of Analyzing Their Buziness.

FROM UNCLE SAN

martment of Agriculture y Agents Are Co-Oper-1th Agriculturiste in dtlag Surveys.

farmers of the country are e and more the practice their business carefully his analysis in keeping opinion of experts in the m management of Uncle tment of agriculture.

sting to note in this conthe office of farm manich is trying in every way wear. up the farming business. blanks for use in analyzces from which he derives paigns. the ways in which he

unty Agents Ald. inalysis of his business, so army honors, ble to see exactly in what is losing money and in ta he is making it.

d when farmers write to conferred by the president. ent for advice and assiststakes which are causing by one individual case. It nd, for example, that spending from three to row edges of deeper red. as much money for labor rmera conducting business scale.

m Surveys Made. department to determine red blue edges. not a farmer is conducting

certain what the investmuch of it is in land, and how much in live stock. feed, supplies, etc. The of the farm in crops and s next studied and the rehe sales of all products as-The survey also includes of the amount of depredbuildings, work stock ma-, on the farm. With this it is possible to determine der sly what the average farmsection is doing, and then e is compared with indi-

a it is possible to throw by the prosperous farmer ig and why his less fortuior is not. I that approximately oneanalyze their business in > now keeping books, 11thhese farm experts, many

e farmers who have been re been discouraged from apparent complexity of the aployed. By simplifying us so that the farmer can e figures are all about and them the department is easing the amount of book ng done on the farms,

WAR FOOD GREAT

No .ritious Value, and Eas-**Elvated**, Declares Uncle Sam's Experts.

sle peanut, enten casually appens to pass a vender's ng into its own in this war a officials of Uncle Sam's Istration.

ints make peanut butter. predicted, is going to play ertant part in the dietary butter is conserved in line ood administration's milk-

atter has 28 per cent procent of fat and 24 per sohydrate, and affords a tocalories per pound. Thus er has a marked nutritive

have been forging ahead since 1899 the culture of s increased rapidly in this ben the peanut acreage was nly last year it was 1,245,s year It Is 2,001,000.

eanuts yield from 40 to 50 off. This edible oil, it is pares favorably with office used for culinary purposes ! making oleomergarine. tant feature of the peanut the standpoint of the food ion is that it is a crop of production may be stimujost any extent without unter results in the disposal

Older Than Rome. pain, was founded about es earlier than Rome and years later than Athena. renerally conceded that the ere Phoenician adventurers nd that the settlement was 1100 B. C. Six hundred the city was in the posses-Carthaginians and was one market places of the he end of the second Punic at one time ranked second

Strips of Ribbon Worn by Soldiers

Congressional Award is Most Coveted of Ten Honors Recognized by Uncle Sam's Army.

in Place of Medals.

The war department is receiving many inquiries from a pardonably curious public as to the meaning of the various insignia worn on the uniforms of the officers and enlisted men of the army, says an announcement from the department.

The spectacle of so many soldiers in uniform is a new one, and most interest attaches to the little strips of particolored ribbon worn on their left breasts.

These little strips, each of a prescribed length of one and three-eighths inches, are army-service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the bearer is entitled to

There are ten of these honors reconnized by the army. Two are medals of usiness in such a way that bonor, one a certificate of merit, and can readily ascertain the the others badges of historic cam-

Obviously it would be impractical for money, the total income the possessor to wear his medals and Arm and the amount which budges on his service uniform, and so harged off for interest on wears the little ribbon symbol inflead. The ribbons are as follows:

Congressional medal of honor-Vhite ents of the department, it stars on a field of light-blue silk. This good use of these blanks. | medal is awarded only by congress for them to the furmer, sit some particular deed of gallautry in im and work out with him action. It is the most coveted of all

Certificate of Merit badge-two red. white, and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outare, these blanks are fre- ermost in each instance. This honor is

Philippines Congressional medalany cases it is customary Blue band in center flanked by stripes he inquirer to analyze his of white, red, white, and blue, the blue The information thus ob- on the outermost edges of the ribbon. mpared with similar infor- This ribbon is worn by those men who lie in the department and stayed in the service after the conclusta in the office of farm sion of the Emalsh-American war to s are thus enabled to point put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War-Campaign ribbon equal sized bands of blue and gray. Indian Wars-Bright red, with nar-

Spanish Campaign - Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons. Philippine Campaign-Blue band in the pecessary data that center, flanked by narrower bands of

Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish as efficiently in any one war and several years thereafter)he should, extensive farm Hipe in center, flanked by narrow yelmade in representative lo- low stripes, then broader red stripes, group of from 500 to 700 and finally blue borders.

Cubon Pacification (indicating sety in nelected, and a of the business of her in Cube during the period of 1906to made by trained ex. 1000, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the new republic)-Broad olive drab conter, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white, and blue, the red on the

ontermost edges. China Campaign (Indicating service in the march to Peking) -- Broad band of yellow with parrow borders of bine, Hibbons for gallantry in action are worn farthest to the left, followed by

- Addatabababababababababa

campaign ribbons in chronological or

Iowa Has One Automobile to Every 11 Persons.

lows led the United States in 1916 in the number of motor cars registered in proportion to population. She had one car for every 11 persons, Culifornia was a close second with one car to every 12 inhabitants, Nebraska and South Dakota had one for every 13. Arkansas could show but one for every

The average for the United States is one car for every 29 persons, according to figures presented by the Office of Public Roads, United States Depart ment of Agriculture.

EXPLOSIVES USELESS

Cannot Be Used in Warfare Because No Safe Method of Transportation Has Been Devised.

"America can make new and powerful explosives enough to blow Germany to kingdom come in five weeks. The problem is in devising a safe method

of transportation. That is what a high official of the ordnance department declared when asked if Uncle Sam would utilize "terreral," an explosive said to be so powerful that five grains would lay the Wootworth building in a pulverized

Every day chemists and inventors bestege the ordnance department with formulas for explosives hundreds of imes more powerful than dynamite. Many mark a new record of strength in explosives. But all have failed to solve the problem of transportation.

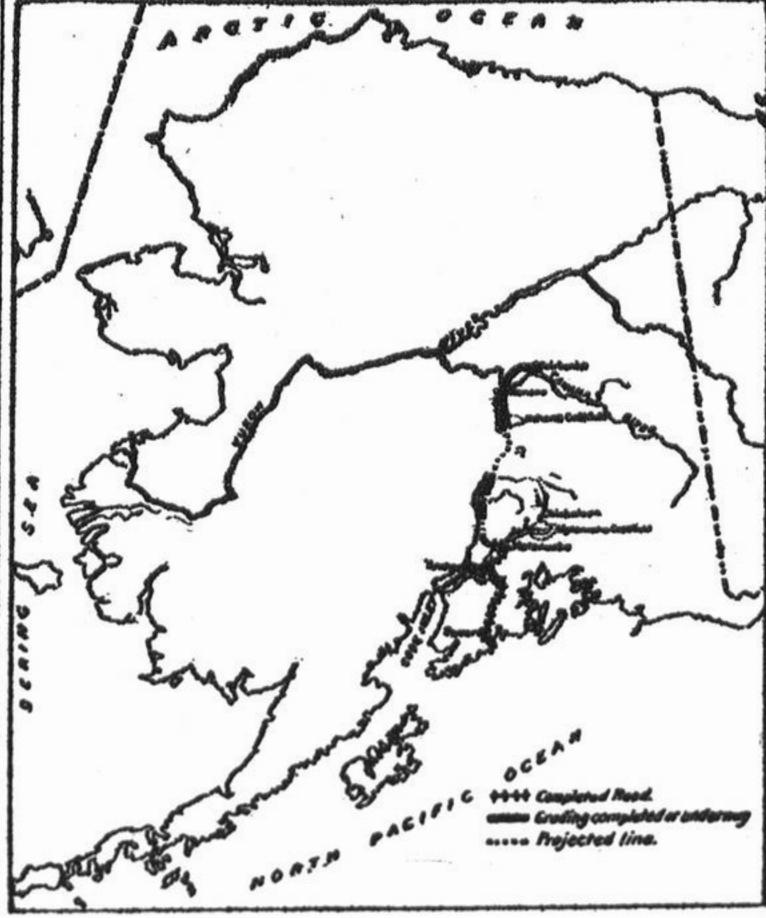
Necessarily such high-powered explasives must be "handled with care." The slightest vibration is sufficient to cause a discharge. Commanders of ammunition frains are nervous when carrying such simple articels of war as dynamite and shells. Their hair grows gray transporting higher explosives as nitroglycerin and trinitrotoluol. They balk at any more powerful explo-

Therefore, before any of the wonderful new explosives can be used some "fool proof" carrier must be invented. It appears a question of paging American inventive genius.

An Ancient Custom.

In observance of an annual custom some centuries old the crown recently sent from one of the royal parks four fat does to the lord mayor of London, three to the sheriffs and one each to became Roman and ad- the recorder, chamberlain, town clerk, great prosperity and civic common sergeant and remembrancer. Bucks in the same proportion are sent to these civic functionaries in July.

MEANING OF INSIGNIA UNCLE SAM'S NEW ALASKAN RAILROAD TO HELP SOLVE MANY WAR PROBLEMS



This map shows the progress that is being made in the construction of the new government railroad which will tap the rich coal fields of Alaska.

it is pointed out, will hasten the development of Aluska's vast resources; will encourage the production of foodsupplies; will furnish coal in unlimited quantity for the navy, obviating the necessity for the transcontinental shipment to the Pacific of fuel for government vessels, and at the same time release thousands of cars for the transportation of war materials and food-

stuffs. The statement follows; road act was approved by the president. This act authorized and directed the president to locate a railroad in the Territory of Alaska not to exceed to the aggregate 1,000 miles. The purposes of the road, as set forth in that act, were as follows:

open Pacific ocean harbors on the gable waters in the interior.

2. To connect with the coal fields so as best to sid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or oth- the interior. OF PEROUFCES.

3. To provide transportation of coal for the army and navy, transportation of troops, munitions of war, the mails, and for other governmental and pubof passengers and freight.

The primary purpose of the railroad system authorized in the act was to develop the mineral resources of Alaska, particularly its coal,

Parta Under Construction. The main line of the road is now under construction from Seward, on the Pacific coast, inland or 470 miles to Fairbanks, on the Tanana river, a large and navigable tributary of the Yukon. There is now in operation 150 miles.

The road taps two large cost fields, the Matanuska and the Nenana. The cont in the Matanuska field has been tested by the navy and found to be and food; and would also release the excellent for steaming purposes. Nenana coal was recently tested by to carry from the states practically all the bureau of mines and found to be a | of the coal consumed by the mining.

The importance of the early com- I that the supply in both of these fields pletion of the government railroad in is practically inexhaustible. Dredging Alaska in helping the United States to is under way at Anchorage, the nearmeet the burdens of war is set forth est tidewater port to the coal fields, in In a statement authorized by the sec- order that deep-draft ocean vessels retary of the interior. The railroad, may be loaded at the docks. When the gap, about 25 miles in length, along Turnagain Arm, between Anchorage and Seward, is completed, coal can be stuffs, thus reducing the territory's de- shipped from the latter port. It is pendence upon the United States for planned to close this gap early in 1918.

Now Using Matanuska Coal. The commission in charge of the railroad work is now using coal mined from the Matanuska field in the construction of the line. Construction work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is estimated that at the present rate Matanuska coal can be On March 12, 1914, the Alaskan rail- delivered for the needs of the navy and for general use on the Pacific

coast in the early summer of 1918. The railroad is also being construct ed southward from Fairbanks to tap the Nenana field, making the coal here available for the development of such mineral deposits as copper, antimony, 1. To connect one or more of the and gold in this part of the country. Mining here is practically at a stand southern coast of Alaska with the navi- still, owing to the lack of suitable fuel. The Nepana coal will also be made available for use on the railroad locomotives and on the river steamers of

Rich Valleys Traversed.

The railroad traverses several rich agricultural valleys, the development of which will add to the increase of our food supply, in that it will supply He uses, including the transportation Alaska's needs and obviate the necessity of making shipments of food products from the states. Along the many streams adjacent to the railroad is found a plentiful supply of cottonwood and spruce, from which large quantities of pulp for paper making can be derived

The importance of immediately con picting this railroad can more readily he appreciated when it is seen that the navs could then be supplied with fuon the Pacific coast, without having I shipped across the continent by rail. thus releasing thousands of cars for the transportation of war materials The ocean tonnage which is now required fair grade of lignite. It is estimated fishing, and other industries in Alaska.

WASTE OF COAL

Head of Uncle Sam's Bureau of **Mines** Sounds Warning to the Nation.

VFFECTS EVERY HOUSEHOLDEN

Loss Through Inefficient Use of Fuel Is Estimated by Government Exports at Half a Billion Dollare Annualty.

Fully half a billion dollars, or on

fourth the first issue of Liberty Loan bonds, was wasted last year in this country through inefficient use of coal, according to Van. H. Manning, director of Uncle Sam's bureau of mines. He further declared that this waste

was continuing at an even greater rate and at a much larger penalty to the country because of the increase in the price of coal. "The penalty is not only a heavy tax on the American pocketbook," said Mr. Manning, but it is also an unpatriotic thing, for every pound of coal we waste there is much less available to put into energy to end the war.

"Last year the United States mined 600,000,000 tons of coal, the greatest production ever witnessed in the world, and of this amount we wasted 150,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent, through inefficient use.

"As an example, in the modern, et ficient power plants of the country 20 per cent of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in the small power stations the efficiency of all kinds of steam-power plants in the United States can be only a matter of guesswork, it is quite probable that the average is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5 or 6 per cent of the energy of the cont transformed into useful energy ready for distribution. So you can see that, if it were possible to elevate the average efficiency to something near the maximum now attainable in steam plants, about three times as much energy would be available for the pro-

ductive industries of the country. Care in Furnace Room Needed.

"You will find business men, how ever, making the statement that in order to attain these savings it will be necessary to put in new equipment and that this is not the time for changes with the factories working at their maximum to supply the materials needed in the war. This is partly true, but there is hardly a manufacturing establishment in the country which cannot, with a certain amount of care and supervision in its furnace room, use much less coal and obtain much greater results.

"Owing to the great abundance of chal here, in the past the manufacturer has paid but little attention to the amount of coal he burned or how it was burned. In addition, technical training in our colleges has placed relatively small emphasis on the principies and the processes of combustion, concentrating their attention rather upon the improvement of the engine. The more evident facts of combustion seemed so simple as to offer little inducement for an intensive study of the process, but, as a matter of fact, the burning of a fuel is by no means a simple process, and the misconceptions that have resulted from a too casual study of the phenomena have led engineers to construct uneconomical and inefficient devices.

"The nature of coal has also been misunderstood by many users. Conf is an extremely complex substance, behaving quite differently under different conditions of combustion, and as the United States is extremely rich in a great variety of mineral fuels, it would seem necessary that the furnace design should vary with the different fuels used.

Bureau's Reports to Aid.

"The bureau of mines has for a numher of years been engaged in studying these problems and has by this time completed a number of reports that tend to solve many of the difficulties met with in the burning of coal. These reports are not only of extremely great value to the engineers and firemen of power plants, but they are also a practical aid to the householder in keeping up his furnace in an economical manner. Many of the conclusions of the bureau, as embodled in these reports, can be put into operation at once with a great saving of coal and without any expensive new equipment being installed

"Looked at in a broad way, it is not economical to transport high grade coal through long distances into districts where fuels of lesser value are to be had in abundance, when, as a matter of fact, the cheaper fuels could be satisfactorily used if the user would show a little patience and gumption. The sultability of fuels for use in any locality is, therefore, a matter of public education in which the bureau of mines takes a deep interest. As an illustration, the substitution of coke for anthracite coal in many localities is very desirable on the score of economy, and the bureau desires to stimulate the use of coke as a domestic fuel because of its cleanliness."

Average Man Richer by Chart. With the circulation wealth per capita of the United States reaching \$45.96, the average man today is \$11.51 richer than he was in 1914. The circulation wealth per capita in 1914, was \$34.85; In 1915, \$35.44; In 1916, \$39.29. This is shown in a chart of the federal reserve board bulletin. Total money in circulation has risen from \$3,480,000,000 on June 1, 1914, to \$4,-742,000,000 on June 1 last.

Scum Milk.

Little Raymond, brought up in a moved to a country town. He did not know that it "creams and mantles like largest attention. You may we a standing pool." He brought in the many pages essetting the fame

CARNES FOR PRESONERS & THE OTHER

Uncle Sam Already Preparing to Solve Big War Problem.

Adjutant General of Army to Have General Centrel, Acting Through Five Principal Bureaus.

Prisoners of war and their problems are already with us. Inside wire fences at three war prison barracks Uncle Sam's war department has even now a considerable number of German prisoners and, since its business is to be ready ahead of time, is completing plans for handling any number of thousands that the future may bring.

Work and pay for prisoners, their

care and food, censoring of their mail, guarding them, and a dozen other parts of the whole problem have been gone over and are now so near final solution that an outline of the organization and plans can be given. All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in

the custody of the war department, and the adjutant general of the army will have general control through five prin-1. A bureau of administration

charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on federal, state and private projects without the prisons.

matters connected with religion, education, recreation and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's government and to the National Red Cross society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders, and packages sent from the prisoners' home country for delivery to individual prisoners; and,

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities,

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks and at present three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga.; | denly. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Dougins, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the regular army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an atmy post or camp.

- auchantanochachananananan Has a Cork Leg but Would Fight for Uncle Sam.

Helleving that the use of cork leg should not prevent him from serving his country, John Franklin walked over fifty miles from a farm near Wilburton, Okla., to apply for enlistment in the United States marine corps.

Frankilo had spent two months plowing the fields previous to his long walk, and supported himself on the like by working at odd Joba along the way. He surprised the Marine corps medical examiner by walking without the allghtest sign of

Although Franklin expressed the opinion that his cork leg should be considered a heady life preserver in case of subma rine attack, he was not accepted.

ASPHALT OUTPUT IS LARGER

Value of Raw Materials Produced in United States Increased 75 Per Cent in 1918 Over 1915.

Statistics compiled under the super vision of J. D. Northrop of Uncle Sam's geological survey, Indicate that the year 1916 was one of prosperity for the asphalt industry in the United States. The quantity of natural asphait, including bituminous rock, grahamite, gilsonite, wurtzillte, and the natural paraffin, ozokerite, produced and sold at mines and quarries in the United States in 1916, was 98,477 short tons, valued at \$923,281, a gain of 27,728 tons, or 30 per cent in quantits, and \$396,791, or 75 per cent, in market value, compared with 1915. All branches of the asphalt industry shared in the general prosperity, and the gains in output included, except for grahamite, each of the principal varieties of natural asphaltic material produced in the country. Ozokerite from domestic sources reappeared in the statistics of production for the

first time since 1907. The total sales in 1916 of manufactured asphalt derived from domestic petroleum amounted to 688,334 short tons, valued at \$6,178,851. Of this quantity 404,000 tons, valued at \$3,-158,603, consisted of road oils and fluxing material, and 284,325 tons, valued at \$3,020,248, consisted of solid or semisolid products utilized for pay-

California led all other states in the production of manufactured asphalt, its output from 16 refineries in 1916 amounting to 257,930 short tons, valued at \$1,958,946, and consisting of 108,228 tons of road oils and fluxes, valued at \$633,579, and 149,702 tons of paving residuals, valued at \$1,-

Performers. "We are confronted by the demand of the interpretative artist," says William J. Henderson. "Of this anyone who places the function of criticism upon a high plane would wish to say very little. The consideration of the performer is the least important office city, had never seen real milk till he of real criticism, but unfortunately it is the one on which the public lays the

The thick, blue smoke pervading late afternoon air in the offices citizens' reform committee was 'e an Indication of the busy activity of the party leaders rushing hither and thither, preparing the last details for their convention that evening. The talephone bell rang, and Robert Stanton, scheduled for state's attorney, matched the receiver from the book.

"Is that you, Bob?" came a tresselous girlish voice over the wire. The noft glow of love stole over his face as he answered, "Yes, dear."

"Oh, Bob," came in an excited whise per, "something's wrong. I can't tall you over the 'phone. But come up here at once. It's vital," she urged. He was about to protest that pressure of work prevented, but a click informed him that she had rung off. Anita's father was one of the leaders of the party. and she knew of the impending convention. It must be important. He hurriedly took up his hat and rushed into the outer office.

"Where's Jerry?" he demanded of a

The cierk, knowing well the bad feeld ing between Bob and Jerry Chipman one of the few "practical" politicians in their movement, hesitated before replying, then vouchsafed the information that he had been seen in the company of a woman at the Buffingham grill a few minutes before. Bob grunt-3. A bureau of religious and educa- ed and rushed for his car. Ten min-

tional welfare, to which bureau all utes later he faced Anta in her home, she panted. 'phoned to father about an hour ago. Said he had some awful news about you and a girl. Futher told him to come right up. Bob, it's that silly Catterton affair. What's to be done?"

"Why, that's absurd," he cried, angrily. "Your father would understand. You know there was nothing in that

"Yes," she assented bastily, with a touch of pride. "I know you were dight. But it's scandal, Bob, and you tnow father's attitude. And you wouldn't have time to explain before the convention. It will cost you the pomination." She broke into tears. "Oh, it's dreadful. We must see him and keep him from father."

Deeply worried, he remained silent for a moment. He let his giance stray around the room, then started sud-

"I have it!" he cried, exultantly. "There are two front doors to this house, one leading in here and one to your father's office. I'll go to your father and stay with him until be's ready to leave for the convention, then I'll get him out quietly. Meanwhile you stay in the office. When Chipman calls receive him in the office and tall him Doctor Young wants him to wait until he gets back. Then hold him there with talk until I 'phone from the convention. As soon as the papers get

the information all will be well," "I knew you'd know a way," she de-

Robert Joined Doctor Young in his study, and together they had it out. Bob explained Chipman's animostry toward him and suggested that Chipman's message was only some way of gefting even.

Mannwhile Anita took up love's vigil in the office and Chipman was not long in appearing. Mustering all the courage that she could, she unhered him into the office and explained that her father had to go out on a case, and naked him to wait. Meanwhile, she assured him, she would entertain him.

But, with thoughts of his revenge and of the approaching convention his mind, he was entirely unresponsive to her increasent train of small talk.

"I must be going," he finally announced, as his watch showed nine o'clock. "I'll be late for the convention. What's keeping your old man, anghow?"

Summoning her sweetest smile and her most ingratiating manner into play, she persuaded him to resume his seat. Then the 'phone rang. Her father's roice from the convention hall inquired If Chipman had shown up yet. "No," she answered, "not yet." Then

she added softly, with her hand shading the mouthpiece, "but I'll have that book for you next week Lucy." Another hour passed. The 'phone rang violently and she sprang to it. "It's all right, Anita," came the ring ing roice over the 'phone. "I'll be the

noting his sudden look of suspicion

next state's attorney. I'm coming right "Good!" she cried, with reach of relief. "Two kept him." Look here, young woman," he belowed, his nostrils dilated, "have you

been stringing me?" The door from the hall opened and a strong hand seized Chipman and sent him aprawling across the office.

"Just in time, darling," whispered Bob, catching her in his arms, And as Chipmen stank from the house they were too busy to hear him. (Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newsman

per Syndic (a) Earth and Moon Once One.

Not less than fifty-four million years ago, according to theory, the earth and moon formed one body, having a diameter a little over eight thousand miles. The period of rotation of this mass on its axis was about five hours. It is assumed the mass was rotating so fast that it became unstable and the moon broke off under the infinence of the tides raised by the sun. The exact manner in which the separation took place is left to our imagination.

Cromwell's Last Words

Of the great Oliver, who brought Charles I to the scaffold, Thomas Carlyle has written a notable book, an in the fine description of the death scene Cromwell's last words are go corded. When, being restless, he w offered something to drink, he

Uncle Sam Training Thousands of Military Cooks.

Officials Seek to Remove Causes for Complaint That Have Existed in Previous Wars.

Uncle Sam's new national army will be well fed if preparation counts for The general staff is working on a

plan to feed the more than half-million rookies who will assemble in the 16 cantonments for training. The variety of the menn will necessarily be limited to the regular army

ration. But it will be properly prepared and served. In recent wars the "grub" of the vallant volunteer has been the object of scandal. It was "embaimed beef" in the Spanish war. On the border last year the National Guard howled lustily against the army mess. The

answer was incompetent cooks, To guard against repetition of such complaints, the general staff has complefed plans to train a gigantic army of cooks. Thousands of young men will be instructed in the art of military culinary. When the cantonments open the new cooks will be right on the job, ready to feed the recrnits.

The instruction will include how to

feed a company of 150 men three times

a day on schedule time, kitchen sant

tation-of utmost importance to the

health of the men-and how to lend a

touch of variety to the limited possibilities of the army ration. There will be no cause for apologies for the food, officials are determined. The regular army soldiers thrive on it. It will be properly prepared. And there will be enough to keep every sol-

dier well and fit, military heads say.

The United States bureau of fisherles has begun an investigation of the damage done to oysters by a species of ling varieties are: Baldwin, Gree worm that causes the growth of a Northern Spy, Ben Davis and To coral-like formation on their shell

Uncle Sam's' Assay Office Houses Big gest Store of Metal Ever Under One Roof in World's History.

The shabby little United States as say office in New York contains what officials believe to be the greatest store of gold ever gathered under one roof in the history of the world. Within a few weeks' time \$765,000,000 in bullion and English, French and American coinage was dumped into the melting pots. The gold now on hand is ten

times the normal average of previous During the count of this vast ac

was found to be missing. "The work of the New York office which is the most important branch the mint and assay service," Verne M

Geta Recipes. Organization of the home economy library of the food administration has been begun by Miss Isabel Ely Lord, former librarian at Bryn Mawr and Pratt institutes. Tested recipes, domestic science bulletins, issued by the federal and state department of agriculture; food conservation posters and popular and scientific works on dietetics, home management and ailled sub

Sao Paulo Honors President. The department of state received a dispatch from the American consul.

jects are to be collected.

general at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the municipal council of the city of Sao Paulo had changed one of the principal avenues of the city. Avenida Ashangabahu, to "Avenida Presidente Wilson."

then any other state. The five lead-

HAS GREATEST GOLD HOARD

cumulation of wealth, not a penny

Bowle, superintendent of the office said, "has been done with exceptional efficiency, particularly in view of the cramped facilities and with practically no increase in the working force."