropics. Many years ago he was offered the position of a railroad president by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Serbia and clean up the dread disease typhus and cholera in the foundation, but he declined that he might give his attention to the benefit of his experience. When he first went to Cuba and Panama he was appointed as a hunter of malarial mosquitoes. He found that these little pests are the great carriers of the disease, and he found means to destroy them and to guard against their destructive work.

The United States government buys 1,250,000 electric lamps every year. Moving picture shows in Sheffield, England, generally last two hours. Refreshments are sold. A baby carriage to be hung on the back of an automobile seat, and which can be folded flat when empty has been patented.

# HOME BEAUTIFUL



Until Your Trees Are Grown an Effective Placing of Shrubs in Tubs Helps the Outlook.

## PLANT TREES AND SHRUB-BERY

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN

Looking over your grounds this spring, note the effect of your planting. If the place lacks trees and shrubs, plan to make up the lack this fall.

Don't forget some ornamental trees and shrubs. Plant them in groups or singly, but always leave open space for grass.

Cut-leaved birch is a favorite tree for planting on the home grounds. It is pyramidal in shape with drooping branches.

The Japanese maples are very beautiful, small trees in bush form with vivid coloring of the cut leaves. Many shrubs are more beautiful in foliage than in flower, and some of them carry their fruits through the winter in bright colors.

In setting trees or shrubs, make a hole wide enough so that the roots can be spread out, avoiding twisting and crowding as much as possible. Work the soil in about the roots, leaving no spaces, and packing firmly.

Avoid planting trees in such a manner as to hide the view from the windows and doors. To obstruct the outlook is very annoying to those confined to the house. Trees and shrubbery should be placed so as to form a background or setting for the dwelling.

Young trees should be carefully watched and the open spaces in the ground about them, which have been made by the wind swaying the trees, should be well framed down.

## TREATMENT AND CULTURE OF HARDY ANNUALS

By LIMA R. ROSE.

Seeds of hardy annuals should be sown in April or May, according to the latitude. In shallow boxes or pots and placed in a warm window or a hotbed. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time.

The most convenient receptacle for seed is a shallow box from two to three inches deep and of any convenient size.

The best soil for all of the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam. The very best soil is that taken from old hotbeds, or from old pasture land, piled up in sods and allowed to rot for two or three years and then mixed with sand and a little old stable manure.

Give the tiny plants plenty of air and moisture, yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." Get pots two inches or more in diameter and plant the young seedlings along the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they can be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have good roots.

Do not cover seeds too deeply. This is a common and disastrous mistake. The exception to this rule is sweet pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. A good, general rule is to cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds. With medium-sized seeds like sinness and balsams and their kind half an inch or so is none too much.

Tiny seeds like the portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with the palm of the hand. Always firm the earth around flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before roots can get firm hold on the soil.

During very dry weather, and when seedlings are first set out, water frequently.

A Forensic Plea. "So the judge let this 'moonshiner' go." He told the court that he had been months to feed at home.

## SOME TIMELY HINTS

Have some fragrant foliage plants and shrubs. The old kinds are fine. Good results in raising plants depend largely on the care given them. No "something for nothing" in nature.

Give the canna roots a place in the hottest sunshine, feed plenty of manure and water and mulch heavily with barnyard manure.

Soak the hanging baskets twice a week by setting them in a tub of water. The basket can be let down by a pulley and drawn up without lifting.

Plant flowers for others, as well as yourself, and don't forget to take a bouquet for the church on Sunday. One does well to consider the lilies even while worshipping.

The old lemon lily is just as good as it ever was, and just as beautiful. When working in the dirt among plants, grease the hands well with lard, rub as you would with soap, then wash in soap suds.

Corn and potatoes are all right, but give as a little soul food in the way of flowers and fine foliage.

Bloom is better than brambles and roses will grow wherever brambles will.

The best time to fight weeds is now, before they get a good start. Keep right after them from the time they show up, even before the seeds are sown.

## THE NEW BOUQUETS



Old-Fashioned Bouquet of Ophelia, Roses, Violets, White Carnations and Lavender Lilac.

With every season come new styles in clothes and hats and shoes. The florists are realizing that new styles in nosegays are as much in demand as the correct line in the new frock, and to meet the exacting demand as the correct line in the new Debutante Bud, they yearly turn out new arrangements in floral effects. This season sees the closely bunched little nosegays our grandmothers used to carry. These are carefully surrounded by paper lace to protect the gown.

## SOME HINTS IN SEASON

Spray, when the apple blossoms fall; when the chalcids close, it will be too late.

Saturday is a good day for a general brushing up of the grounds around the house. Sunday's rest will be enjoyed all the more.

Encourage the swallows to nest in the barn by making holes through which they may enter. These birds are great insect eaters.

What's the matter? "Mrs. Gilheys used to be a soulful creature." "Well, she had common sense enough to 'swear' a good provider."

## TELLING IT IN CONFIDENCE

Enjoining Secrecy is Good Way to Re-vive Laggard Attention, but Sometimes It is Dangerous.

When you are talking to a man and when his interest in what you are saying begins to lag, a good way to re-suscitate him is to lean forward and say: "What I am going to tell you is in the strictest confidence. You must not breathe a word of it." Ordinarily one who has that said to him will wake up and pay attention to your conversation—at least for a while. What you have really done when you say that to a man is this: You have prevented him from going to sleep on your hands, you have stirred his curiosity, you have advertised!

As a scheme for stimulating interest in your line of talk it is all right. But if what you then proceed to tell him is something that you really want to have kept secret, the plan is a poor one. If you have information that you don't want people to spread around—keep it to yourself, says "Sid" in the American Magazine.

The trouble with a human being who hears a thing in confidence is often this—he can't remember that he heard it in confidence. He remembers the item of news providing it is juicy enough, but the fact that he heard it in confidence is a little like handing a man a jewel in an envelope and at the same time warning him to take a good care of the jewel. Everything goes all right for a while. But by and by the envelope wears out. It is a flimsy sort of thing anyway. And so there comes a time when the envelope, having grown thin and weak and frayed at the edges, slips off or is cut off, and nothing remains but the jewel.

How did I acquire all this wisdom on the subject of confidential communications? I will tell you. I acquired it recently in the school of experience. About three months ago I told something in strict confidence to a friend—a man of the highest character, one who would not injure me intentionally for the world. But—and this is what gave me a jar—he went and lost the green envelope, for yesterday he called at my office, carefully closed the door, drew his chair near to mine and in a low voice told me in "strictest confidence" exactly the same thing that I told him!

## Seaweed Vegetables.

Laver bread has been mentioned as a possible addition to the vegetable supply in England. It is an edible seaweed, which grows on the shores of the English and Bristol Channels. About ten years ago a revival in interest in this weed took place, and at that time there was an attempt to substitute it for red currant jelly as an accompaniment to roast mutton. It tastes rather like spinach, and is related to Iceland moss, which is easily digested, and consequently often forms part of the invalid's diet. It is gelatinous, and about as nourishing as blanch-mange. The birds' nests, considered a delicacy in China, are actually composed of seaweed. When cooked and served in consommé these nests resemble threads, and suggest this vermicelli. In Holland a weed, known as "sea-heads," is boiled in water and vinegar, then served with melted butter or made into a salad.

## Moving Men.

Moving men have large hands replete with hairs and very unbecoming manners. If you see a gang of disorderly desperadoes approaching your neighbor's house do not suppose that it is a group of escaped felons. Your neighbors are going to move. In their byhook and youth moving men were vandals and defaced public buildings. After serving several jail terms they took up the moving trade, where they could smash and ruin undisturbed by the police. If you plan to move it is well to stay at home and keep a stern eye on the movers. When they are hasty or careless reprove them. Say to one of them, "My good man," and he will respect you. It is customary for moving men to refresh themselves immediately between trips so that they will be prepared to let the piano crash down the front steps.—Detroit Journal.

## About Seals.

That the seal is a typical marine animal is well known. Hence, the occurrence of a species of phoca in Lake Baikal, southern Siberia, which is of fresh water and has no connection with the sea, is of special interest. Recently Dr. Charles Hoxby has obtained skulls and skulls of two specimens of the Baikal seal which have been offered to the Museum of Natural History, where the species has not hitherto been represented. It is the only seal which habitually lives in fresh water, though the common seal will often resort to estuaries, and even ascend the Trent, as far up as Hazel-ford, where it has been shot. The Vi-kare seal again, common in the Arctic regions and also found in the north of the Baltic, occurs in Lakes Ladoga and Onega. It is able, however, to reach these from the Baltic by means of the Rivers Neva and Svir.

## Moderate.

A certain king managed by hook and by crook to get himself very much in the public eye. But, while the ethics of his profession didn't permit him to go out to the front and fight, he was nevertheless resolved to help.

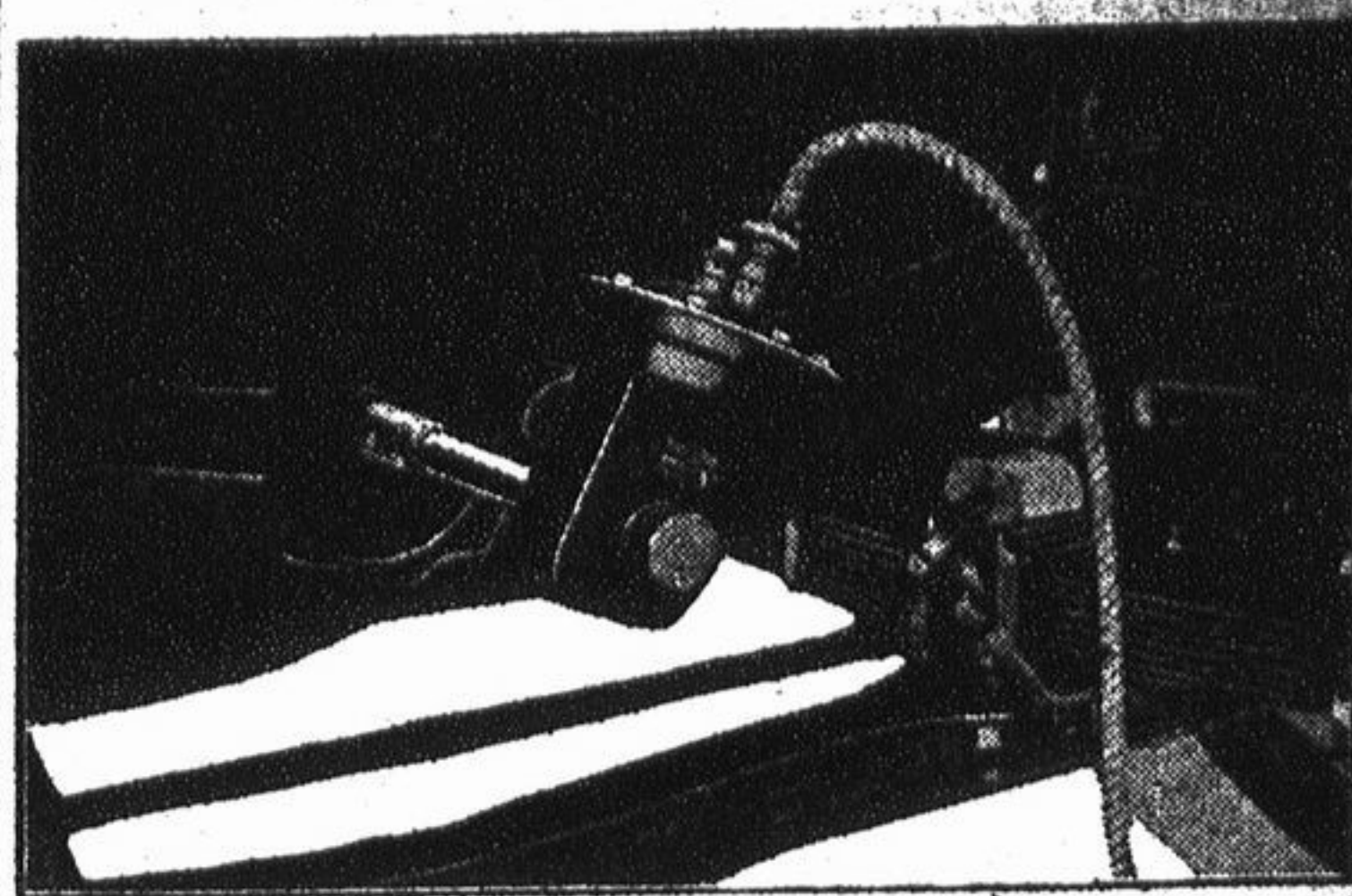
Accordingly, he sent for representatives of the various film concerns. "My notoriety," quoth his majesty, "is sufficient to make me a performer of the first rank, but I will ask only so much salary as will suffice to pay the current expenses of the war."

Of course, the representatives of the film concerns were amazed at his moderation, and made all haste to close with him.

## Just Happened So.

"Mrs. Gilheys used to be a soulful creature." "Well, she had common sense enough to 'swear' a good provider."

## INVENTION OF CRANK-SHAFT TIRE PUMP



CRANK SHAFT TIRE PUMP.

The invention of a crank shaft tire pump on which patents have been recently issued makes the adaptation of a motor-driven tire pump comparatively simple. By driving the pump from the end of the crank shaft the whole power of the motor is behind it and there is no danger to the timing, universal and water pump packing, along the secondary shafts. Automobile engineers have never favored driving pumps by gears from these side shafts, as the intermittent pounding of gears makes trouble sooner or later. The crank shaft pump is carried in the tool case and kept clean from road dust and grease.

To operate, insert the shaft of the pump in the crank hole below the radiator so that the clutch on the pump shaft engages the cranking pin on the end of the motor shaft. The pump body is then instantly clamped to the cross member of the chassis. The hose is then connected to the tire and motor started. This type of pump does away with the machine shop expense of installing geared pumps, and does not complicate the mechanism of the motor.

These pumps are not adapted to every make of car as some of them are arranged with crank clutches with spring throwouts.

## TO REMOVE CARBON

Not All Owners of Automobiles Have Correct Idea.

## DUST IS DRAWN INTO MOTOR

Deposit Eventually Becomes So Deep It is Incandescent, Causing Premature Explosion of Fuel—Kerosene is Favored.

Each man who owns an automobile has his own ideas about carbon prevention and removal, but not all of them are by any means correct. This substance is deposited in the combustion chambers of the gasoline engine through imperfect combustion of the cylinder oil and gasoline.

Dust is drawn into the motor and adheres to the first oily surface it strikes, adding to the accumulation of the piston head. Eventually, this deposit becomes so deep that it is incandescent, causing premature ignition of the fuel. It is this latter characteristic which makes it so important to get rid of the carbon.

## Some Chemical Removers.

This substance may be scraped out with specially designed tools with most engines, which permit a pretty thorough job to be engineered without removing the cylinder-head. There are several sorts of chemical carbon removers on the market which are to be injected into the combustion chamber for the purpose of loosening the carbon and permitting it to be blown out of the exhaust.

With some types of motors it is possible to drop a small chain in the combustion chamber and let it scrape the carbon automatically as it flies about under the impulses of the piston.

## Kerosene Best Remedy.

When the engine is hot at the end of the day's run, feed about three or four ounces, say, a third of an ordinary drinking glass of kerosene through the air vent on the intake manifold, or through the air intake of the carburetor, while the engine is idling.

The kerosene should be poured in gradually and the throttle should be opened very slowly, and the engine be speeded up by opening the carburetor air vent wider and then, while the kerosene is still being poured into the manifold, the spark should be shut off. More kerosene is drawn into the cylinders with each revolution, and none of it is burned up, and it may be left for the night to perform its function of a carbon solvent on the cylinder-head, valve seats and plugs.

## Left for the Night.

That there is a surplus of the kerosene in the cylinders may be proved by the fact that the engine will run at good speed for several minutes after the operator has stopped pouring the oil into the intake manifold.

After running the engine for some minutes on the kerosene fuel, it should be rapidly speeded up by opening the carburetor air vent wider and then, while the kerosene is still being poured into the manifold, the spark should be shut off.

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## TOURING CARS FOR CAMPERS

Special Machines, Fully Equipped With Paraphernalia, to Be Built by Company Just Formed.

A company has been formed to manufacture a special touring car, equipped with full camping paraphernalia. The cruiser is to appear as a two-passenger roadster, most of the space back of the front seat being devoted to the stowage of camping equipment. The rear compartment will carry a tent, folding bed, table, chairs, bed clothing, a stove and places for carrying food. The car will be made completely waterproof.

## Why He Hurried.

Aaron, seeing Beerbaum with a new overcoat, asks, "Were did you get it?" "I was hurrying across Michigan avenue," said Beerbaum, "when I ran against a big car and tore my old coat. Just then the owner came out of the Chicago club and gave me fifty dollars to buy myself a new one."

Aaron pulled on his own coat and, seeing his hat, started for the door. "Where's my hat?" asked Beerbaum.

## HINTS FOR DRIVERS

- Don't race the motor when shifting gears.
- Don't violate the unwritten rules of the road.
- Don't overwork the motor on hills—shift gears.
- Don't fail to carry necessary license numbers.
- Don't abuse the brakes. Apply them gradually.
- Don't drive through traffic with head lamps lighted.
- Don't shift into or out of reverse when car is moving.
- Don't drive fast on wet pavements—the car is liable to skid.
- Don't start on a trip without a full gasoline tank and plenty of oil.
- Don't descend extremely steep grades before shifting into one of the lower gears.
- Don't fail to keep the brakes adjusted.
- Don't use dirty water in your radiator.
- Don't turn corners too rapidly. It is hard on tires.

## CHANGE OF LUBRICATING OIL

Friction is Greatly Increased in Engine When Carbon and Gum Are Present in Lubricant.

Not enough attention is given by drivers of automobiles to the changing of the lubricating oil in the crank case, says Prof. H. L. Thomson of the Department of Farm Engineering at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Fresh oil is poured in the crank case from time to time, but no thought is given to what happens to this oil.

The oil breaks down into gum and carbon as it wears out, neither of which will lubricate. Pouring fresh oil into this mixture simply dilutes it. There is also water, which will separate from oil into the bottom of the crank case, as well as dirt and material which will have a tendency to clog up the strainer of the oil pump.

Once in every 2,000 miles the crank case should be drained of oil and the oil strainer cleaned. A gallon of kerosene is put in and the engine run for about a minute and the kerosene drained off. It is surprising how black and dirty this kerosene will be, and what dirt it will bring out with it. Then when fresh oil is put in the crank case the engine has a clean oil. Under such treatment the bearings will stand up for a long time without taking up. The wear on the whole internal mechanism of the motor will be much less. In addition to this, the driver will save many dollars in fuel bills. Friction is greatly increased on the side of the engine when carbon and gum are present in the lubricant, and it will take more power to run an engine, and the engine will have less power to drive the car. Changing the oil as often as this is apparently an expensive procedure, but really is the cheapest insurance for long life that the engine can have.

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## LENGTHEN LIFE OF AIR-BAGS

When Placed in Mold Clamp Screw, Should Be Tightened Until Exact Size is Obtained.

The life of an air-bag can be greatly lengthened by observing the following rules:

When the tire is placed in the mold, the clamp screw should be tightened until the exact size of the tire is obtained, and then given about one-half turn. This slightly decreases the size of the cavity and relieves the strain on the air-bag. In addition to giving perfect results in the cure.

Never allow the bag to become flat, as this will cause cracks in the lining. Inject a little water into the bag each week in order to keep the inside of the bag moist.

## Paper Robes for Autos.

One of the latest fads for automobilists is the paper lap robe, said to be very efficacious in keeping one warm during long, cold rides. Even newspaper will do, but soft papers, which tuck in so much better, are to be preferred.

## Goggles for Night Driving.

New automobile goggles for night driving have special attachments on the nose to enable a driver to turn his head slightly and thus avoid the glare of headlights.