



1—Trucks unloading some of President Wilson's furniture at his new home in Washington. 2—Conference of soviet troops in Petrograd. 3—M. C. Brush, president of the American International Shipbuilding corporation, turning over to Frederick Morris of the shipping board the great key to the Hog Island shipyard.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Railway Labor Board Refuses to Abrogate the National Working Agreement.

IS WITHOUT JURISDICTION

Senate Committees Report Against Naval Holiday and Suspension of Immigration—Germans Are Preparing Their Counter-Proposals on Reparations.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

This year's first big labor fight, that between the railways and the rail workers, really opened last week when the national railroad labor board took up the appeal of the rail executives for immediate abrogation of the national working agreements. The hearing drew to Chicago the heavy guns of both the executives and the railway brotherhoods. The board decided against the railways, which, however, have not abandoned the fight.

As was foreseen, President Wilson declined to intervene, though asked to by both sides, stating he would not take any action "which would interfere with the orderly procedure of the interstate commerce commission or the railway labor board."

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the rail unions, and B. M. Jewell, head of their department of the American Federation of Labor, are leading the fight of the brotherhoods. Their first action was to question the jurisdiction of the labor board in this matter, on the ground that a question involving the financial ability of the roads to pay is within the province of the interstate commerce commission, the labor board being limited by law to questions of wages and working conditions. This point the board decided was well taken.

Chairman Bartow said the board for several months had been considering the national working agreement, clause by clause, to determine whether any parts were unreasonable, and he urged that it be "not further interrupted by the introduction of unwarranted demands by either party."

The second part of the general argument of Mr. Walsh was that the move by the railroad executives is part of a "Wall street conspiracy" to kill the power of the unions, establish the open shop, crush collective bargaining and reduce wages.

"Twelve New York banks," said Mr. Walsh, "through interlocking directorates, control 92 class I roads, which have 80 per cent of the class I mileage and 76 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the United States. In the hearings of the Lockwood committee in New York the testimony revealed a movement on the part of certain interests to crush unions and establish the 'open shop.' It is directed first at the two basic industries of building construction and transportation."

A great many persons not directly concerned in the present controversy believe with Mr. Walsh that there is a concerted movement to establish the open shop, and, likewise, a great many persons are in sympathy with such a movement. These persons see the impending conflict as a fight not between labor and capital, but between tyrannical labor unions and industry. Most of them have suffered and are suffering from the intolerance of both organized labor and organized capital, and they are very tired of it.

What railroad men said was one of the most far reaching decisions made by the labor board was handed down last week, the ruling being that it was the duty of the Boston and Maine railroad to confer with the committees of the American Federation of Labor over the grievances of its workers. Employees said the decision upheld the right of independent organizations of railway workers to present their grievances to road officials. In the Boston and Maine case it was said a conference was refused because those

with the grievances were not a party to the national agreement.

Inspired by the conviction that the United States should have a navy as strong as that of any other nation, the senate naval affairs committee reported against the Borah resolution for a six months' naval construction holiday. The report, presented by Senator Poindexter, said the committee was as anxious as possible to bring about a reduction of armaments, but that no disarmament would be of value unless it were general and, in the case of the great maritime powers, universal. "Unhappily this is not the case at the present time," continued the report, "and we must deal with conditions as they exist. For one nation to leave itself exposed to attack while another is preparing all the engines of war would be not only folly, but the greatest danger to the peace of the world that could be imagined."

A temporary suspension of building, it was pointed out, would cost the government immense sums through deterioration of material and dislocation of contracts; would throw large numbers of workmen out of employment, and, by rendering it difficult or impossible to reassemble these forces should work on vessels be resumed, would give an immense advantage to powers that had not interrupted the construction of their fleets.

The committee upheld the contention of the navy board that the capital ship is not obsolete. It recommended that twelve destroyers and six submarines, authorized in 1916 but not yet contracted for, be eliminated from the building program. These 18 ships were expected to cost the government about \$55,000,000. The committee suggested the use of this amount for the construction of two airplane carriers of the most modern type and of the most advantageous size.

Another senate committee—that on immigration—also took important action when it rejected, by a vote of 5 to 4, the bill passed by the house providing for the suspension of immigration for one year. Senators Johnson, Washington, Harris, Georgia; Harrison, Mississippi, and King, Utah, voted for the bill, and Colt, Rhode Island, chairman; Dillingham, Vermont; Sterling, South Dakota; Keyes, New Hampshire, and Phelan, California, against it.

Next day the committee began consideration of the Dillingham substitute for the house bill, and the indications were that it would be acted on favorably. This measure provides that the number of aliens of any nationality entering as immigrants in any one year shall be limited to 5 per cent of the total number of persons of such nationality already in the country, as determined by the latest census. The legislation would not apply to immigrants from the American continent and adjacent islands, nor to the Asiatic "barred zone," from which immigrants already are excluded, nor to Japan, immigration from which is regulated by agreement. Some of the radical restrictionists will make a fight to have the percentage cut down, perhaps as low as 2 per cent. In Washington it was said there was no likelihood that the bill would get through congress before March 4.

Frequent charges that thousands of sick or disabled ex-service men are being inadequately cared for by the government had their effect on congress. The senate adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$12,500,000 for five new buildings and \$6,100,000 for the enlargement and improvement of existing hospitals. The house, by unanimous vote, passed a bill carrying an appropriation for \$13,000,000 for additional hospitals and enlarged facilities. Under this bill five new hospitals are to be located—one in the central Atlantic states, one in the region of the Great Lakes, one in the central southwestern states, one in the Rocky mountain states and one in southern California. In addition, the secretary of war is instructed to take over at once and equip for hospital use Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, and Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

Foreign Minister Simons has notified the allies that the German gov-

ernment will send qualified delegates to the reparations conference in London March 1, "provided negotiations are based on proposals which the German government reserves to itself the right to lay before the conference." This acceptance being satisfactory, Doctor Simons called into consultation a large number of experts in finance, industry and economics, and they proceeded to frame the counter-proposals which Germany will submit.

Premier Briand has obtained from the French chamber of deputies the support he required before going to the London conference. The chamber voted 395 to 83 to approve the reparations terms framed by the supreme council, and then gave a vote of confidence in Briand, 387 to 125. The opposition was led by members of the former Clemenceau cabinet. The premier closed the debate with the statement: "The fate of Germany lies in her own hands. Should she, after May 1, 1921, refuse to fulfill her pledges the French government can be relied upon to take all measures to make her."

The Hansa league, the great economic association of Germany, says many of its members urge a boycott of French and English goods in favor of goods from America, and adds that the directors of the league may adopt the suggestion if Great Britain continues to support France in the reparations claims.

Of the two great military operations in the Near East that are believed to be impending, one, that of the soviet Russians against Poland and Rumania, has not yet been started. The other, the conflict between the Greeks and the Turkish nationalists, may already be under way. The news from Asia Minor that comes through Paris is carefully censored, and advices by other routes are conflicting at this writing. There is no doubt, however, that the Greeks have been concentrating large forces for this fight, and that Kemal Pasha also has gathered together most of his troops for what he hopes to make a decisive operation. Greece relies on financial assistance from the allies for this warfare, and without it she will have great difficulty, for her expenses are now vastly greater than her revenues. Chronic trouble-makers and trouble-seekers are trying to find in the Greek operations in Asia Minor a cause for serious conflict between France and Great Britain; but there is no reason to believe that their hopes will be realized.

Walter Lyman Brown, director of American relief work in Europe, has been making a tour of all the countries in his jurisdiction, and is skeptical concerning the expected Russian offensive this spring. He thinks the Bolshevik government would scarcely dare to undertake an attack on Poland that would lose to its cause the support of the workers of western Europe. He says Hungary and Latvia are sure the attack is coming, Poland is nervous, and Czechoslovakia and Estonia believe the Russians will retrain.

The loyalists of South Africa, headed by General Smuts, won a great victory in the recent elections, and as a result the provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State will continue as one of the self-governing dominions of the British empire instead of setting up an independent republic. The opposition was led by General Hertzog, who asserted the right of South Africa to secede from the empire despite the act of union.

In India a more liberal self-government was put into effect last week when Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Delhi as personal representative of the emperor, King George, and issued a proclamation announcing the surrender of much government power to the native princes.

R. C. Roper of Nebraska makes the interesting announcement that William J. Bryan and his brother, Charles, whom Mr. Roper represents, are planning to reorganize the Democratic party so that the Cox-White and McAdoo-Woolley factions shall be eliminated and the control put in the hands of the "middle class Democrats." The program, said Mr. Roper, will be made public on March 18, W. J. Bryan's birthday.

DOULTRY

BEST FOWLS FOR BACK YARD

American Breeds, Such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to back-yard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small, nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but make it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards, because their plumage soils too easily.

As a rule it is most satisfactory to buy hens of a local poultry keeper or dealer in live poultry. Desirable small flocks are frequently offered by people who are obliged by change of work or of residence to sell their poultry. Dealers in live poultry everywhere sort out from their general receipts the hens that show good breeding and quality to sell to back-yard poultry keepers. When satisfactory stock cannot be obtained locally, the advertising columns of poultry papers, agricultural papers or newspapers that carry poultry advertising should be consulted, and the hens bought from the nearest breeder who can supply what is wanted at a reasonable price.

For the back-yard flock kept to produce eggs only it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production and cost but little more than ordinary mongrels. Hens of this grade in the medium-sized breeds are usually a little under standard weights and have superficial faults—as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings, or of the shape of the comb—which in no way affect their laying capacity, but make them



Dual-Purpose Hens Are Best Suited for Back Yard Conditions.

unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

When buying hens in person, particular attention should be given to general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively—and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or a bluish cast should be rejected; for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth and the soles of the feet soft and free from corns.

BETTER SIRES FOR BANTAMS

Culpeper County (Virginia) Farmer Raises Purebreds From Chickens to Dairy Cattle.

From bantam chickens to Holstein cattle is the range of live stock on the farm of Sam Sullivan & Sons, who recently enrolled in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement that is being directed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This farm, which is located in Culpeper county, Virginia, raises Holstein cattle, Duroc Jersey swine, Rhode Island White chickens, White Holland turkeys, white guinea fowls, Cochin bantams, and Muscovy ducks.

Purebred horses also are kept on this farm, but no stallion is maintained. In accordance with the requirements of the better-sires movement, which is aimed to improve the average quality of farm live stock, all of the stock listed is bred to purebred sires.

EGGS FROM GESE IN WINTER

Good Plan to Arrange So That Goslings Will Be Hatched by Time There Is Good Pasture.

Geese are fed a ration to produce eggs during the latter part of the winter, so that the goslings will be hatched by either hens or geese. Some breeders prefer to raise all the goslings under hens, as geese sometimes become difficult to manage when allowed to hatch and rear their young. The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE VOICES EXPLAINED.

When Mrs. Wood Elf was about to explain to the boy and the girl adventurers about the voices she listened first to what they had to tell her.



Curious Creature.

"You see," said the girl, "the first voices said not to go the way you had told us to and they said you weren't really a friend."

"And the second voices said the first voices were very wicked, which they really, really were."

"But it was frightful in the woods, hearing the different voices telling us to go different ways."

"Of course it was," said Mrs. Wood Elf. "And I will explain those voices to you."

"Do," said the boy. "And please forgive us for doubting you for a moment, dear Mrs. Wood Elf."

"Of course I will," said Mrs. Wood Elf, "for I know you haven't understood before how dreadful those first voices are."

"You find out about those voices when you come adventuring and sometimes when you don't adventure at all!"

"You're apt to find them anywhere. They never appear themselves, for they can't. They're only voices. You followed the right ones, the ones who are followers of those two brothers, Honesty and Faithfulness."

"But if you had followed the wrong ones, who, it is true, said they were right, you wouldn't have found me or any one to help you on your journey for goodness knows how long! Maybe years!"

"The first voices, or the wrong voices, are all ruled over by a creature named Doubt, whose lord high chancellor is named Unhappiness."

"Doubt is a very curious creature. He has hands and arms and legs and feet and a face and a body, but he has no heart at all, and so he got hold of Unhappiness, and together they rule the voices which sound in the ears of people who are going forth on adventures, as well as in those of persons who are not!"

"Doubt sees that his subjects do their best to make folks doubt their friends, to make them believe that their friends are never unselfish. He makes people believe that all charities are fakes and that all kind people are being kind only for what they can get out of being kind themselves."

"Sometimes, when he does happen to be right, he is in his element, and then he tries to get a lot of followers. For instance, when a charity is a fake, or when a person has not been a true friend, he hurries his voices around and they say:

"See, see; we told you so!"

"He and his lord high chancellor make those who listen to them pretty unhappy. And their eyesight becomes queer through following such dark and untrue paths."

"I, who am aware of everything that goes on in the woods, know. You hesitate for a moment or two. But you would not follow Doubt. You knew, too, that Doubt would never lead you to the House of Secrets."

"But here I must bid you farewell, and happy we have been, in spite of the strange things that have happened."

"May you enjoy your trip and find the House soon."

"So saying, Mrs. Wood Elf left them, for they had reached the road, and pointing in the direction they should go, she was off."

The road was quite rough in places and quite bumpy, but they remembered that the witch had told them they couldn't find the House of Secrets if they stayed on the smooth, well-beaten road which was the Road of Commonplace. They had to be willing to tackle the bumps if they wanted to find the answers to their questions.

And they knew that they could find the answers only if they had really adventured and had learned the secrets one by one, in the House of Secrets.

Lark.

"Listen, boy."

"Yes, sir."

"In my youth I was frequently up with the lark at five in the morning."

"You had me outclassed, dad, I couldn't keep a lark going that long."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TAKING MEASURES AGAINST TYPHUS

AN ANTI-TYPHUS CAMPAIGN IN PROGRESS BY MEDICAL MEN IN NEW YORK.

TO SAFEGUARD THE COUNTRY

Ships Being Diverted to the Boston Station in Order to Relieve the Congestion at New York.

Washington.—Federal medical authorities will probably assume charge of anti-typhus work in New York. Ewing Laporte (assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of public health, announced. Transfer of the title of the quarantine station in New York to the government, he said, is expected.

Additional facilities will be provided for detecting typhus cases among incoming passengers at the port of New York, Mr. Laporte said, and the present medical staff will be increased by public health service officials from Washington.

With the acquisition of the New York station Mr. Laporte said public health authorities were of the opinion that every necessary step to safeguard the country against entry of typhus would have been taken. The Boston station, he explained, is federal controlled and ships now are being diverted to that port to relieve the congestion at New York.

With the health service taking precautions abroad and in this country, Mr. Laporte said, there is no danger of a typhus epidemic.

Gonzales Thanks Lima People. Lima, Peru.—William E. Gonzales of Columbia, S. C., United States ambassador here, through the local newspapers thanked the people of Lima for the cordial reception tendered the officers and men of the United States Atlantic fleet during their stay here.

Suspends Wage Reductions. Chicago.—Recent reductions in the wages of maintenance-of-way men and changes in the working conditions of train dispatchers as announced by the Erie railroad were suspended by the Federal Railroad Labor board pending a hearing.

Ex-President of College Dead. Hamilton, O.—Andrew Dousa Hepburn, D. D., said to have been an authority on English literature, died at Oxford. He was formerly president of Miami University there and of Davidson College, North Carolina. He was 91 years old.

Nebraska Must Comply. Chicago.—Recent reductions in the rates must be raised to the level of interstate rates by March 22, under orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Private Stock Invaliate. Jacksonville, Fla.—"Private stock" in Florida is invaliate, according to Federal Judge W. I. Grubb, who ordered 300 quarts of choice liquors returned to C. A. Munn, of Palm Beach.

Death of Samuel D. Weakley. Birmingham, Ala.—Samuel D. Weakley, former chief justice of the Alabama supreme court, author of Alabama's prohibition laws and nationally known prohibition advocate, died here.

Palmer to Resume Practice. Washington.—Attorney General Palmer was among those soon to retire from public office who were admitted to practice before the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Turpentine Breaks Sharply. Savannah, Ga.—Spirits turpentine broke sharply in price at the call of the market here. It went off 42 1/2 cents a gallon, sales being at 50 cents.

Victims of Sleeping Sickness. New York.—Five more deaths from sleeping sickness have occurred here and in this vicinity. No new cases were reported, however.

Gillett May Benefit. Washington.—The salary of Speaker Gillett of the house would be increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000 under an amendment to the annual federal salary bill, recently introduced for consideration.

King Opens Parliament. London.—King George, accompanied by Queen Mary, Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, opened a session of parliament which promises to be a test of continuance of the coalition government of Premier Lloyd George.

Martin Memorial Services. Washington.—Memorial services were held in the house for the late senator Thomas Staples Martin of Virginia, for many years Democratic leader of the senate.

Must Not Desert Haiti. Washington.—The United States having "put its hand to the plow" in Haiti, must not now turn back through withdrawal of the American forces there. Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp declared in a report which he presented in final form.