

SHE'S WRITING AS SEEN BY NOTED BRITISH AUTHOR

Arnold Bennett Describes Visit to One of Many Projectile Factories in Britain.

WOMEN WORKING WITH MEN

Six-inch and Nine-inch Direct Dealers Are the Product—Present Output Is Monument to Brains and Energy of Country.

London.—Here is an article written by Arnold Bennett, with the approval of the ministry of munitions, with the object of inspiring the British public to still greater exertions in the manufacture of munitions of war. The article, entitled, "N. P. F.: A Working Example of the New Phenomenon," follows:

BY ARNOLD BENNETT.

You see these letters on the door-mat of the office, they stand for National Projectile Factory. I know not how many N. P. F.'s there are in Britain. Perhaps Mr. Montagu, the minister of munitions, knows. This particular factory is a very large one. It has over 11 acres beneath a single roof, and a farmer can visualize a ten-acre field, but to him in the industrial street an acre is a more tremendous area of one mile long by a hundred feet broad. That is roughly the area of the factory, though naturally its shape is much more a square. Over 5,000 "hands" (the more spiritual Russians would say "souls") are employed there, and of these very considerably over half are women. The whole plant part are young or youngish and attractive, and possess husbands in the army.

Now, you can observe a N. P. F. in various aspects. There is the human aspect, its picturesque splendor. For instance, the entrance (under its own separate roof, with a square of cobble-flags in the area), surpassing town halls in size and supplying all the diverse cooking and eating accommodations which young people know which side their bread ought to be buttered require. There are the women's dressing rooms and lavatories. I never saw before and never wish to see again so many white falbelle basins with hot and cold water; rows and rows and rows, and scores in a row. There is the ambulance, which with every device, and a nurse always waiting in the secret expectation of a "small" case, and rarely getting any other better than a scratch, and a nurse in the front controlling the overhead traveling electric cranes that come every foot of the floor space. Each has a rope to slide down by in an emergency. You for practice sake she is obliged to slide down that rope at least once a week.

There are the other women who drive the electric carriages on the floor, the self-miles of line-sitting in a sort of easy chair and ticking levers. (Six-inch and nine-inch shells are made on the line, and a woman works with every device, and a nurse always waiting in the secret expectation of a "small" case, and rarely getting any other better than a scratch, and a nurse in the front controlling the overhead traveling electric cranes that come every foot of the floor space.)

There are still other women in petticoats. These last quiet creatures start with two minute points near the ground and end in a point near the top with an elaborate wiring cage or a flowing glowing scarf. The phenomenon looks queer in a factory. It ought to be more queer. I liked to see a girl checker delicately rolling a nine-inch shell over with her fashionable glassed hand that peeped out beneath the yellow overall. These things, happily, will keep out of the factory. The flowers and the strange personal belongings of the wire cage cupboard of which each mechanic has one near her machine. There are the long-haired women in variegated strait attire at the pay desks. (They from 6:50 to 7:20—) of the (signs) There are the war savings desks—attire placed at the pay desks. "War Savings Certificates" are subscribed thru in THE section. Are YOU subscribing? Well, as a rule, she was.

The Manufacturing Aspect.

So I might continue with the human picturesque aspect, but I must turn to the manufacturing aspect; for, after all, this vast rambling mass of wheels and women and men exists for a purpose. And, like the men, all these women, however nice and happy, are conscientiously engaged in the preparation of the means of destruction and of death. Steam is at the bottom of this affair—row of boilers and furnaces. Step inside the power house and, behold, the steam has been translated into electricity—three units of 750 kilowatts each and three units of 450 kilowatts each. A little further, and much of the power has become hydraulic. You can see the huge hydraulic accumulators rising and falling according as the creation of power here overtakes and is overtaken by the dissipation of power in the factory.

Having grasped this, you may enter the factory. You there discover an ordinary railway wagon behind a row of forges. The wagon is full of steel ingots which have made a long journey. They are craned out, they weigh three and one-half hundred-weight pieces—and put into the forges, and when they are white hot, they are dropped into a hydraulic machine which both pierces and shapes them and from which they emerge, after a pressure of 750 tons, in the shape of nine-inch shells.

Product of Creative Brains.

And tistly there is the esoteric aspect and unless you have eyes to see this aspect you will never get to the National Projectile Factory in a true respect. I mean the esoteric aspect, the creative brains, invisible and yet omnipresent in the organism. These men and women are wonderful and powerful and very clever. They are not a mad man or a mad woman or a mad machine which they manipulate is marvelous. But every machine has something about it that is almost a brain or a brain, and that something is the product of the human mind. The electric torch by which the worker peers into the cavity of the shells is beautifully thought out. So is the overhead traveling crane which hangs from the ceiling, the machine that is used for conveying the shells to the railway wagon. The exquisite details of the machine are of a kind that would be thought of by a specialist in that line, and that specialist was hurriedly brought from France to this factory.

MAN THOUGHT HE WAS DYING

Incident in Pennsylvania Shows How Far Power of Imagination Can Be Worked.

Boyleston, Pa.—Chief Burgess John Yardley now knows how far the power of imagination can be worked. It appears that he received a telephone call from a Hallowell physician who for the ambulance; that a prominent man of that place had swallowed his

plating of the machinery, the inter-working of the cranes. A status or an overlapping of one foot over all the organs of the factory would get a young woman out of her stride and bring wasteful friction and perhaps a stoppage into the organization. And consider also the affair of linking up the shafts, where the women work in three shifts, but the men in two it might well have taken 20 years to perfect the N. P. F. How long did it take?

The proposal for the factory was made on July 8, 1915, and sanctioned on August 17. The land on which the factory now stands was then chiefly a dumping ground. Part of it being subject to inundation, part of the construction had to be founded on piles. The ironwork was started on September 23. By March 25, 1916, the power was installed, and much of the machinery had been manufactured in Britain. In the first week of June 1917 shells were made. Within a year of the sanctioning of the proposal 48,500 shells had been delivered. The output is now over 10,000 a week, and they are big shells.

"How was it done? It was done in principle by putting a big armament firm in charge, but (this firm supplied only a difficulty about female labor, but the skilled male labor had to be invented, created, conjured up out of nothing, for when this N. P. F. was first thought of the industry was supposed to have been sweep clear of the commodity, and it practically was.

Men Able to Endure More.

I have catalogued by no means all the operations, and I have given no hint of the important differences in the two nevertheless similar, and where for nine-inch shells and for six-inch shells. I have offered only a general indication, and especially of the differences. It should be added that the operations are done exclusively by men (such as forging) and some exclusively by women (such as rolling) and some equally by men and women. For example, there are four "bays" of men and body-bearing machines, two bays for men and two for women. In the latter operations demanding close concentration the women are rivalled and perhaps excelled. I never saw before and never wish to see again so many white falbelle basins with hot and cold water; rows and rows and rows, and scores in a row. There is the ambulance, which with every device, and a nurse always waiting in the secret expectation of a "small" case, and rarely getting any other better than a scratch, and a nurse in the front controlling the overhead traveling electric cranes that come every foot of the floor space.)

Another aspect of the colossal operation is the checking and testing of shells. You see that the shells are enough you will become obsessed by it, so that you will arrive at the stage of thinking that the manufacture of shells consists of nothing more than testing. Every shell, as soon as it has cooled from the red-hot condition, is provided with its biography, which it reads and then in fit cases, sends you on the walls are tabular statements which are continually being added to. At every corner stand girls writing down figures in notebooks.

Every shell is gauged for all its dimensions. It is also weighed, for a shell may be right in fit but not so fit, yet wrong in weight, in which case it won't do. Every gauge is periodically tested by experts in the gauging station, and every gauge is checked, and when they are almost finished, are deliberately sawed to pieces again, and samples of their steel turned into bars of a given diameter, and these bars are fractured—either pulled in two—by machines of a given power, and the quality of the steel thus laid bare. The samples are put in the fracturing room on shelves are thousands of fractured bars with their jagged ends exposed, and in them you can see how steel conducts under terrific influences of the pilling machines the finest steel behaves rather like steel.

Finally, in addition to the factory tests and the government tests within the factory, there is the government outside test, for which some shells go into the hands of the government. An unhalloped person may enter and whence the chosen shells are removed and tested in distant spots. When that is done, all has been done that can be done to furnish the artilleryman with an utterly reliable shell.

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TO TEACH WOMEN TO SHOOT

Miss June Houghton, a champion fencer, has been engaged to teach New York City women to shoot.



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REDS FLOCK TO BE MARRIED

Chipewas in Large Numbers Obeying Justice's Order That They Must Be Legally Married.

Deer River, Minn.—This village was visited by a large delegation of young Chippewa Indians, both sexes, from the Bowstring country, who came here to be married by Justice Ed Cahill. The justice's work was declared to have been completed by a number of marriages, subsequent to many arrests made by the sheriff of Itasca county on complaint of the Italian Consul at Deer River, where Indian couples are living together without being legally married.

It is not the intention of the department to interfere with the marital rights of the older natives, who married years ago under tribal laws, but it is the younger members, and to most cases, the well-educated ones, some of whom have college educations, the department officers are winking.

INDIANS BUILD A MODERN CITY

Los Angeles, Cal.—Pala, the first modern Indian city in the United States, is celebrating the completion of a metropolitan sewerage system. Pala has been built on the Indian reservation near Occidental, and all the city is under the care of the United States Indians. The houses are all piped with water and an irrigation system has been installed. The sewerage system is one of the 250 residents only three are white men.

Cow on Long Journey.

Portland, Me.—C. C. Rounds of West Baldwin, Me., has an adventurous cow having bought the animal he put her out to pasture. She left her new feeding ground, wandered through the woods to the Saco river, swam across the swift current and, with the assistance of some log rafting, the owner finally found her at South Hiram.

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FACTORS INCIDENT TO PLANTING CHERRIES

FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES OF NURSERY STOCK.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cherry trees do not thrive well as a rule where the summers are particularly long and hot. For this reason more than any other they are grown but little in the South, and to the limited extent they are planted in that part of the country the best success is attained at the higher altitudes.

In their endurance of low temperatures the widely grown sour cherry varieties approach the apple varieties, which are grown commonly in the northern commercial apple-producing districts.

The leading varieties of sweet cherries are less hardy than the best-known sour sorts. Their endurance of cold is not nearly so great as that of the peach. It may be doubted whether sweet cherries as a group endure long, hot summers any better than the sour sorts, possibly not so well.

Locations for Cherry Growing.

In selecting a location for cherry growing that is the general rule of thumb in which the enterprise is to be developed—fruit growers should realize that as the fruit is very perishable, quick transportation to market is essential, and also refrigeration service, if the fruit is to be shipped long distances; and, further, a relatively large acreage is required to make the crop properly. Large orchards therefore should not be located where it is practically or economically impossible to assemble an adequate and requisite labor force for the fruit properly.

Sites for Orchards.

The "site" is the exact piece of land occupied by the trees. The same general factors which require consideration in selecting a site for an apple or peach orchard need to be taken into account in choosing sites for cherry. The most important of these factors are soil and local climate conditions. Cherry trees thrive on a wide range of soil types, provided the soil is well drained. There is, perhaps, no fruit tree more sensitive to the ill-effects of a poorly drained soil than very cherry. In many important cherry growing regions the prevailing types of soil are rather light—sandy, sandy loams, and other light loams—some of which underlain with a more or less clayey subsoil. Such soils characterize the areas bordering the great lakes, where the most important commercial interests end of the Rocky mountains are located.

The temperature factor in its influence on the general distribution of cherry growing has been mentioned, but in its relation to local conditions this factor also requires consideration. Cherry trees are usually planted in close adjacent rows. Where this is done, the trees in one row may be covered with the soil which is removed from the adjacent trench. Thus the trees that are in the row which received most benefit before they are headed in.

Preparing the Land.

The ideal preparation of the soil for cherry trees consists of deep plowing and thorough pulverizing with a harrow or cultivator. The preparation should be hardly less thorough than for corn, potatoes, or other hop crops. Though various compromises on this ideal may be possible, the most satisfactory ends in view, with the least gain through a course that falls short of a thorough and deep working and turning of the soil, is to do more than offset by the results that follow.

Straw is Good Fertilizer.

Rich in Potash, Nitrogen and Phosphorus—Supplies Needed Organic Matter to Soil.

Straw stacks are too valuable to be burned. According to figures supplied by the chemistry department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, the fertilizer value of wheat straw is \$2.00 and of oat straw \$3.10 per ton for the potash, nitrogen and phosphorus they contain. This is entirely over and above the value of the straw in supplying organic matter to the soil. All straw not used for feed or bedding will pay big dividends on the labor of hauling it out.

Corn in Dry Regions.

In dry regions corn cultivation is not a success and requires more good judgment than in most orchards. The primary object of cultivation is to prevent loss of moisture.

Keeping Bees Inside.

Bees wintered inside should be kept at a temperature of about 45 degrees.

To Our Customers and Friends:

Having disposed of our Meat Business, to take effect April 2, 1917, we take this means to notify all our customers and friends.

All bills are payable on or after April 2, without further notice.

We also wish to announce that this place of business will continue as a Meat Market, and will be conducted as a **Cash Meat Market.**

Thanking you for your patronage, we remain,

Respectfully,
ERWIN & SMITH.

AUCTION

GOOD LUNCH AT NOON

Sale Will Be Conducted in Barn in Case of Storm

W. H. HULSIZER, Auctioneer

Having sold farm, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises known as the FULLER FARM, 3/4 miles west of Rochester, on the main road between Rochester and Pontiac, or 1 mile west of the Habbell School, and adjoining the Lodge Farm on the west, on

Wednesday, March 28

- At 10:30 o'clock a. m. sharp, Eastern Time, the following described property:
- | HORSES | | | IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Black Team, sound and finely matched, 8 and 9 years old, weight 2,500 lbs. | Deering Corn Harvester | John Deere Gang Plow—new | Deering Hay Rake | Deering Plow | Cultivator |
| Grey Team, well matched, 10 and 11 years old, weight 3,200 lbs. | Manure Spreader | Disc—practically new | Roller | No. 99 Oliver Plow | Spring-tooth Drag |
| Bay Mare, in good condition | Manure Wagon | 8 yrs, fresh July 27 | 8 yrs, fresh Aug. 2 | 8 yrs, fresh Nov. 22 | 8 yrs, fresh Dec. 10 |
| | 8 yrs, fresh Dec. 10 | Lansing Heavy Wagon | 12 Manure Forks | 10 Single Buggy | 10 Hand Corn Planter |
| | 6 yrs, fresh Dec. 20 | | 2 sets Heavy Double Harness | 4 Fly Nets—new | Collar Pad |
| | 4 yrs, fresh Jan. 2 | | 4 Stable Blankets—new | 5 Malters | 3 Hay Forks |
| | 7 yrs, fresh Jan. 27 | | 2 Manure Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovel |
| | 7 yrs, fresh Jan. 4 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 5 yrs, fresh Jan. 4 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 6 yrs, fresh Dec. 20 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 3 yrs, fresh Jan. 2 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 7 yrs, fresh Jan. 4 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 6 yrs, fresh Jan. 18 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 4 yrs, fresh Jan. 10 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 7 yrs, fresh Jan. 27 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
| | 4 yrs, fresh Dec. 10 | | 3 Hay Forks | 3 Hay Forks | Shovels |
- Heifer, 4 years old, fresh December 31
Heifer, coming 3 years, due April 5
High-grade Holstein, 6 yrs, due April 11
Holstein Bull, large and well bred, 3 yrs, due April 11
- IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS**
- McCormick Oil Binder
Deering Mowing Machine
Superior Oil Drill
Hoosier Corn Drill
John Deere Cultivator—new
- And other articles too numerous to mention

Terms

All sums of \$10 and under, cash; all sums over \$10, 6 months credit with approved indorsed bankable notes, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

MORRIS LEVINSON, Prop.

GEORGE BURR, Sales Clerk. M. H. HASSELWERD, Cash Clerk.

WHITEHEAD AND STANDART

Real Estate Loans Insurance

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