

GLENDALE NEWS

THE EVENING

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

CITY NOW ON S. P. R. R.

NAME OF TROPICO STATION ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CHANGED TO GLENDALE.

Learning without definite particulars that the name of the station known as "Tropico" on the Southern Pacific Railroad had been changed to "Glendale," the office of General Superintendent Wayland was telephoned and the news was confirmed. The order is final and is to take effect August 10th.

This is a matter which has been hanging fire for some time. Strong pressure was brought to bear to effect the change some time ago, but the railroad officials turned a deaf ear to the petition claiming—which is quite true—that it was against its policy to change the names of its stations, no matter what alteration the postoffice of the locality might undergo. Many examples of this stubborn adherence to this policy can be pointed out. Rains City is an example. To the postoffice authorities it is known as "Rains," and they grumble over any mail addressed to Rains City. The railroad is equally strenuous in its demand for "City" as a part of the name.

To secure this change is therefore a signal triumph which shows what strong determination and persistence will accomplish. This acquiescence on the part of officials is the more gratifying because of their well-known reluctance to make changes which mean alterations in many schedules, but Glendale citizens appreciate the concession and the railroad will not lose by it.

WANTON DAMAGE

A call which came to the firehouse on Broadway this forenoon sent the engine flying to the Acacia schoolhouse on Acacia avenue just east of Glendale avenue. The fire was found to be in a small building used as a storage place for school supplies. The building was saved but the supplies were damaged. A small girl who was on the spot reported having seen three little boys break the window of the building and pass through the aperture a box in which was burning trash. She declared that she did not know the boys. An investigation will be made and a strong effort to locate the culprits. The firemen are inclined to think it may have been merely boyish mischief and not sabotage inspired by alien enemies.

THE YARD LONG BEAN

The Evening News is indebted to Mrs. C. Fromm of 249 East Third street for a sample of the vegetable novelty the "Yard Long Bean." The Kentucky Wonder, which produces enormously long twisting pods, a few being sufficient for a meal, is still something of a curiosity, but this latest contribution to beandom is still more wonderful and handsomer. The pods grow in clusters, two or three at the end of a stem, and are perfectly straight, lustrous, meaty cylinders of light green, strung on the inside with small beans, faintly indicated from the outside. While the specimen left at this office are not a yard long, they are long enough to excuse the title. If the plants are heavy producers, they will prove a big addition to the food supply and in shape to be very conveniently handled.

ENLISTS IN NAVY

CHESTER WEAVER LEAVES FOR WIRELESS TRAINING SCHOOL IN SAN FRANCISCO

The enlistment in the navy of Chester E. Weaver, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Weaver, 301 South Kenwood street, adds one more star to the many already mounted on the high school service flag. Chester applied for enlistment in the wireless division of the naval service several weeks ago, expecting to be called September 13. An opportunity came to go earlier, and on Monday, July 29, he took his oath, leaving for the training school in San Francisco last night. Chester has shown remarkable aptitude in radio work, and left with great enthusiasm to do his bit for Uncle Sam.

On the eve of his departure he was the honor guest at a dinner on Friday night, when Mrs. F. A. Buck, 412 South Jackson street and her son, Sebin, entertained. Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Weaver and Chester were dinner guests at the I. J. Wernette home, on Sunday a family dinner in honor of the new recruit was given at the home of his brother, Mr. A. L. Weaver, 235 South Kenwood street.

The many friends of this young wireless enthusiast will watch his career with kindly interest and all wish him Godspeed.

AMERICAN BOY ABROAD

SERGEANT JOHN CATE WRITES OF HIS ADVENTURES WHILE ON LEAVE

Letters from Sergeant John Cate, now in England, to his sister and his mother, who resides on Maryland (Blanche avenue) contain some very interesting particulars of his adventures "over there." In a letter to his sister, written on her birthday, he says:

"Yesterday being the Fourth (of July,) seven of us had passes to London, to which we proceeded in the morning. It was some lively city that day. We were royally entertained by the International Y. M. C. A. Committee and the first thing we did in the morning was to raise the glorious Stars and Stripes amid much cheering, at the Eagle Hut. You may have seen it in the picture shows or read accounts in the home papers. In the morning we were driven over the city in busses drawn by fiery steeds and believe me five hundred soldiers did make some noise. The whole town turned out to welcome the savages from across the sea and some of us are so hoarse today we can hardly whisper. In the afternoon we went to a ballgame between the teams of the United States Army and Navy. It was some grand game. The Navy pitcher fanned fifteen men and he was a former big league pitcher. It was remarked that "The Navy had a milk pitcher and cow catcher," but they got there anyhow. Among those present were King George, who threw the first ball, Queen Mary, Prince Albert, the King's third son, Princess Mary, his daughter, Queen Alexandra from Sweden, and the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, and last but not least, Allie Latham, of New York, who umpired the game. About fifty thousand attended and there was much noise."

"After the game we were driven to Kensington Gardens, where we had tea and were welcomed by Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, and by the Lord Mayor. I am to go tomorrow to Scotland on a seven-day leave which we get every four months in the foreign service. I will write you from Scotland."

Sergeant Cate's next letter conveys the information:

"We arrived in Edinburgh tonight after a beautiful trip from London. The country north of the Tweed River—the boundary line between England and Scotland—is covered with beautiful farms and wooded hills. The latter part of the journey we came right along by the North Sea. We got in early enough to get a good supper and take a stroll in Princess street, which is the main street, where we saw many soldiers running around without trousers. This club, where we are staying, "The American Welcome Club," is run by the Edinburgh people and is the first of its kind I have seen. The meals are much better than they are in London. We had syrup and American bread, and it sure tasted good."

"I am going on a sight-seeing expedition on foot as the historical places are real handy. Edinburgh Castle is a short distance away and looks quite strange in the midst of a modern city. All these things remind me of the history of Scotland you gave me when a child."

On another day he wrote: "It is pouring rain here this afternoon and it is very welcome to the people of Scotland. Crops are very dry and rain is needed. They have wonderful farms, some of which I saw on my way today to Fort Bridge. We took a motor bus run by gas canned in a huge bag on top of the bus and resembling a balloon. We took a drive around the bridge, which is said to be the most wonderful in the world in its construction; saw quite a few sailing ships and seaplanes. I may make a trip tomorrow to Glasgow, which is only forty miles from Edinburgh. Soldiers get half-fare rates. I have met several soldiers and sailors here on leave and they are perfectly carried away with this place. Some of them have come from the south part of England just to spend their holiday. For dinner we had roast beef, turnips, lentil soup, custard pudding and real coffee. O my!"

JOHN PHILIP GIBBONS

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gibbons of 110 Orange Grove avenue have welcomed a little son, John Philip Gibbons, who was born at Thornycroft Sunday, August 4th, 1918. He is their second child and son. Mother and baby are doing well.

WATCH THEM GRAB IT

H. L. Miller Co. advertised a smash price lot in the Evening News yesterday, put it in for 4 insertions, sold it before the ink was dry on the paper. Some people know what bargains are.

FIGHTING ON VESLE RIVER LINE

ALLIES ARE HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS NORTH OF THE RIVER ACCORDING TO NOON REPORTS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, August 6.—The war office announced at noon today that the allies are maintaining their positions on the north bank of the Vesle river despite German attacks.

The French made new gains north of Montdidier, occupying the west bank of the Avre over a three-mile front.

The Germans this morning resumed the long range bombardment of Paris. There were some casualties and material damage.

Reports from the front indicate that fighting is in progress at practically every point on the Vesle river line with German artillery and machine gun firing increasing in intensity.

Additional allied units have crossed the river.

MIDDLE WEST SUFFERS WITH EXCESSIVE HEAT

IOWA CORN CROP SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY EXTREME TEMPERATURES—CASUALTIES FROM HEAT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

CHICAGO, August 6.—The corn belt is suffering from another hot day, the temperature ranging downward from 109.

Authorities estimate that the Iowa corn crop has decreased sixty million bushels in the past week.

The weather bureau predicts relief tomorrow.

In Chicago there were four deaths from the heat reported and four deaths and four prostrations occurred in St. Louis.

There have been some casualties in other cities.

The thermometer in Chicago rose today at a rate of two degrees an hour and it was expected the local record of 102 degrees would be broken before night.

The highest temperatures have been in Nebraska.

A violent tropical storm has been predicted to hit the coast somewhere between Galveston and New Orleans.

AERIAL RAID FAILS

ATTACK ON ENGLISH COAST BY GERMAN AIRMEN IS DRIVEN OFF AND ONE PLANE DESTROYED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

LONDON, August 6.—The Admiralty announced today that of the three German ships which attempted a raid on the east coast of England one was brought down burning. Another was damaged but probably returned to its base. The third was driven off before it could penetrate far into the interior.

MORE CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

AMERICAN LOSSES IN OFFENSIVE ANNOUNCED TO DATE TOTAL TWELVE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Four hundred and ninety-eight casualties from the Franco-American offensive were made public today.

The list included 358 from the army and 140 marines.

This makes a total for the drive announced to date of 1214.

PERSHING DECORATED

PRESIDENT POINCAIRE PERSONALLY BESTOWS LEGION OF HONOR BADGE ON AMERICAN GENERAL

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, August 6.—President Poincaire personally decorated General Pershing with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor at American headquarters today.

BOMBARD GERMAN POSITIONS ON VESLE

ALLIED ARTILLERY SHELLS CROSSINGS OF THE AISNE WHILE AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, August 6.—Late this afternoon French artillery started a heavy bombardment of German positions along the Vesle river also heavily shelling the crossings of the Aisne.

Simultaneously allied aviators bombed German concentrations and destroyed two of the bridges across the Aisne.

The German artillery today has been comparatively ineffectual but their machine guns have been harassing French advance units. Two German assaults failed to drive the French from the bridge across the Vesle river.

During the night the French occupied a mill on the edge of Braisne village and also captured two bridges in the same region.

GERMANS MAY RETIRE TO MEUSE

THE HAGUE, August 6.—Berlin newspapers are hinting at the possibility of a German retreat to the line of the Meuse river.

Such a withdrawal would relinquish practically all occupied French territory and two thirds of Belgium.

WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

GLENDALE BUYS \$26,851.32 WORTH IN JUNE AND JULY

Statistics of the War Savings and Thrift Stamps sold in Glendale during the past two months, make a showing of patriotism highly flattering to our citizenship. The larger part of the purchases have been made through Postmaster Walker at the office on Brand boulevard. His records for June show that sales totaled \$14,262.10 including redeemed Thrift Cards, of which there were 539, the net sales after deducting these redemptions totaling \$12,106.10.

The July sales totaled \$12,773.35. Redemptions numbered 549, leaving net sales of \$10,577.35.

As has been stated more than once, War Savings Certificates can be registered and for the safety of the owner, it is desirable they should be registered. Postmaster Walker says they are just as negotiable after being registered as before and he advises holders of the certificates to register them in the beginning.

Mrs. Myton, the postmistress at Station 14, located at Glendale avenue and Broadway, reports cash receipts from the sale of Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Certificates during June and July as \$2515.87.

The sub-station on San Fernando Road at which Henry W. Butts is postmaster, sales in June totaled \$1046, and in July \$606 or a total of \$1652. The combined figures therefore from these three offices show a total of which Glendale need not be ashamed, the recapitulation being as follows:

Office on Brand blvd., June sales	\$12,106.10
July sales	\$10,577.35
Total for the two months of	\$22,683.45
Office on Glendale ave., for June and July	2,515.87
Office on San Fernando Road for June and July ..	1,652.00
Total sales for June and July	\$26,851.32

OBSERVATIONS OF A TRAVELER

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Henry have just returned from a combined business and pleasure auto tour and feel much refreshed by the experience. Their first main objective was San Jose from whence they made a pretty thorough canvass of the Santa Clara Valley. In the course of their travels they visited Lake Tahoe about which they are most enthusiastic. Everywhere they went they found resorts full to overflowing with signs posted in some places that no more accommodations were to be had. They also took in the Santa Cruz mountains which are very lovely. Mr. Henry defends the pleasure seekers who have been criticised in some quarters for not economizing in this direction in wartimes. He thinks many people have a mistaken idea in regard to vacations. Said he: "We have all worked just a little harder this year than ever before on account of the war, and for that reason we have greater need of vacations than ever before. The mental strain and everything else has been heavier the past year than usual. I think a man is living up to a patriotic duty in taking a vacation because he is making himself more fit for service during the balance of the year."

"One thing that impressed me greatly was the fact that all the various towns of any size through which we passed in the north, had provided camping grounds for autoists. Sacramento has laid off a part of its public park for autoists where they provide shower baths and all sanitary conveniences and this part is illuminated with electric lights at night. In my estimation it will be only a short time until all towns of any size will do it. It attracts auto travel that way and helps business because these travelers patronize the local stores in purchasing supplies. The Sacramento grounds were pretty well filled when we were there and are always well occupied, they tell me at the week-end."

MR. FRY WITH TROOP TRAIN

Mrs. H. Edgar Fry of 233 West Cerritos avenue, reports that her husband, who is a Y. M. C. A. secretary, is now in New York City. He accompanied one of the troop trains from Camp Kearny. A secretary is sent with every train to look after the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, and Mr. Fry was sent for that service in his turn. He is expected to return to this coast the latter part of the month. Mrs. Fry is having the pleasure of entertaining two friends from Chicago, Mrs. Andrew Poulson and Miss Grace Wilson, who expect to return to the windy city the latter part of August.

A. L. WEAVER RESIGNS

RETIRES FROM OFFICE IN ELKS' LODGE FOR PATRIOTIC REASONS.

Last evening at the regular weekly session of the Elks' Club, A. L. Weaver, Lecturing Knight, tendered his resignation of the office to the great surprise of his fellow members who refused to consider it until they had heard his reasons. Thereupon Mr. Weaver explained that press of work and the expectation of actively participating in chemical war work in the east within the next few months, had inspired his action. He felt that since the office must become vacant, the lodge should be given opportunity to fill it with the least possible delay in justice to his successor.

Mr. Weaver is a graduate of the scientific course in the University of Nebraska, where he specialized in chemistry. It is the kind of work he loves and to which he expected to devote his life. Now that the government has urgent need of chemists, he feels he should give his services to be employed in the manufacture of munitions in the east. He has therefore tendered them and wishes to be ready for a call if his offer is accepted and he is summoned to the east.

Under the circumstances his resignation was accepted with mingled pride and regret. He is one of the most valued members of the lodge and a great favorite in the organization where he is universally esteemed for his many qualities and where this evidence of patriotism has increased the respect in which he is held.

CALLED MEN ENTRAINED

The six selects called for from this district to be sent to Camp Fremont, are being entrained today. The list includes:

Norman Nash Badger, of 522 Virginia Place, Glendale.

Noble J. Ripley, 527 Mariposa street, Glendale.

Steve Borgono of Saugus.

Harry Russell Wright of Lanker-shim.

Edward Milton Jones, 135 No. Jefferson avenue, Peoria.

Maurice Joseph Feary of 624 Palmer avenue, Glendale, one of the new registrants who asked to go.

CHURCH SENDS HIM AWAY

Rev. W. E. Edmonds, pastor of the Glendale Presbyterian Church, who had announced that he would take no vacation this summer, but wait until next winter, has not been permitted to deny himself the needed rest and change. At its Sunday meeting the session voted to send him to Mt. Herman, where his daughter, Elizabeth and where Dr. and Mrs. Howard Brown and several members of the Christian Endeavor Society are attending a Bible school convention. Mr. Edmonds is not going for the convention, but for two weeks' rest.

TRAINS FOR SERVICE

A. M. BROOKS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WILL SOON SAIL FOR FRANCE

Mrs. Alton M. Brooks of 211 South Jackson street, receives frequent letters from her husband, who is now at Y. M. C. A. headquarters in New York City. He is waiting for his passport but is kept very busy, and writes that he finds it very warm. He writes: "Our day is very full out here at Columbia University. Our schedule runs: Breakfast at 7, French lesson at 8:30, lecture at 9:50, chapel at 10:30, lecture 11:30, lunch 12:30, French again at 2 o'clock, another lecture 3:30, athletics 4 to 6, dinner 6:30, another address 7:30."

In a letter dated Sunday he says: "I have been to three church services; visited the oldest Methodist class meeting in the United States. It was established 152 years ago. Mr. John Cotton was with me. We went into an Episcopal church where George Washington worshipped and where his pew is still reserved."

At 3 p.m. all of the Y. M. C. A. men gathered at Aeolian Hall where we had a wonderful service. Dr. George W. Trewett, a Baptist preacher of Dallas, Texas, gave the address. He is on his way to France. Some of the men have been here four or five weeks, delayed on account of passports. I may be held here two weeks' longer. We are under army regulations and wear the army uniform, ranking as an officer in accordance with General Pershing's order. My room-mate is a Presbyterian preacher. Mr. Cotton and I have visited the Jerry McCauley Mission."

WEATHER FORECAST—Fair except cloudy or foggy along the coast tonight and tomorrow morning. Warm in the interior. Westerly winds.

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 GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918

CHANGES IN NAMES OF STREETS

Authorized by Board of Trustees of the City of Glendale by ordinance passed July 5, 1918:
 Third Street to Wilson Avenue.
 Second Street to California Avenue.
 First Street to Lexington Drive.
 Fifth Street to Harvard Street.
 Elrose Avenue and Seventh Street to Elk Avenue.
 Ninth Street and Oak Drive to Windsor Road.
 Tenth Street to Garfield Avenue.
 Sycamore Avenue to Doran Street.
 Valley Boulevard to Adams Street.
 Tropico Avenue to Los Feliz Road.
 Damasco Court and Blanche Avenue to Maryland Avenue.
 Lot A. of Witham Tract to be named Chestnut Street, being a continuation of said street.

PRIZES FOR SPEECHES

One hundred dollars will be paid by the Committee on Public Speaking of the National Liberty Loan Committee for the best three speeches, to be used in the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive: for the best, \$50; for the second best, \$30; and for the third, \$20. Manuscripts should be addressed to Contest Committee, 825 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California.
 Envelopes addressed in any other way will not be considered. All speeches submitted must be at the above address not later than Saturday, August 17, 1918, at 12 o'clock M. The contest will close at noon of that date.
 Within two weeks from that date checks will be sent to the winners in the above amounts and announcement of the winners will be made in the public press. The contest is open to everybody. Unless especially requested and postage stamps are enclosed, no manuscript will be returned; and it will be presumed that the manuscript is at the disposal of the committee.
 The committee will select three competent judges. The judges will award the prizes to the speeches which in their judgment are the most deserving, and will hear any contributions not conforming to these conditions.
 It is the purpose of the committee to obtain a collection of speeches which can be furnished to the speakers during the next campaign and it is believed that, in comparison with the speeches in past campaigns, the quality can be improved. The manuscripts must not exceed 6000 words.
 Without attempting to define what is best, the committee suggests that appeal should be made for thrift and economy, and that mention should be made of what has been accomplished by our Government at home and the soldiers on the field of battle to win the war, and of the patriotic duty to make generous subscriptions for the loan.
 Many men and women of this community have signified their willingness to assist the Government, but have stated that they are unable to make addresses. Such persons could now materially aid the Government by preparing speeches to be used by others. It is requested that all those entering the contest state whether they are awarded one of the prizes.
 Envelopes must contain nothing but the speech, and the name and address of the competitor plainly written on a separate sheet.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS

The fuel administration has issued a "Lightless Night" order. The order, effective Thursday night, August 1st, 1918, covers the territory of northern and central California served by power companies enumerated thereon. This portion of the State will have lightless nights during the months of August and September on every night of the week with the exception of Saturdays, Sundays and nights of legal holidays.
 The United States Fuel Administration Lightless Night Order, effective Monday night, September 2, 1913, provides for southern California, and that portion of central California not served by the power companies named for lightless nights on Monday and Tuesday only. On October 1st, 1918, the United States Fuel Administration Order will prevail for the entire State, that is, lightless nights Monday and Tuesday only.
 An acute shortage of water power, because of an unusually dry winter in northern and central California, faces war industries, ship yards, and other manufacturing enterprises of vital necessity to the successful prosecution of the war. The orders for northern and central California are therefore more rigid.

ADVERTISING IS EDUCATIONAL OF THE FACTORIES' GOODS

So long as advertising consistently tells the truth—as all modern advertising experts insist it should—advertising becomes a wonderful educative agent. I do not hesitate to rank it among the most potent agencies for education that we have. After all, from the beginning to the present, we have learned to know each other through our merchandising. So long as advertising is based on "truth," it is necessary for every producer of the particular commodities that may be advertised, in that it "educates" the consumer in what he should expect from that commodity, since the higher qualities have come to be the most advertised, and a local producer will find his local consumer educated to a full appreciation of the quality of the local products when the local product is presented to him. If the local product is not advertised locally, the local producer must suffer neglect, because he is robbing the local consumer of knowledge wherewith he may provide himself with a fresher and perhaps superior article, through ignorance of its existence or merit,

and, as a result, the local mediums of publicity must suffer through lack of local patronage, thus producing the quality of medium for the dissemination of local news which lowers the whole "community spirit."

Local advertising is every whit as necessary as advertising for business from a distance. The "home-town" papers should not be overlooked. They should get more recognition from the manufacturer than the outside publications. This phase of the question is too often overlooked. Local producers take it for granted that everybody knows the quality of their goods, which is seldom the case. Familiarity may breed contempt between individuals, because so many personalities are contemptible.
 But the gigantic efforts of national advertisers to breed familiarity with their goods gives the lie to this axiom, so far as trade is concerned. Familiarity with quality never breeds contempt, but where familiarity discloses unworthy weakness, contempt is justly in order. Timidity is not necessarily modesty. The man who gets what he goes after is not necessarily immodest. A modest and retiring nature often has something to conceal. The meek and lowly may eventually inherit the earth and, like most legates, will dissipate it according to their ignorance.—C. R. Thorburn of Home Industry League of Cal.

SWELLING LOCAL PAY ROLLS MAKES IT EASIER FOR ALL CONSUMERS

The predatory instinct is inherent in all of us—to seek that which we lack. This is the very life of trade, and is stifled in accordance with the congestion of the means of transportation and communication between people. To encourage local industry is to hold money for circulation in that locality, to be disbursed by those workers in that industry, among local merchants. It follows that the greater the number of workers—and the more dollars they have to circulate—the more they will buy local products and send their surplus abroad for those commodities that they lack. In this manner they bring about a true reciprocity between communities, instead of the present "throat-cutting" competition. In this we have the very kernel of democracy, which can not be brought about by all the warfare, military, competitive or moral, that may be instituted by man. The most broadening influence that we have is the exchange of commodities of different natures between people. I would rank this next to the value, to the individual, of traveling extensively. If the world could learn to deal in things instead of personalities, to think thoughts rather than words in a given language, prejudice would be leveled and universal brotherhood a possibility.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS REPENTANT

The Staats Zeitung and the Presse, German language newspapers of Chicago, recently driven out of business by sheer force of public sentiment, promise to be good if permitted to resume, and if they are granted enough of their former circulation and advertising patronage to make resumption worth while. These publications were extremely impudent in their pro-Germanism during the early years of the war. But another that was equally offensive, The Milwaukee Germania, has become even more repentant and humble. In its issue of last Tuesday it retracts every un-American word uttered during the course of the war, and confesses that it was led parrot-like to repeat the statements of the German Government's home organs. Henceforth, it declares, it will stand unequivocally for the United States. It would, perhaps, be ungenerous to question the sincerity of the editors of these newspapers, but it is impossible to see where any necessity exists for German language newspapers in America. The newspapers named might be allowed to resume, or to continue, on condition that they shall be printed in the language of the country, and in no other.—C. S. Monitor.

FITNESS OF CANDIDATES

It behooves every honest citizen to inquire into the qualifications of various candidates seeking office. There are men to be voted for at the primary election who are head and shoulders above other candidates when it comes to the question of real qualifications, and it is the duty of every intelligent and well-meaning man and woman to acquaint themselves with the fitness of men for the offices they seek.
 The practice of voting for a candidate just because he is a good fellow in the community is not always the best way. There are hundreds of good citizens in Glendale who would not be able to fill positions where intricate questions are to be settled. Good men, practical men and intelligent men are the ones who should get our support at the primary election August 27.

War-time Vacations

Whether you "work or fight" you must maintain your efficiency by proper rest and recreation—and where can tired nerves be more quickly restored than a mile above the sea, among the pines and oaks?

Mount Lowe Resort—Ye Alpine Tavern and Cottages—offers ideal opportunities for an economical vacation—maximum benefit for minimum expense.

American plan—European plan—house-keeping cottages. Free amusements. Moderate prices.

Further information from any P. E. Agent, or from Information Bureau, Sixth and Main.

Ask for Mount Lowe illustrated folder



Pacific Electric Railway

For information and literature see
 H. L. Legrand, Agent, Glendale
 Glendale 21—Phones—Home 751

CASH

MUST ACCOMPANY ALL LINER NOTICES, UNLESS THEY ARE FROM MERCHANTS AND OTHERS HAVING REGULAR MONTHLY ACCOUNTS WITH THE EVENING NEWS.

CLASSIFIED ADS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—25 tons of short and fine oat hay, J. V. Rose, box 185, Sixth and Alameda st., Burbank. 285t5
FOR SALE—Ten full-blooded Ancona laying hens. Inquire at 431 East Colo. Blvd., or Glen. 908. Inquire Sat. or Sun. 285t5*
FOR SALE—A lady has put up a 6-room house on lot 50 ft. by 150, lots of fruit and flowers, close to car line in Glendale. \$1600 cash, and will turn over all the money to India and Chinese mission. Open your heart and pocketbook for a good cause. H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand Blvd. Sunset 853, Home Black 266. 2853t
FOR SALE—DISHES, parrot and cages, gas heater, fruit jars, silver knives and forks, books and other household articles. Phone Glendale 990. 301 S. Jackson st. 284t2*

FOR SALE—Choice freestone peaches, \$1 a box. Bring a box, 102 Glendale avenue, Tropico section. 284t2*

WOOD FOR SALE—Inquire of Charles W. Kent & Son, 431 Brand Blvd. Tel. Glen. 408. 284t6

FOR SALE, PEACHES—Fresh from the orchard, 50c a box and up. Phone Blue 72. 281t12*

FOR SALE—1209 Chestnut street, 90 feet west of Brand, lot 50 by 175 with house of 3 rooms, bath, screen porch and garage. Cheap and easy payments. J. Roman, 1303 West Seventh street, Glendale. 268tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—1209 Chestnut street, 3 rooms with bath, screen porch, garage, \$12.00. J. Roman, 1303 West Seventh street, Glendale. 268tf

WANTED—Second-hand baby buggy in good repair. Call up 141-J. 284t2

FOR RENT—Neat little home on Broadway, complete plumbing, two laundry trays. Lot 150 feet deep, fenced, chicken houses and corrals, \$12 to good tenants. Get key of owners 1432 Ivy st. 284t7*

FOR RENT—A furnished California house with four rooms and bath, \$12, water furnished. Inquire at 211 S. Jackson. 284t2*

FOR RENT—6-room plastered house, furnished, bath, gas, electricity, sleeping porch, one block from cars. Rent \$15, water paid. Cushing, Glendale 341-W. 284t2

FOR RENT—First class furnished apartments, suitable for 2, 3, or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 417 Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 219tf

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general household, two in family. Mrs. Turck, 521 N. Glendale avenue, Tropico district. Phone 1179. 284t3*

WANTED—Boys to pull beans. Call 435 S. Louise st. 285t1

WANTED—AN ICE PULVER, A DAY JOB. CRYSTAL ICE CO., 126 E. THIRD ST., GLENDALE. 285tf

WANTED—Help to pick peaches near Burbank. Phone Blue 72. 285t5*

WANTED—The use of a wheel chair for few weeks. Tel. Green 211. Call 700 Central ave., Tropico dist. 285t2

WANTED—The address of Mrs. Alice Taylor. Address Box 7, Evening News.

WANTED—A good four or five room bungalow in good locality, will trade a \$1500 clear lot near Elysian Park, Los Angeles, and pay the balance in cash. Do not submit anything unless it's a positive bargain. W. S. Rattray & Co., 1003 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles. 277tf

WANTED—At once, furniture, rugs, enough for 8 rooms, will buy single piece or complete home and pay spot cash. Phone 65412 L. A. day or evenings. 236tf

FOR PAINTING, tinting and paper hanging, call Gl. 919-R. 261-1mo

WANTED—Hose users to know I carry the best in both price and quality. See it at McPeck's plumbing store, 1210 Broadway. 201tf

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206tf

MISCELLANEOUS

IT WON'T COST YOU ANYTHING to get my very low rate on fire insurance in old reliable companies. Before renewing your insurance, call Glendale 255-J. Hal Davenport, Brand Blvd. at Cypress st. 280t12

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 Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
 Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
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 Residence, 1641 Stocker St., Glendale. Home: Call L. A. 60866, ask for Glendale 1019; Sunset, Glendale 1019.
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ALIAS SUMMONS
 In the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles.
 Mrs. Arvilla Learned and G. S. Learned, her husband, Plaintiffs, vs. J. M. Mordoff and Olive J. Mordoff, his wife, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles and the Complaint filed in said County of Los Angeles, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California Send Greetings to: J. M. Mordoff and Olive J. Mordoff, his wife, S. Beck, James A. Howland, Mrs. L. M. Howland, M. L. Howland, sometimes known as L. M. Howland, John C. Lynch, receiver of Pacific Coast Casualty Company, T. L. Miller, Kirkham Wright, Allen I. Kittle, Walter Perry Johnson, George W. Turner, Cutler Paige, Frank P. Deering, Trustees of said Pacific Coast Casualty Company, John Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Doe, Jane Roe, John Black Company, a corporation, Defendants.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiffs will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract or said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1918.
 (Seal) H. J. LELANDE, Clerk.

By R. F. GRAGG, Deputy Clerk.
JAMES F. McBRIDE, Attorney for the Plaintiff.
 267t9 Tues.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The national convention of the Knights of Columbus opened here today at the Waldorf-Astoria for a two-days session. Raising of a war work fund of \$50,000,000 was one of the principal pieces of business to be discussed. The California delegation was here in full strength determined to secure the 1919 convention for San Francisco. California's delegates are: David F. Supple of San Francisco, Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, L. E. Mahan of Eureka, John J. Jones of San Jose, Philip Bertrand of Bakersfield, L. H. McManus of Napa and James McLaughlin of Oxnard.

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HOUSEFURNISHING CO.
 417 BRAND BLVD., GLENDALE, CAL.

FIRE INSURANCE
 Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand Blvd. Both phones. 507

GLENDALE MAIL SCHEDULE

Incoming Mails—
6:45 a. m.
12:50 p. m.
2:20 p. m.
Outgoing Mails—
8:30 a. m.
1:05 p. m.
6:30 p. m.
Postoffice open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

RED CROSS SHOP NOTES

Mrs. Jack Boettner, chairman of the Red Cross Shop at 318 Brand boulevard, has a patron who desires an old-fashioned decorated crochery toilet set of bowl, pitcher, slop jar, etc. Anyone who has such a piece of property which he or she is willing to donate to the shop for the good of the Red Cross, is asked to communicate with Mrs. Boettner.

Mrs. Boettner also needs some good Irish potatoes to use in her catering business for the Red Cross luncheons.

Among the recent contributions to the shop are two unique couch covers made of the fancy squares of felt and velvet with which cigarette boxes are lined. They are very gay and effective and are exceptionally appropriate for a bachelor's den.

A fresh contribution of beautiful tatting has been sent in by one of the regular contributors to the shop who has undertaken to execute any orders which may be given her. Those desiring tatting of special designs or colors, will do well to consult Mrs. Boettner and arrange for the execution of their orders. The colored tatting is an especially pretty decoration for the popular gingham dresses so much worn at present.

Defend the "Bread Line" with eternal vigilance—our men are risking their lives to hold it.

High Grade Cleaning and Pressing
 435 Brand
 Phones, Glendale 207; Home Blue 220
 Garments of Every Description Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired or Pressed.
HAVE YOUR HAT CLEANED AND BLOCKED, 75c AND UP.
GLENDALE DYE WORKS

Personals

Rev. E. Hoskyn and wife were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meagher, West Garfield avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Cary of Monte Vista Apartments and Miss Mills of 134 South Jackson street, have gone to Catalina for a few days.

Mr. Ward, manager of the Horton Shoe Company, has gone to Big Bear Lake for a vacation trip. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

Edward Ayers of 215 East Palmer avenue, his daughter, Mrs. Lena Melrose and his grandson, Clifford Melrose, are spending a week at Ocean Park.

Mrs. Chester K. Afton and children have returned home after spending the month of July with Mrs. Afton's mother, Mrs. Ida M. Terry at Hermosa Beach.

Mrs. Wayland Brown, well known in the Tropic district, where she formerly resided, is expected to arrive soon with her little daughter to visit her old friends here for a few weeks, and then go east to Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hibbert and family of 204 South Brand boulevard, leave Thursday for an outing at Camp Wilson, Huntington Beach, the G. A. R. camp, where they expect to spend a week.

Mrs. Alton M. Brooks of 211 South Jackson street has received word that her husband has received an appointment as secretary of a Y. M. C. A. hut in France and will leave for over there as soon as his passports are ready.

Mrs. A. P. Findlay of 700 Central avenue, corresponding secretary of the Tuesday Afternoon Club is expected home from the Angelus Hospital in a few days. She is recuperating from an operation and is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Blackburn entertained as Sunday guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vaughn of Willowbrook. They were friends and neighbors of the Blackburns in the Imperial Valley. Mr. Vaughn now has a fine position in the shipyards.

Miss Kathleen Dodge entertained at luncheon Monday, at the home of her parents, Lieut. C. R. Bishop and Lieut. Gordon of Fort Houston, Texas. Lieut. Bishop is on a ten days' leave of absence to visit his mother in San Francisco and Lieut. Gordon is reporting for duty in Vancouver.

Mrs. C. F. Benner of Los Angeles entertained at a birthday dinner party on Monday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Meagher of Garfield avenue, Glendale. Covers were laid for ten. After dinner the guests attended the Orpheum, where they enjoyed seeing Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

A party of Glendale congenial people spent Sunday afternoon and evening at Ocean Park. It included Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Meeker and family and their guest, Miss Alice Frank and Mrs. Ella Richardson, and two sons. Their picnic dinner was eaten at the mouth of Santa Monica Canyon.

The salvage department of the Red Cross can use pits from peaches, prunes, plums, cherries and olives, and shells of English and black walnuts. It makes no difference whether the pits are taken from raw fruit or from fruit that has been cooked. These are used in a preparation adapted to the manufacture of gas masks for the army.

The Bureau of Nursing of the Red Cross of California has been asked by Washington to furnish fifty nurses' aids and "lay women helpers" by September first. Information regarding requirements can be had by applying to the Glendale chapter headquarters, 340 S. Brand boulevard. This is for service in France. It is required that women be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five.

Miss Irene Blanchard of 405 West Ninth street was a passenger on the yacht of Mr. Banning of the Banning Company of Catalina, who loaned it for a Red Cross benefit to be used in transporting moving picture actors to the island where they spent the week-end. The party included Henry Walthall, Mary Charleson, William Desmond, Mary Miles Minter, Slim Summerville and others.

Mrs. Frances Donaldson of Tuckahoe, N. Y., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Pearson on Sunday. She is the daughter of Bishop Talbot of Bethlehem, Pa. With her son she motored through British Columbia and Northern California and is so captivated by the lure of Southern California that she hopes eventually to reside here. Her husband is architect for several of the largest cantonments, Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Kentucky, being his latest work.

Dr. J. E. Eckles has moved his office from 1125 North Central avenue, Casa Verdugo to 323 1/2 S. Brand boulevard, first stairway south of Palace Grand Theater. 285t6

Miss Ruth Williams, who has been the guest of Miss Majorie Imler of Palm Villa and who has been visiting relatives in Long Beach for the past two weeks, returned to her home at Madera Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. E. Bahrenberg of West Park avenue is entertaining Miss Marguerite Thornton of Bakersfield, who has been her guest for several weeks and who will be with her for a week or ten days longer. The two ladies go to Catalina Thursday to spend the week-end.

Mrs. L. N. Hagood is spending the day in Los Angeles, where she will be the luncheon guest of Mrs. Beulah Pallette Barnes. Mrs. Hagood, who is one of our best-known local musicians has been advised that her composition, "The Sandman's Song," contributed to the competition of which Mrs. Bessie Bartlett Frankel, chairman of music in the District Federation had charge, had been awarded the prize. It is a beautiful song and met all the many technical requirements of the composition.

LINEN SHOWER

Miss Carrie Stone, a prospective bride was the complimented guest at a simple and informal but very beautiful affair given by Miss Marjorie Imler at her home, Palm Villa, Saturday afternoon. The decorations were all in pink, roses and crepe myrtle being effectively used in all the rooms. In keeping with the spirit of the times everything was simple and the girls all being old and congenial friends had an old-fashioned good time both indoors and in the gardens. The guest of honor was showered with many daintily wrapped packages that when opened proved to be exquisite linen for the home that is to be. Miss Stone is one of a group of nine girls who have been close friends since their grammar school days and this is the first marriage to break the circle. These girls who were present to honor Miss Stone are Misses Wuanita Emery, Catherine Phillips, Esther Schremp, Ernestine Lyons, Katherine Renshaw, Margaret Boucher, Evangeline Hunchberger and the hostess. Other guests were Miss Lillian Schick, Hilda Englehart of Brawley and Ruth Williams of Madera. Miss Stone is soon to be the bride of William Johnson, who is in Uncle Sam's service.

REJECTED SELECTS

In explanation of the high per cent. of rejections at camp of men passed by physicians of the local Boards of Exemption. Chairman Lanterman says most of the cases have occurred at Camp Lewis, American Lake. In those of which he has knowledge, a board of competent examining physicians were in agreement in their examination of the registrants who were pronounced physically fit by them as an unanimous verdict, yet when inspected at Camp Lewis serious defects were discovered. The only explanation he can give for this state of affairs is that the Camp Lewis physicians were deceived by men who were malingering for the purpose of escaping military service. The men who were entrained this morning have all been re-examined and again been pronounced fit.

DEATH OF JOHN SMITH

John A. Smith passed away at 222 West Park avenue, Sunday, August 4th, 1918, at the age of 30 years. The deceased came here from Bakersfield about a month ago in the vain hope of recovering his health. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. A. R. Carter of Bakersfield and his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Bristol, Tennessee, where the remains will be shipped for interment, the Jewel City Undertaking Company of this city having charge.

BAD ACCIDENT

In response to the inquiries of her friends, surgeons of the Crocker Hospital report that Mrs. Hunn of 353 Gardena avenue, this city, who is their patient, is doing as well as could be expected. A week ago Mrs. Hunn was very seriously injured while attempting to board a P. E. car at the stop just south of the S. P. tracks. The car started while she was mounting the step. She was thrown backward, her hand slipping from the rail and her foot being caught so she was dragged across the railroad tracks before the car was stopped. One of her limbs was broken in three places and she was otherwise badly injured. She was taken to the Crocker Hospital in Los Angeles, as stated.

CELEBRATE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. George Adams of 1450 Ivy street, were pleasantly surprised by their children and other relatives who descended upon them Monday evening to celebrate their forty-fifth wedding anniversary. The party included Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Larebach, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Adams and daughter Marian and Miss L. V. Learned, all of Los Angeles.

STATE NEWS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Albert Bretberg, ship carpenter, just opened up the jail for himself here when he put his pass key into the wrong lock. Albert, after spending half the night at a bar, attempted to find his way home. He wandered around the streets for several hours until he finally came to what he thought was his domicile. His key fitted and Albert

proceeded to get to bed in the first room that came handy. Occupants of the house discovered him and he was removed in a municipal automobile to a place where his key fitted none of the doors.

HANFORD, Cal.—Although none of them own or run a laundry, the fifteen Chinamen, who left here today as members of the draft contingent bound for Camp Fremont, they all promise to "clean" the Kaiser. The celestials will be inducted into the Engineer Corps as cooks.

ALAMEDA, Cal.—Oil, which is reputed to settle troubled waters lend a soothing influence, has certainly not lived up to its past with the citizens of Alameda. Someone in San Francisco dumped a quantity of oil into the bay and Alameda got the benefit of it. Now the citizenry are up in arms and their shores are besmirched with the fluid. Some of it even reached the bathing beach and caused much discomfort among prospective mermen. "From the looks of the oil," says City Manager V. E. Hewes, "it was a crude trick."

CHICO, Cal.—Pity the rice grower. Rice growers of this valley are now facing the alternative of letting migrating ducks fatten upon their crops or allowing duck hunters to invade their territory. Ducks have been a great pest to the growers this year and as a result Congressman C. F. Lea has sent Alexander Wetmore, biologist, to investigate conditions.

SACRAMENTO—Men within the draft age limit employed in the various state offices here were given quite a shock when the word was passed around that one of them would be called before for a test in the work or fight ruling. The draft board is to apply the ruling stringently, calling all men employed in state, city and county offices, whose work can be done by women to either don a uniform or get an essential position.

"LILIES" OF STAFF BOTH TOIL AND SPIN

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
 (United Press Staff Correspondent.)
 WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 30.—"The Lilies," they sometimes call the staff officers out here, on the ground that they toil not neither do they do anything but spin—joyriding in autos.

But did you ever stop to consider the amount of "administration" required to keep an army going? The man in the street, even the average soldier, seldom takes the trouble to figure it out. To him, the Brass Hat is mainly decorative. Is he?

Take the one problem of transport looked after by what the British call the "Q" staffs: With the Germans attacking along a fifty-mile front how many pounds of supplies a day do you estimate must be hauled up to battle positions from bases at the rear?

The answer is 200,000,000 pounds: 100,000 tons.

And this is taking for granted that the bases previously have been plentifully stocked at tremendous pains and labor with requisites from the four corners of the world.

The more one thinks of it the more astounding the task proves to be, and it is all the greater during a defensive battle.

During an offensive the work is cut out for every officer and man in advance. It is all a matter of routine. From general commanding down to truck driver everybody knows today pretty much what tomorrow's supplies must be, in what proportions, to what units they are to be delivered, where and at what time.

The defensive changes all this. March 20, "Q" was following out its routine deliveries. March 21 the entire system was as obsolete as the written rules for crossing the sands of the Sahara were to old Noah when he suddenly was called upon to navigate the Ark.

British divisions no longer were where they had been. Their addresses had changed. At daybreak they were in one place. At noon in another. At night maybe they were no place at all, but on the move.

That was one problem which had to be solved.

Then the needs of the divisions had changed overnight, and were changing almost from one hour to another. Before, they had to have trench mortars and trench mortar shells. None of this stuff was needed now that they were on the move. Sometimes one kind of ammunition was urgently needed then not needed at all. Suddenly, in one spot, a particular kind of artillery material would be absolutely necessary, and just as suddenly of no use whatever. Barbed wire was in great demand one day and a glut on the market the next.

Before the offensive started "Supplies" knew to the man how many rations were required. Afterwards,

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 We deliver Certified and Pasteurized Milk
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ARDEN DAIRY CERTIFIED
 Phone So. 1056 1963 Santee St., L. A.



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SCOVERN-LETTON-FREY
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 530 NORTH BRAND BLVD.
 143 BOTH PHONES 143

CONSERVE

—The Fuel Administrator is asking us to conserve our coal. To that end we suggest that our customers burn some wood with the coal.
 —Try some of our olive wood. It burns freely, lasts well and will give satisfaction.

Glendale Feed and Fuel Co.
 R. M. BROWN, Proprietor
 406 Glendale Avenue Sunset 258-J, Home 683

with armies shifting and side-slipping; divisions merging and criss-crossing all the time; with British divisions being sent to the French and French divisions being shunted up among the British, to know what to send and how much was enough to puzzle the solver of the Asian mystery himself.

Where one day supplies went up by train, the next they had to go by motor truck, horse transport and pack mule.

From routine the system had to be extraordinarily elastic, adaptable to hourly changes.

About this time Americans began arriving in large numbers in this zone. They were without transport, engineering supplies, and mostly minus equipment. "Q" had to take care of this situation while not neglecting the other, and to their credit he did it. Not a regiment went hungry, it is said, and in the midst of all this when United States soldiers, who are coffee-drinkers, called for coffee grinders from a tea-drinking lot, the coffee grinders were produced as if by magic. Not an American unit was left without its grinder though only "Q" and probably heaven, knows where they came from.

The refugees had to be looked after by somebody, and this job fell to the lot of "Supplies."

Some of the civilians acted wisely and left early. After that more left each day, adding to the already tremendous difficulties of military transport by blocking the roads with their vehicles and cattle. Some loaded blankets, food and spare garments upon donkeys, cows, dogs and goats, taking all they could. Others left home without even a spare loaf of bread or change of clothing. Many, after leaving, decided they would go back—having heard in some mysterious way that the shelling had ceased—only to arrive in time to receive another deluge and flee again.

The "Q" officers did all they could to help these people, to feed the hungry, clothe the insufficiently clad, house the roofless, meantime trying to keep the roads at least passable for their own transport vehicles. One corps impressed its specialist officers—chaplains, paymasters, chemical ad-

The average man thinks of war as two armies, face to face, shooting at each other bravely, but he forgets, or never considers the colossal task of keeping these men fed, equipped and in transport. He ignores the 200,000,000 pounds of stuff they use daily, each ounce of which must be transported along miles of crowded roads, through the enemy's curtains of fire put along routes to prevent trucks coming up, and despite German gas and Prussian bombs.

The "Lilies" do some real spinning after all! And the "Lilies" of "Q" are not the only ones. Others entirely outside the actual fighting branches have their troubles, and meet them.

SUNSET 428 PHONES HOME 2233

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 AND
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE CO.

We do crating, packing, shipping and storing, Trunks and baggage hauled to all points. All kinds of moving work.

604-606 S. Brand Boulevard, Glendale

NEARLY HALF MILLION SAVED IN ARMY POTATOES AND ONIONS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps recently completed purchases of potatoes and onions for August requirements at the various camps and cantonments. The total amount of both commodities purchased equaled 27,527,500 pounds, which is, by far, the largest amount handled by the potato and onion section since the central purchasing system was inaugurated.

Due to very favorable bids, because of more spirited competition than in previous months, authority to purchase was granted at a saving of over 14 per cent. in the total purchase value. The total saving of the potato and onion section since the inauguration of the central purchasing control through the subsistence division and covering a period of seven months, from February to August, inclusive, now approximates \$400,000.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1917

The building operations in the larger cities of the country were much less in 1917 than in 1916, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. In sixty selected cities 199,738 permits were issued or buildings erected in 1917, a decrease of 70,044. The cost of these operations was \$584,193,378 in 1917, as against \$899,684,512 in 1916, a decrease of \$315,491,134, or 35 per cent. The building operations in Greater New York cost \$90,221,357, in Chicago \$49,167,990, in Detroit \$39,666,800, in Philadelphia \$33,050,220, and in Cleveland \$39,483,750.

Of the sixty cities selected forty-eight showed decrease and twelve showed increase. The decrease in Greater New York was \$109,010,819, or 55 per cent.; in Chicago, \$63,667,160, or 56 per cent.; in Detroit, \$11,401,510, or 22 per cent.; and in Philadelphia, \$16,269,005, or 33 per cent. Waterbury, Conn., where the building operations cost \$6,562,930, showed the largest increase—\$2,292,930, or 54 per cent. The other cities that showed increase were Akron, Atlanta, Chester, Denver, El Paso, Hartford, Los Angeles, New Haven, Omaha, Sioux City, and Youngstown. Various reasons are given for these changes. The principal causes of decrease were the scarcity and high cost of material and labor. In some cities the cause of decrease was financial stringency. The causes of increase were local. In New Haven, for example, a great increase was caused by the erection of a large building for Yale University.

For 1917 a total of 145 cities reported operations costing \$687,415,605. For 1916 practically the same cities reported operations costing \$1,024,211,675. Of the 145 cities reporting for 1917, 129 stated operations by classes of structures. The total cost of the buildings erected in them was \$632,694,952. The part of this amount expended on wooden buildings was \$168,290,958, or 27 per cent.; on brick or hollow-tile buildings \$322,147,677, or 51 per cent.; on stone buildings, \$4,589,168, or less than 1 per cent.; on concrete buildings, \$66,511,300, or 11 per cent.; and on steel skeleton buildings, \$58,440,261, or 9 per cent.

RED CROSS WAR FUND TOTALS \$176,528,158

The Red Cross issues the following:

The total of the second Red Cross war fund continues to grow, and the returns still are incomplete. Reports from the various divisions received since the last figures were printed, July 1, show contributions amounting to \$176,528,158. This passes the mark of the most optimistic calculations, made after it was definitely known that the subscriptions would go beyond \$150,000,000.

Only two divisions—the Gulf and the Northern—have reported the returns from the drive all in hand at division headquarters. On July 1 the total stood at \$170,938,394. With eleven of the thirteen continental divisions still to be heard from finally, there is the prospect that the fund may go a considerable notch higher than the amount now showing.

PRODUCE SUGAR AND STARCH AT HOME.

Women in Uinta County, Utah, are going to make sugar at home. The great interest taken in sugar-beet production for syrups by the women of that county has led to the planting of from 75 to 100 pounds of sugar beet seed. This is the direct result of the work of the county home-demonstration agent, who has demonstrated the use and making of the syrup to each of the fifteen organizations in the county with whom she works. The women have also made between 2000 and 2500 pounds of potato starch, averaging 25 pounds to four bushels of potatoes. This means the saving of 400 bushels of potatoes that otherwise would have been wasted.

MAKING IT SAFE

Lady (to soldier who has been decorated for bravery)—And what inspired you to act in that heroic manner?
Jock—Weel, ye maun ken, ma'am, Ah've put ma money in the war loan, and Ah wants to keep it safe.—London Opinion.

WAS CAPTIVE IN HUN SUB FIFTEEN DAYS
(By United Press.)

LONDON, July 1. (By Mail).—Among those who recently have been released from German prison camps and who have reached this country via Switzerland is a captain of a merchant vessel who was taken prisoner by the commander of a submarine after his vessel had been torpedoed, and who spent fifteen days in the U-boat. This was the second ship in which the British captain had been torpedoed.

The captain's story follows:
"My ship was torpedoed without warning. The force of the explosion was so great that the bridge was wrecked, and when I recovered from the shock I found the ship was sinking. None of the crew was injured, and we were all able to get away in the boats.

"As we were in British waters, and it was broad daylight I did not fear that we would not reach land, but hardly had we pulled clear of the sinking ship than the U emerged. The commander summoned us to his vessel, and ordered me to go on board. After asking for details of my ship and cargo, he told me to consider myself a prisoner, and sent the boats away. I was at once taken below and the vessel dived.

"From what some English-speaking members of the crew told me the submarine had been away from her base for some days. She was a fairly large craft, of recent numbering, having three torpedo tubes, two in the bows and 1 aft, and carrying ten torpedoes. She was also armed with a four-inch gun just forward of the conning tower. I had arrived just in time for the midday meal stew with stringy meat which was probably horseflesh, small portions of sausage, and black bread. This bread as the voyage progressed became mildewed, and then some bread of lighter color which had been kept in an hermetically sealed receptacle was served out, but was even more unpalatable than the black bread. The other meals were breakfast and supper at which coffee, made of burnt barley and acorns, was served.

"The commander and officers of the U-boat fared the same as the lower ratings, but were able to supplement their allowances with tinned ham. Life on board the submarine was by no means pleasant. Forced as we were to keep below the surface to avoid the British war vessels the boat sweated and all spare clothing became saturated with moisture, while the atmosphere often became very foul, and breathing difficult. While we were below surface the crew would switch on the talking machine. That was the band which played triumphantly when the U-boat got a victim. Sinking of an innocent merchantman caused that crew as much joy as if they had sunk a war vessel.

SEVEN 'VICTORIES'

"While I was on board we had 'victory music' on seven occasions, for six steamers were torpedoed, and one sailing vessel sunk by gunfire, thirty-nine shells being necessary to do this. The U-boat also attacked by gunfire several other steamers during the voyage; but had to submerge, owing to intervention of British war vessels.

"On the third day I gathered that the U-boat was about to carry out an attack on a convoy which had been sighted. The boat approached under water for some distance, and torpedoed a large steamer. Our whereabouts were evidently detected for we dived rapidly to a great depth. Hardly had the boat got on an even keel when we heard a tremendous explosion which caused the submarine to vibrate from stem to stern. It was a depth charge. The effect on the crew was evident. All stood trembling, with faces blanched with fear, not attempting to speak a word, expecting a second charge. For some moments we waited. Engines were stopped and all means were taken to prevent giving away our position. Minutes seem like hours in such a situation. I must admit that I was turning over in my mind whether I should ever see my family again. No further explosions, however, took place, and after lying some eighteen fathoms deep for a long period, we continued on our voyage.

DREADED 'WASSER BOMBEN'

"We had another experience with depth charges, or 'wasser bomben' as the German sailors called them. The sailing ship referred to above had just been sunk by shell fire when two destroyers were sighted on the horizon, and down we went. By the microphones the propellers could be heard, and as the vessels came nearer we in the submarine could hear the thudding quite distinctly. To and fro the destroyers went, searching very carefully for us. Apparently they picked up a clue, for there were two loud explosions ahead quite near enough to cause the submarine first to tremble and then roll about as though in a heavy sea.

"Late the following night there was considerable rejoicing in the submarine. Germans had torpedoed an oil tanker which, according to the commander, had sunk in thirty seconds. The next day we seemed to have got out of the track of steamers, and I went into the conning tower and saw the officers amusing themselves by shooting at gulls or at empty bottles.

BRITISH SUB NEAR

"By this time the vessel evidently had reached the extreme outward point of her voyage, and on our return trip three Norwegian ships were stopped for fresh food. Just after this



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there was more excitement due to the discovery that a British submarine was in our vicinity. The crew could hear her, and they seemed in great fear lest she should attack. Again we remained submerged until night.

"The submarine was equipped with powerful wireless apparatus, and every day, about 9 p.m. remained on the surface in wireless communication with the base. One of the officers kept a record of these messages. One night the news arrived of the American declaration of war. It was eagerly discussed by the crew, some of whom expressed the hope that they would be allowed to go on submarine service in the Gulf of Mexico in order to escape the severity of the North Sea.

"Eventually the submarine arrived at Heligoland and I was taken ashore and handed over to a military guard. My only food was a crust of bread, a piece of cheese and some very weak soup. After remaining there a day and a half I was taken to Wilhelmshaven where again there seemed to be a shortage of food, and afterwards to Brandenburg, a workmen's camp, in which I remained until Oct. 3. It was at this camp that I got the news of the murder of prisoners who were forced to remain in a hut which had caught fire. When I arrived at Brandenburg I was put in a large hut quite alone.

"My first night was a terrible experience. It was bitterly cold, and I had no covering. I was over run by rats, so that I had to give up any thoughts of rest and tramp the floor until daylight. That morning I was given two dirty army blankets and an old mattress stuffed with paper and cardboard, on which to sleep. Here I came in contact with 300 victims of the Moewe, and subsequently was transferred to a special part of the camp set apart for captains of the mercantile marine, of whom there were about forty. The food was of the coarsest possible character. From Brandenburg I went to Holzminen, an officers' camp for all British, where the food was much better, but we were obliged to pay considerable sums towards our maintenance.

"While on our way to Holzminen one of the party produced a tin of butter which we shared with the German officer in charge. The tin had been emptied, and was about to be thrown out of the window when the officer begged for it and carefully scraped the whole tin for any remaining butter. Later I was transferred to Strohen where instead of current coin of the realm they issued stamps as camp money. From Strohen I went to Heidelberg, and while there at Christmas time we saw the attacks by our aviators on Mannheim. Three German aviators who took part in repelling the attack were killed while trying to alight.

"I was transferred to Switzerland and eventually was released and enabled to reach England, June 19.

"At Brandenburg we were made to suffer various indignities, and were

made to harness ourselves to carts which we had to draw through the streets to the station or postoffice, to fetch our parcels and any commodities to camp. It was at this camp also that I saw 300 Russian soldiers working in the last stages of consumption. The poor fellows could not get enough to eat and they would eagerly scrape discarded tins in the hope of finding particles of food. I have even seen German soldiers do the same thing. We were glad to search the cinder paths in the hope of finding coke or coal with which to cook our food."

FREEDOM OF OWNERSHIP LIMITED

In the matter of ownership of things, the Federal Trade Commission sustains the United States Supreme Court decision, and attempts to improve upon it.

The court has decided that manufacturers and wholesalers cannot fix the resale price at which retailers must sell certain articles; that when a man buys a thing, he owns it and can do what he pleases with it.

This is a broad and democratic view. If manufacturers could control the future price of their products, retail business might readily become mere agency business, which, in the final analysis, would mean business by monopolies only.

The Federal Trade Commission declares that, while what a retailer buys is his, he shall not sell the article at a price actually below cost, thus engaging in "unfair competition" with other retailers. In other words, there is a limitation to freedom of ownership, as in all other rights, imposed by what is for the common good.

This decision ought to eliminate a good deal of existing commercial wrangling, uncertainty and disorder. We hope to see them applied to all concerns which not only fix prices for retailers but have been murderous in the cutting of prices in order to annihilate competitors.—Fresno Herald.

SEND BOOKS TO PRISONERS DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS

The following ruling is authorized by the Military Censorship:
"Books and periodicals can be sent to the American prisoners of war in Germany, only when they are ordered through the publishers, and are dispatched from the office of the same."
Old books form a convenient method of secret communication, and require extraordinary scrutiny on the part of the censorship forces. It is felt that the above will be understood and appreciated by the relatives and friends of the prisoners, and by the public at large, since it shows the watchfulness of the War Department in thus caring for the interests of the prisoners and their friends at home.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

AN EDUCATED ARMY

The fact that 70,000 alumni of American colleges are engaged in war work, most of them in active service as soldiers or sailors, testifies equally to college patriotism and to the educational standards of the American army. And this, after all, is only half the story. Besides the host of college graduates in uniform there are the tens of thousands of undergraduates who left the classrooms to enlist at the first call for volunteers. There are also the hundreds of thousands of graduates of high schools and academies and technical schools. It is an army with a leaven of college and school elements altogether remarkable for its trained intelligence. A National Army drawn from civil life from among a people with whom education is universal is in the nature of things superior to a professional soldiery. It is not so much the large proportion of holders of academic degrees in the ranks that makes the American army the formidable fighting force it is as that most of its members have had the advantage of free schooling. They have been taught to think and act for themselves and made self-reliant, and that is a condition which differentiates them from soldiers of the armies of an autocracy who are trained only to obey orders. The American army has been disciplined by the schoolmaster as much as by the drillmaster. It is an army of democracy conscious of the ideals for which it is fighting and rendered all the more effective for that reason.

The changed tone of German comment indicates that Berlin has at last come to recognize the fact.—Monrovia News.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CLASS I ENLISTMENT CLOSED

The Secretary of War has communicated instructions to the Provost-Marshal-General to close class 1 to Navy and Marine Corps enlistments and to the Emergency Fleet classification. The regulations have heretofore permitted, under very liberal terms, the registrant to elect as to service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or with the Emergency Fleet.

All registrants have already had reasonable opportunity to make that election, and it was deemed advisable in view of the heavy demands of the army corresponding to the months of July and August, and not detrimental to the ample recruitment of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Emergency Fleet, to take this action.

If there is one business on earth that a quitter should leave alone, it is advertising. To make a success of advertising, one must be prepared to stick to it like a barnacle to a boat's bottom. Advertising doesn't jerk—it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It is like a team of horses pulling a heavy load; but half the power is required to keep it going that is necessary to start it.—John Wananaker.

ENGLISH WOMEN WILL DESIGN OWN SUITS

(By United Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Man always did set a bad example!

The clumsiness of the men's standard suits has proven to the fair sex that mere man must not attempt to have a voice in choosing a suitable standard uniform for women.

Women are unanimous in declaring they must select the style and cut themselves.

A consensus of feminine opinion inclines to have quality and price of materials for standard dresses fixed, and also prices for making. There is a strong demand that steps should be taken to place these standardized articles on the market in readiness for the cold winter weather.

"But," says a leading W. A. A. C. officer, "don't let men make any mistake. Girls are wearing uniforms for the war's sake, but none of them really like it. My girls are always telling me how they long to break forth into bright colors, and when the war's over there'll be no holding them back in this direction. They have the good sense to wear plain things, and they are sensible enough to work for the nation, therefore they are sensible enough to choose the cut of their suits."—And woe betide the man who tries to "lay down the law" on this point!

POOR BEAST

The driver of the jaunty car of Ireland is always ready to excuse himself if he is reproached for the condition of his horse.

"I say, Paddy," said a tourist one day, "that is the worst looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?"

"Fatten him up, is it?" queried the driver, as if he could not believe his ears. "Faix, the poor beast can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now."—Youth's Companion.

WHAT HE MEANT

"Whadda ya mean, camouflage?" "They're making the bottoms of the cups rough so you think you have sugar!"—Record.

Barber—Your hair is getting very thin, sir. Customer—Yes, I treated it for a month with anti-fat, thinking it was hair restorer.—Ex.

SACRAMENTO—Dan Cupid has a lean and hungry look.

Instead of marriages being on the increase they are on the decrease. June, the month of rare days and weddings, fell short this year, according to State Statistician Leslie of the Board of Health. The grand total for June in weddings this year amounted to 363 as compared with 3922 of 1917. Marriages for the first six months of 1918 totaled 15,989 against 17,080 for the same length of time in 1917.