



1. Constantinople During British Occupation. 2. Prominent Women Stage Demonstration at Washington in Favor of Irish Freedom. 3. Naval Officer Who Sailed for England to Bring Back the Dirigible Recently Purchased From the British Government.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Insurgent Switchmen Call a Strike in Defiance of Regular Unions and Force Tie-Up.

FRENCH TROOPS IN GERMANY

Japanese Take Vladivostok and Will Stay in Siberia—The Rent Situation in America—Liberals Gain in Denmark—Lakes-to-Sea Ship Canal Project Up.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The railroad strike which started in Chicago and became acute coincident with the Easter blizzard, spread rapidly until nearly every prominent rail center in the country was affected. The first few days found traffic seriously disorganized around the Great Lakes and some other portions of the middle West by the double results of the storm and the walkout. From the beginning it was evident that the labor trouble was not one directly involving the men and their employers, but was an interregional fight taking on the characteristics of civil war among the unions themselves.

Starting with a rebellion of radical elements among switchmen against the authority of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's union of North America, it spread and was supported by similar elements in other branches of railway employment. Insurgent switchmen, however, formed the center of the movement and the other railway unions were involved to a lesser extent. Many engineers, firemen and others were forced to stop work, but it appears that few of them walked out voluntarily. They were rendered idle by the action of the switchmen.

The strike was unauthorized, a breach of contract, and received no sanction from brotherhood officials. In fact, it was condemned at once by the regular officials and their organizations to the extent that they have aided in every way its suppression, even going to the unprecedented length of authorizing strike breakers and sanctioning the employment of men from other unions to take the places of the striking switchmen. Many switchmen have stood by their regular organizations refusing to take any part tactically or otherwise in the outlay action. During the worst periods of the trouble probably 50 per cent of the switchmen have been at work and loyal in their sentiments to the regular organization. Taking into consideration others also loyal in sentiment but intimidated by the radicals, it becomes evident that a substantial majority was opposed to the strike. Among the other important unions the percentage of "regulars" has been much higher than among the switchmen.

Responsible unionism has been under fire and has borne a heavy attack with the public, as usual, the chief sufferer. The whole railroad wage question was scheduled for early consideration and a complete hearing under the new railroad law. The strike was a virtual serving of notice that the insurgents cared nothing for the law and would not wait for a hearing—in effect a defiance of responsible unionism, law and the public. At least, so it is regarded by the officials of railway brotherhoods, employers and public sentiment so far as it can be gleaned. In the strike are clearly reflected the borrowed doctrines of European radicals, and many observers profess to see the direct results of propaganda by the Russian "Third International" and its most prominent sentimental proponent in this country—the I. W. W.

After a few days of the strike railway officials were claiming in a few instances almost normal restoration of traffic and in general, conditions 40 to 50 per cent of normal. But the whole country has been hampered with a curtailment of the movement of food, fuel, perishable commodities and practically all the necessities of life. Employment has been affected with a

consequent lessening of production, contributing to further increase in prices and the cost of living. But since responsible unionism has been under direct attack and public sentiment has been aroused, the two forces see a clearing of the atmosphere and ultimate good as a result of the fray.

Germany seems surprised and endeavors to muster a show of indignation that the French should have taken seriously the terms of the peace treaty. With the movement of the German reichswehr in unauthorized force into the Ruhr basin (part of the neutral zone of 50 kilometers on the right bank of the Rhine) the French promptly occupied the German cities of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Homburg, Hanau and Dieburg and surrounding territory. French officials point out that Germany had already slipped out of ten compliances with the treaty, the most important being failure to disarm, nonpayment of indemnities, no prosecution of her war criminals and failure to deliver coal to France; also that if permitted to get away with such a vital violation as invasion of the neutral zone, she would soon discard all pretenses of living up to the pact. It is further pointed out that Noske far from reducing Germany's army to the point demanded in the treaty, had really been building up a great and potent military force from the remnants of the old army. The French, and they are not alone in the assertion, claim that Germany still has 12,500 cannon, and could now mobilize more than 2,000,000 trained men armed with rifles, machine guns and minenwerfer. The assertions are a tribute to German organizing efficiency and charge that camouflaged as auxiliary troops, safety guards, policemen, civic guards, regulars, volunteers, home guards, etc., the country really has no less than 3,500,000 men who can be called upon and 2,000,000 could be rendered immediately effective. Every man in the country was recently a soldier and now each one under Noske's genius, has become a policeman or something similar, belonging to a military organization and with a complete military equipment in his home. The French occupation has been criticized as lacking allied support, but the allies were drifting apart on important matters before that. At any rate, the occupation appears to be complete so far as it has gone and promises to end with a compromise with allied supervision of German operations in the Ruhr districts or full German compliance with French terms.

American forces have left Siberia while Czechoslovaks and others are getting out as rapidly as possible, with the exception of the Japanese. Japan will not leave Siberia for the present, having on the contrary, occupied the city of Vladivostok and ended the Red regime there. Prior to that had occurred several brushes between the Russians and Japanese, notably an engagement March 18-20, at Niko-laevsk, in which the latter lost 700 men. Japan is said to fear the extension of bolshevik theories to Korea, Japan itself, Manchuria and other spheres of Japanese influence. Czechoslovak officers recently arrived in this country do not hesitate to assert the belief that German intrigue figures in the far Eastern situation and that ultimately Germany, Russia and Japan will reach a workable understanding if not an actual alliance.

In the training camp for the great presidential contest Hiram Johnson had an inning distinctly all his own in the result of the Michigan primary. The California senator made a runaway race of it, badly distancing all competitors. Lowden supporters claim it was a setback for Wood, while Wood supporters claim it was a setback for Lowden. It was a setback for all the Republican candidates except Johnson, so far as Michigan is concerned. That state has been undergoing some severe political throes since Ford carried it in 1916 and received the state's vote on the first ballot in the Republican convention. Affiliations and alignments have suffered many changes since. The recent prosecution and conviction of Senator Newberry and a number of his supporters has thrown further discord into the Republican ranks. Senator Johnson seized the psycholog-

ical moment and made a vigorous, effective personal campaign. New York will send un instructed delegates to both conventions, although Leonard Wood's managers claim the Republican delegates will favor his nomination. Rhode Island also sends an un instructed delegation. Senator Johnson is conceded a good chance in New Jersey where he has been making a strong campaign, also in Nebraska and most of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states. Much interest attaches to the primaries in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The battle between landlords and tenants in the United States assumes almost equal interest with strikes, politics, national and international problems. In New York recently enacted anti-rent-proteffing legislation, received its first tests with results wholly favorable to tenants. In every case tried evictions were defeated and tenants were granted stay-overs of from one to three months when they proved their inability to find new homes. In Chicago and many other cities tenants are organizing leagues to resist what they consider unduly increased rents. Many court battles are impending and in some cases arbitration has been invoked successfully, resulting in some compromises and some material reductions. Real estate boards have acted effectively in some instances in settling controversies and the problem is receiving wide attention from municipal authorities and financiers. Loan corporations with large capital have been formed in a number of cities to promote building and help end the housing shortage. In spite of all remedial measures and all the oil being poured upon the troubled waters, landlords and tenants are looking toward May 1 and other moving days, with misgiving.

Denmark having staged its demonstration, is outwardly quiet. The net result of the disturbance seems to be a distinct gain for the liberal elements, with the king considerably out of favor and an increased leaning of the people toward a republic. Both reactionism and radicalism received setbacks; the former through the will of the people to have the constitution amended and strengthened, and the latter in the failure of agitation to secure its entire abolishment. As a result of the troubles the king was forced to dismiss the unpopular cabinet of M. Liebe and permit the formation of a new ministry headed by M. Fris, which is considered popular enough to endure at least until the elections of April 22.

Construction of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea, utilizing the St. Lawrence river, will be widely agitated during the coming year and undoubtedly will be a live issue in congress. Investigation of the project was authorized by congress over a year ago. Canada took similar action with the result that an international joint commission was formed which is now making surveys with a view to reporting both to the congress of the United States and the parliament of Canada, as to cost and feasibility. The organization chiefly interested in pushing the canal is known as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater association, composed of 14 states—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska. Active opposition has developed among commercial organizations in New York state and the issue promises to be keen.

Failure of the bolshevik offensive against Poland leaves that country in better position to enforce its peace terms with the Russian reds, the principal item of which is a reconstitution of the Polish frontier line of 1772 running roughly along the Dvina and Dniester rivers. Plebiscites among the inhabitants are provided for and may modify the boundary to some extent, but it is believed, not essentially. Expecting to induce a peace by force, the bolshevik government last month refused to consider the main Polish terms. The Roumanians, Letts and Estonians are reported to have reached an agreement with the reds and to be awaiting the result of peace pourparlers at Warsaw.

convalescence is required for those who recover. The extraordinarily cold weather of the Austrian winter contributed largely to the prevalence of the epidemic among children. Without food and clothing, and in a generally weakened physical condition, they quickly succumb to the disease.

A Contradiction. "The singer kept on the even tenor of his way." "How could he do that when he is a baritone?"

WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

Washington

The Republican joint resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end and repealing most of the wartime legislation was adopted by the house at Washington. It now goes to the senate. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 242 to 150.

Two years before the United States joined the allies in the world war the navy general board prepared a comprehensive plan for war against a "central power" of Europe. Rear Admiral E. F. Fletcher told the senate investigating committee at Washington.

A Washington dispatch says America's attitude toward any adjustment of the new situation created by the French troops occupying Germany will continue to be more that of an observer than an interested participant.

Civilians who desire to be trained in aviation will be accepted as students by the army air service at Washington. Applicants must be between twenty and twenty-seven years of age and possess a high school education.

A Washington dispatch says that after receiving the state department's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, the congress of Salvador adopted a decree proposing a Latin-American alliance, with the United States excluded.

Voluntary instead of compulsory universal military training as proposed by the army re-organization bill was adopted by the senate at Washington. The vote was 46 to 9.

An investigation of the unauthorized strike of switchmen and other railroad employees was ordered by the senate at Washington.

The vessels on the active list of the navy were never better prepared for war than when the United States joined the allies and the navy department had "full and complete" plans to combat a German offensive against the coasts of the United States. Admiral H. B. Wilson told the senate committee investigating the navy department's conduct of the world war at Washington.

Although standing on the 1921 naval building program as authorized by the house, the senate naval affairs committee at Washington has decided to recommend an increase of \$39,000,000 over house appropriations.

Production of winter wheat this year was forecast at 483,617,000 bushels and rye 75,841,000 bushels, by the department of agriculture at Washington, which based its estimate on the acreage planted last December.

Admiral Hugh C. Rodman, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, told the senate investigating committee at Washington that Rear Admiral Sims' letter to Secretary Daniels criticizing the navy's part in the war was "very indiscreet."

Solidarity among Latin-American nations must replace the Monroe doctrine as the protective policy of those countries, President Carranza of Mexico declared in a recent interview, Washington reports.

The United States government has addressed a note to France protesting against the occupation of Frankfurt and other German cities, it is learned upon highest authority at Paris. The note is understood to be framed in the clearest possible terms.

Domestic

The present high prices of lumber will continue for at least three years, according to Wilson Compton, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, who spoke before the convention of the National Association of Box Manufacturers at Chicago.

Two thousand men in all walks of life have joined the Birmingham (Ala.) Overalls club in a campaign against the high cost of clothing. Started in the spirit of jest, the idea rapidly gained converts.

Wholesalers at Kansas City, Mo., announced an increase of 45¢ to 75¢ cents a 100 pounds for potatoes. The new price is \$7.25 to \$7.65. The railroad situation was given as the cause.

An average price of \$901 each was paid for 71 registered Holstein dairy cattle at the annual Pacific coast classic auction sale at Sacramento, Cal.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Secular & Bishop grain elevator at Superior, Wis. The elevator was filled with grain.

Ten persons were drowned near Lowndesville, S. C., when a flatboat used as a ferry capsized on the Savannah river, which is about eight feet above the normal stage due to recent rains.

In the last hours of the session of the Maryland legislature at Annapolis the senate defeated the state soldiers' bonus bill. The vote was 15 to 9.

The Cunard liner Carmania arrived at New York from Liverpool with \$10,000,000 in gold bullion.

Fire starting from defective electric wiring at Urbana O. destroyed Barkley hall of the Urbana university, the only Swedenborgian institution in America. The property loss is estimated at approximately \$50,000.

The wage increase recently granted by the B. C. Frick Coke company to its employees in the Uniontown (Pa.) region amounted to from 10 per cent to 21 per cent, according to notices posted there.

Mrs. Milla D. Shonts has been reinstated by the appellate division at New York as administrator of the estate of Theodore P. Shonts, long head of the Interborough and for years associated with Chicago interests.

Railroad service in and about New York has reached a state of complete confusion—almost paralysis—as a result of the unauthorized strike of insurgent railroad workers, which spread to that city from Chicago.

E. C. Estey, self-professed I. W. W. leader of the Yardmen's association, who boasted Thursday evening of having wrecked railroad trains and blown up bridges in Minnesota and elsewhere, was arrested at Chicago. He is being held incommunicado.

The torpedo boat destroyer Peary, named in honor of the late Rear Admiral Peary, was launched at the Cramps shipyard at Philadelphia on the tenth anniversary of his discovery of the north pole.

Bringing from Southampton, England, bodies of 87 American soldiers who died in the service of their country on foreign soil, the army transport Nansemond docked at New York, her flag at half-mast.

A suit to set aside the decree of divorce granted to Mary Pickford, now Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, will be filed at Reno, Nev., by the attorney general of Nevada, according to a statement made by Robert Richards, deputy attorney general.

Charles E. Hughes of New York has been retained by the United Mine Workers of America as chief counsel to defend the 43 union officials under federal indictment in Indianapolis on charges of conspiring to raise coal prices.

Personal

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the secretary of the navy at Washington, has been appointed by President Wilson as the official delegate to the International Woman Suffrage alliance, to meet at Geneva.

Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, youngest daughter of President Wilson, gave birth to a daughter at her home in New York. The child will be christened Mary Faith McAdoo. It is the second child.

Sporting

Bombardier Wells knocked out Edie McGaorty in 16 rounds at London.

Foreign

Beyond the bare statement that French troops have occupied Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Hanau, Homburg and Dieburg, without bloodshed, the French foreign office at Paris declines to give out any details either of the military operations or the government's plan in Germany.

Seven workers were killed in a clash between police and strikers at Bologna, according to a dispatch from that city.

On the Caucasian front the bolsheviks are advancing along the Black sea toward Nohoungskala, northwest of Touapae, according to an official statement sent out by the soviet government at Moscow.

There are serious rumors current in Cairo, regarding the situation in Palestine. All permits to Palestine have been stopped and troops recalled to their stations.

One hundred and eighty-eight casualties, mostly slight, occurred, as a result of a conflict at Jerusalem on Easter Sunday. The military are in control of the situation.

Strikers and police forces at Belfort, France, have clashed, one person being killed and several wounded.

Bank notes issued by General Yudenitch for the northwest army are being converted into paper pulp at an Estonian paper factory, says a Hel-singfors dispatch.

The reds lost 300 killed in fighting with troops near Pelkum, southwest of Hamm, Westphalia, according to a dispatch from Hamm to the Local Anzeiger, at Berlin.

After a long conference the French ambassador, Paul Cambon, had with Premier Lloyd George and a full discussion of the Franco-German incident by the cabinet council, at which the French view was fully explained to the British ministers at London, an authoritative statement was issued to the effect that France acted entirely on her own initiative in deciding to occupy German towns; that Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Belgium were all opposed to the plan and that France's action has caused a delicate situation.

Two explosions in which 12 persons were killed and two injured have occurred in the district of Villers Guislain, 18 kilometers from Cambrai. The explosions were caused by agricultural tractors coming in contact with unexploded shells in fields.

A Constantinople dispatch says Turks have destroyed the village of Harounly, northeast of Adana, and burned the American orphanage there. Two thousand American orphans were removed under fire and taken to Adana.



A QUICK CHANGE.

"This plaintiff in the Court of Domestic Relations claims that his wife got 'hard boiled' all of a sudden." "Is it possible for anybody to undergo a transformation like that?" "Perhaps so. I've seen people go into a telephone booth at peace with all mankind and come out a few minutes later thirsting for blood."

Merely Tolerated.

"Gustavus, you don't seem to like my family at all," pouted the bride. "Give me time, my dear. I'm doing my best to be agreeable." "But what's wrong with my family?" "Nothing whatever, but I'm a sensitive man, I am, and the look of hopeless resignation your people wear whenever I'm around is getting on my nerves."

Youth's Handicap.

While awaiting me my friend asked my little sister where her two other sisters were. "Oh," she replied, "they are somewhere in mischief." "Why don't you join them in their fun?" "Mother trusts me so dreadfully that I can't have much fun," replied she with a sigh—Exchange.

The Main Thing.

"That poor man you sent out to clean the back yard had his feelings very much hurt. I saw his face working." "That's all very well, but what were his hands doing?"



Visitor—An egg is mighty valuable these days. Farmer—Of course. An egg will bring almost enough to pay for feeding the hen until she lays the next one.

A Prodigy.

For speed in independence, Rose. Our baby, can't be beat. Already, 'twixt her mouth and toes She's making both ends meet.

Unpopular.

"Evidently she doesn't like me." "What did she say?" "She just told me that she wouldn't marry me if I were the richest man on earth."

The Reason.

"I haven't seen you in your car lately. Have you been out of the motor running?" "No; just been run in."

The Umpire.

"I guess I must be the umpire in my family." "What makes you think so?" "Because all my decisions are hooted at."

The Proviso.

"Don't you believe it is right for a man to say exactly what he thinks?" "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "provided he really thinks."

Bound to Be Heard.

Patience—What makes that child cry so awfully loud, do you suppose? Patrice—Why, both of her parents are deaf, you know.

Very Much So.

"Did you see where a sailor on an incoming ship locked the cook up in the icebox?" "What a cold-blooded act!"

Speaking of Kings.

Mr. Pecked-Smith is king in his home. Mrs. Pecked—Yes; I was there the day his wife crowned him.

Harsh Terms.

"Why did Jibway and Gadspar fall out?" "Gadspar says Jibway kept picking on his filver." "That's strange. 'Picking,' you say?" "Yes. Jibway refused to call it anything but a 'charlot.'"

The Kind He's After.

Tom—Do you intend to go abroad on your wedding trip when you get married? Dick—I do if I marry the right girl.

One Out of Many.

Knicker—Burton surely got a peach of a wife. Her father brought her up all right. Bocker—Has she wonderful characteristics? Knicker—I'll say so. Knows a good box of cigars when she buys them.

Her Preference.

"Does Mrs. Jacks sweep with dignity in a room?" "No, indeed; she is too up-to-date for that. She uses a vacuum cleaner."



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W. N. U. FORT WAYNE, NO. 16-1920.

NEW FLU SCOURGE IS FOUND

Children of Vienna Are Left Stupefied and Emaciated After Epidemic.

Washington.—A new form of encephalitis lethargica, caused by the germ of influenza and attacking the brain of its victim, is exacting almost unhindered toll among the children of Vienna, according to reports from the Red Cross missions at Vienna to na-

tional headquarters here. The disease, which has thus far defied the power of medical science, leaves its victim stupefied and terribly emaciated. One child aged seven years, according to the Red Cross reports, weighed only 29 pounds when it died a victim of the disease.

Fighting against the almost insurmountable obstacle of lack of medicine, supplies and food, American Red Cross physicians have sought to stop the spread of the disease. Hospitals are overcrowded, for a long period of