# THE RAINBOW MEN HOMEWARD BOUND

## Due at New York and Newport News April 27.

## ARE ABOARD FOUR WARSHIPS

**The Transports Matoika, Antigone And Cape May Also Are On The Way Over With Troops.**

Washington.—More than 4,500 officers and men of the 42d (Rainbow) Division were included in troops announced by the War Department as having sailed from France. The Rainbow Division men are aboard four warships—the battleships Minnesota and South Carolina, due at Newport News this week, and the cruisers North Carolina and Montana, due at New York about the same time.

The units announced about as having sailed include the headquarters of the 83d Infantry Brigade, which is commanded by Brigadier General Frank M. Caldwell; the 167th Infantry, which was formerly the 4th Alabama Infantry; the 151st Machine Gun Battalion, originally composed of three companies of the 2d Georgia Infantry, and the 117th Signal Battalion, which, when it went overseas, was made up of Missouri troops.

The battleship Minnesota has aboard the 151st Machine Gun Battalion complete; Companies L and M of the 167th Infantry; a casual company each from Connecticut and New York, and two casual officers.

The battleship South Carolina is bringing the 117th Field Signal Battalion complete and 24 casual companies.

The cruiser North Carolina has on board the field and staff, headquarters and supply companies, medical detachments and 1st Battalion of the 167th Infantry; casual companies for New York and Iowa, and twelve casual officers.

The cruiser Montana is carrying the headquarters of the 83d Infantry Brigade; 2d and 3d Battalion Headquarters Machine Gun Company, and companies E, F, G, H, I and K, of the 167th Infantry; 16 casual Officers, among whom is Brigadier General Caldwell.

The transport Matoika sailed April 16th for Newport News with Base Hospital Nos. 1, 9, 17, 52, 67 and 68 and Evacuation Hospitals Nos. 1, 2 and 4, Headquarters Detachment, 69th Infantry Brigade; 110th Supply Train; Field Artillery Staff, 1st Battalion; sanitary detachments and Companies A to D, inclusive, of the 346th Infantry; three convalescent detachments and three casual companies.

The transport Antigone also sailed April 16th for Newport News with the 110th Field Signal Battalion; 110th Sanitary Train; Field Hospitals Nos. 137, 138, 139 and 140, and 129th and 130th Machine Gun Battalions.

The War Department also announced that the Headquarters and Medical Detachments and companies A to F, inclusive, of the 12th Engineers, were aboard the transport Cape May, due at New York April 30th, instead of the 16th Engineers, as previously announced.

## TELEGRAPH TICKS.

More than 1,600 coal miners in Arkansas are on strike.

A State-wide prohibition federation has been formed in Kentucky.

General Felix Diaz is raising an army of revolutionary troops in Mexico.

Four Internal Revenue officers were ambushed by moonshiners in Kentucky.

Harry Anderson, of Louisville, announced that a vote is being taken throughout the country by telephone employes to force the government recognition of the employes' unions, with a nation-wide strike as the alternative.

Dr. Robert L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges, announced that he had cabled to the French government that 80 additional scholarships for French girls for the academic year of 1919-20 had been offered by American institutions.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, at a conference with W. D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, renewed his protest against the government's policy in purchasing fuel for the transportation lines.

A Federal Grand Jury in New York indicted Louis Roumangnoe, Benjamin H. Mendoza, George Breen and John G. Bryant, promoters of the Tuxpam Star Oil Corporation, charging conspiracy to defraud.

Federal indictments were returned against Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former owner and editor of the New York Mail and his attorneys, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government.

The Mississippi Valley Waterways Association began a two-day convention in St. Louis.

A call for a national conference on lynching, to be held in New York May 5 and 6, was issued.

Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers of America, challenges the right of Fuel Administrator Garfield to instruct him to rescind a strike order.

Four hundred mining properties in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, which were confiscated during the revolutions, will be returned to the owners at once, it was announced.

The Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a new constitution.

# CONQUEST OF THE AIR

## Aerial Service for Passengers Mail and Merchandise

## BIRDMEN MEET NEXT MONTH

**Big Convention Of Pan-American Aeronauts Will Stimulate Enlistments In The U. S. Air Service.**

Atlantic City, New Jersey, will be the mecca for a large gathering of American men, and representatives of foreign countries, who will be attracted by the first Pan-American Aeronautics Convention, which meets there in May.

Captain Charles J. Glidden, of the U. S. Air Service, Military Aeronautics, now stationed in the administrative department of the United States Flying School, Southerfield, Georgia, says:

"The Pan-American Aeronautics Convention and exhibition to be held at Atlantic City during the month of May will bring to the attention of the American people the wonderful progress of aviation. The work of aircraft during the war establishes its practicability for commercial uses and insures the creation in this country of a complete aerial service, connecting all cities and towns for the transportation of persons, mail and merchandise.

"Before the close of 1920 I confidently predict this service will be in full operation, with extensions to all countries on this hemisphere. In the United States trunk lines will be established across the country which will place every city and town within six hours from some twenty-four distributing points. Once created and in operation our extensive coast line could be put under complete protection from any possible invasion. Thousands of college trained aviators in and out of the service are now waiting to join in the operation of an aerial service.

"The government calls for fifteen thousand men to enlist in air service for one or three years' time. This is bound to receive a quick response, as here is an opportunity for men to be immediately assigned to duty in the service and of the number who enlist those who pass certain examinations will be given flying and balloon piloting instruction. This liberal offer is equivalent to a one or three years' college course in aeronautics, and one may become expert in all branches of aviation, and if qualified a non-commissioned or even a commissioned officer. In addition to regular pay, clothing, quarters and rations, extra pay begins with instructions to operate the aircraft. As the number of men wanted is limited to fifteen thousand for the entire country, quick application to the nearest recruiting officer will be necessary before the privilege is withdrawn.

"Everybody directly and indirectly interested in aviation should attend the Atlantic City convention and exhibition in order to keep abreast with the times and become familiar with the development of aircraft for defense and commercial uses and witness the demonstrations of the world's greatest airplane aviators, who will fly, and balloon pilots sail to the Atlantic air port from all over the country."

## BURLESON'S REMOVAL URGED.

**Georgia Federation Of Labor Appeals To Wilson.**

Brunswick, Ga.—Removal from office of Postmaster General Burleson was requested of President Wilson in a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor. The resolution was offered by the Telephone Operators and Electrical Workers' Union representatives, and charged that Mr. Burleson, as director of telephone and telegraph lines under Federal control, had been unfair to organized labor and "unfair to the public because telephone and telegraph rates have been unreasonably increased."

## BOLSHEVIK POST WIPED OUT.

**Loyal Russians Kill Or Capture 54 Out Of 60.**

London.—On the Archangel front, south of Seletskoe, on April 13 a detachment of the Russian National Army raided a Bolshevik post, virtually wiped out the garrison of 60 men and captured two machine guns, an official statement from the British War Office says. Only six men out of the garrison of the post succeeded in escaping. The Russian casualties were two killed and five wounded.

## WASHINGTON

Members of the Chilean Financial Mission now in Washington accepted an invitation from the United States Chamber of Commerce to attend the convention of the chambers of commerce of the county at St. Louis, from April 29 to May 1, as guests of the national organization.

Revision of some features of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is under consideration as a result of complaints against activities on Sundays and holy days of the church calendar.

Bids on 5,400,000 barrels of fuel oil to be delivered during the next 12 months to Shipping Board vessels at Boston, Philadelphia, Galveston, Cristobal and Balboa were asked for by the board's division of operations.

One thousand new Liberty motors, ordered for the Army air service before the cessation of hostilities and which are not needed now, will be placed on sale shortly by the sales and salvage section of the service.

The Navy Department was advised that the steamer Oceano had destroyed a floating mine several hundred miles southwest of the Azores.

# NO SERIOUS ISSUE WITH THE JAPS

## Affair in Siberia Will Be Amicably Adjusted

## SECRETARY POLK EXPLAINS

**No American Troops Were With The Japanese Force When It Was Practically Wiped Out By The Russians.**

Washington.—Acting Secretary of State Polk authorized the statement that no serious questions were pending between the United States and Japan and that the indications were that minor issues arising from the situation in Siberia and the recent trouble at Tien Tsin, as well as Peace Conference problems, soon would be amicably settled without in any way straining the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Polk said there had been many sensational reports recently that were unjustified.

This statement followed closely one by Acting Secretary Crowell at the War Department specifically denying a published report that Major General W. S. Graves, commanding the United States forces in Siberia, had reported the failure of American troops to aid the Japanese in a recent engagement was due to the fact that the Japanese had shot down women and children.

It was disclosed that the engagement in question, which has been the subject of various dispatches from Vladivostok and Tokio, was fought at Habarovsk on February 25 by a Japanese unit against revolters against General Horvath, one of the Siberian military commanders with whom the Allies have co-operated, and that no American troops were in the vicinity at the time. The Japanese force literally was wiped out.

Some unofficial dispatches from the East have created the impression that Americans stood by refusing to go to the aid of outnumbered Allies. It was officially explained that as a matter of fact the Japanese commander had asked for co-operation in advance and ordered the expedition unaided after being informed that the Americans could not participate in an attack upon people who were not recognized as enemies or Bolsheviks.

General Graves' report, outlining this state of facts said the revolt against General Horvath was caused by alleged atrocities, such as the killing of women and children. The trouble appears to have been local, however, and officials of both the state and war departments regard the attitude of General Graves as entirely proper. The American commander had very positive instructions when he went to Siberia to refrain from interfering with local controversies and political movements.

The policies of the United States and Japan as to the conduct of operations in Siberia and the reasons for the presence of Allied troops at Vladivistok, it was officially stated, are the same, although there is a difference of opinion as to the extent to which the troops should be used. An understanding on this point is expected, but it was pointed out that in the meantime the local situation might result in questions arising that would have to be settled either through conference of the military commanders on the ground or by diplomatic agencies.

## TRAPPED ON SEA'S BOTTOM.

**Many Submarines Stuck There, Declares Admiral Sims.**

New York.—Rear Admiral Sims, who commanded the American fleet during its war-time activities in European waters, said that he believed there were "205 German submarines at the bottom of the sea." In a speech at the Bond Club, a Victory Loan organization, he said the fleet "found many submarines stuck on the bottom with indications showing that many of the men caught inside either committed suicide or killed each other."

## FIRST MINISTER TO POLAND.

**Hugh S. Gibson, Of Paris Embassy, Is Named.**

Paris.—The decision of the American Government to appoint Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, as its first Minister to Poland, was announced by Premier Paderewski, of Poland. The appointment of Mr. Gibson results from the recent recognition of Poland by the United States. He will be one of the first diplomatic representatives to the newly formed state.

## CUT OFF HAND; 6 MONTHS.

**Effort To Escape Army Service Lands Farmer In Cell.**

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Albert Wheeling, a farmer of Holcomb, Mo., who pleaded guilty here in the United States District Court to having chopped off his left hand with an ax, July 21 last, to evade military service, was sentenced to six months in prison by Federal Judge Dyer. Wheeling is 25 years old.

## THREE EXECUTIONS REPORTED.

**Archduke Joseph, Dr. Weherle And Baron Put To Death.**

London.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Acht Uhr Blatt and the Abendblatt of Berlin print reports received from travelers to the effect that Communists at Budapest have executed Archduke Joseph, Dr. Alexander, Welker, former Premier, and Barfon Joseph Szteprenyi, Minister of Commerce.

# SLAY 2,000 CIVILIANS

## Horrble Crime Revealed By Red Cross Agents

## SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD

**Evidences Of Horrible Atrocities—Churches And Monasteries Looted And Priests Slain —Reign Of Terror.**

Omsk.—Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the Bolsheviki of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Osa has been obtained by Messrs. Simmonds and Emerson and Dr. Rudolph Teusler, of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Perm. Osa and other reoccupied Russian territory. Approximately 500 persons were killed at Osa and 1,500 in the surrounding districts.

Osa, which had a population of 10,000, was so denuded of males by the Bolsheviki that General Casagrande, upon the occupation of the town, was obliged to telegraph to Yekaterinburg for men to administer civic affairs.

In addition to securing verbal and documentary evidence the American Red Cross officials witnessed the exhuming of scores of victims from trenches, where they were buried sometimes several deep in graves revealed by the digging of dogs.

The massacre was without provocation, and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent class, which latter it was the announced intention of the Bolshevlki to exterminate.

The evidence discloses almost unthinkable atrocities. A blacksmith by economies had attained a shop. He was required to pay 5,000 rubles; because he could not, he was shot. A man was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed, and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

A woman, whose husband and two sons had been seized, applied to the commissar for information as to their fate. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times, she was informed that if she bothered the commissar again she would be shot as they had been.

The body of a woman was exhumed and identified in the presence of the Americans as the wife of a general through jewels sewed in the lining of her clothing, of which relatives were aware. Another woman was compelled to fetch a lamp and gaze upon her murdered sons for the amusement of the slayers.

A wife, required to pay 1,000 rubles for the release of her husband, borrowed 800 and paid it over; later she returned with the remainder, and then was informed that her husband had been shot. There were scores of similar cases. All were killed without form of a trial.

The Soviet called a meeting, prepared lists of those to die. The houses prescribed were visited by squads, the doors smashed in and the victims dragged to the edge of the town and forced to dig their own graves. Those resisting were shot in the streets.

A survivor testified that he had seen men thrown into a pit and buried alive. This testimony has been confirmed by bodies exhumed, the clenched hands of which were clinging to the mud at the bottom of the pit.

The only spark of humanity discoverable was that in confiscating the belongings of the residents, in some instances where there was a family of small children, the family was permitted to retain one cow out of several. Occasionally a peasant was allowed to keep his work horse.

## PERSHING HIGHWAY.

**Permanent Organization Effected At Lincoln.**

Lincoln, Neb.—Permanent organization of a "Pershing Highway," to extend from coast to coast, in honor of General John J. Pershing, commander of America's Expeditionary Forces in France, was effected here by delegates representing states lying between New York City and San Francisco.

B. A. George, of Lincoln, was elected president of the association; Clinton Cowan, of the Ohio State Highway Commission, first vice-president; L. A. Naris, of San Francisco, second vice-president, and W. S. Whitten, of Lincoln, secretary and treasurer.

## BOY LEFT TRAIL TO DEATH.

**Killed Woman, Fired Six Buildings And Wounded Officer.**

Marion, Ky.—Thomas Bugg, young son of a farmer, credited by the authorities with leaving a trail of death and destruction in his wake in the Piney Fork neighborhood, is in jail here awaiting a lunacy hearing.

Bugg, it was said, beat Mrs. T. J. Alexander to death with the stock of a gun, successively fired five dwellings and a store and after being captured attacked Deputy Sheriff Farmer with a knife, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

## CONTRACTS TO FIVE ROADS.

**Hines Signs Agreements Aggregating $4,306,000.**

Washington.—Among the contracts just signed by Director-General Hines covering annual Government compensation to railroads are the following:

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, $3,182,000; Buffalo Creek Railroad, $409,000; Detroit and Mackinac, $310,000; Cumberland and Pennsylvania, $255,000; Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, $150,000.

## FIGHTING SPARTACANS IN BERLIN

Government troops are here seen in actual combat with Spartacans in the Schutzenstrasse in Berlin. They have intrenched themselves behind huge bundles of newspapers.

# SYSTEM THAT WAS USED IN MUSTERING OUT OUR ARMY MEN

## Chief of Staff Says Home Folks Do Not Understand Methods.

## BIG PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

**Why the Old Draft Boards Could Not Be Used—Provision Supplied for All Those in Distress—Bonus Given to Discharged Men.**

Washington.—The war department authorizes the following statement from the office of the chief of staff:

The present system of demobilization does not seem to be understood by the people of the country. As a fundamental starting point, let us assume that all the selected service men who have been inducted into the service during the war were removed from their home communities at one time, and that upon their departure, and until their return conditions of labor and industry did not change in the slightest respect in any portion of the country. Again let us assume that the conditions of labor and industry having remained exactly the same, all these selected service men were returned at the same moment to the niches previously held by them in civil life. Under such assumptions the entire operation would have been performed without the slightest jar to the industrial conditions of the country.

This would be an ideal condition, but it is based on an utterly absurd hypothesis. The selected service men were not all inducted into the service at one time. Nor did the conditions of labor and industry remain unchanged after their departure from their home districts.

**Tremendous Problem.**

Could the history of each particular job from which employed men had been withdrawn be traced, could it be discovered whether the job remained open to him or whether A's job had been filled by B; could it be definitely ascertained that B left a job which remains open to A; it might be possible, were these returning men so many spare parts of a machine, to assign each returning man a definite job. But they are not spare parts of a machine. They are human beings, influenced on the one hand by home ties, and on the other by varying desires and ambitions; and if no positions which they want are immediately open to them, they, as well as the original unemployed, must be gradually absorbed in the industrial life of the nation.

This, then, is the tremendous problem that confronts us—to return to a country whose digestion for labor is not now of the best hundreds of thousands of men without employment, not forgetting that they and their families deserve the grateful thanks of the nation, and remaining keenly aware that their patriotism and sacrifice demand that they be given every possible recognition and favor.

**Certain Specific Laws.**

As certain specific laws govern the discharge of soldiers, and their interests as well as those of the government must be jealously guarded, the use of local draft boards for the entire demobilization of the army would, among other things, involve the following: Necessary commissioned and enlisted personnel for the preparation of all records of each man discharged; for the reception, storing, care and shipment of all government equipment turned in by him; for his physical examination and final payment. There would also be needed facilities for housing and feeding men, including hospital treatment, while awaiting discharge.

The machinery necessary at each one of the local draft boards would depend upon the amount of work which it would be required to do. About 4,680 local draft boards would have to be provided with this necessary personnel and other facilities mentioned above. The machinery of each local draft board would have to be maintained intact as long as there were in the service men from the particular district involved, and would have to be kept at such strength as to be able to handle such men as were sent to it for discharge at any time.

The difficulties of transportation from the port to local draft boards, assuming the abandonment of the present demobilization camps, would be materially increased.

The question then arises: If local draft boards cannot be used for complete discharge of the soldier, cannot they be used in conjunction with present camps? And the answer is that it is not feasible.

The present system of demobilization is that certain camps and cantonments throughout the country have been designated as demobilization centers. These centers are provided with personnel, temporarily retained in the service, for the operation of the machinery of discharge. This system of demobilization necessitates the splitting up of organizations upon arrival from overseas and their distribution in small groups to the various demobilization centers.

**Experience of Other Nations.**

The suggestion has been made that we pattern our demobilization system after that of Great Britain. The United States, in formulating its plans for mobilization, was fortunate enough to have profited by some of the costly experiences of others, and by a systematic classification prevented men from being sent to the trenches who later had to be withdrawn and returned to industries essential to the prosecution of the war. In carrying out its systematic draft system, the tendency was to retain in the industrial world the pivotal or key men, the return of whom to their normal activities in the industrial world appears to be one of the outstanding principles in the British demobilization system. The war department has consistently declined to discharge our selected service men by classes, the needs of industry having been recognized in the selective service law.

In many families distress exists. Certain men are indispensable to industry. To enable such men to be released, the war department has issued a circular to all commanders covering their cases.

The secretary of war has also recommended to congress that a man be paid an additional month's pay and allowance on discharge in order to tide him over the interim between his discharge and the date he obtains employment; and congress has now passed a bill authorizing a $60 bonus to be paid on discharge to each officer and man who is honorably separated from the service.

**Some Dissatisfaction.**

Some dissatisfaction has arisen because families find it difficult to immediately see their sons and relatives on their arrival at the port of debarkation. This is due to the fact that public health demands that these men be segregated until they can be disinfected, in order to prevent the spread of diseases, such as typhus, trench fever and influenza, in the country. Also practical conditions connected with the handling and discharge of large bodies of men demand that they be sent after their disinfection direct to their demobilization points.

This all seems hard, and being a difficult practical problem, is of necessity entirely devoid of sentiment, which is, however, continually impelling those intrusted with the carrying out of these measures to devise some way of showing the soldier the esteem in which he is held by the country, and of satisfying the just pride which his family possesses in his exploits.

There is a general belief that the emergency has passed, that the war is over, and that there is no reason for keeping troops in France. The war is not over until a treaty of peace ends it.

The emergency cannot be considered over until the last of our troops arrive from France. What could we say to these men and their families if we demobilized all troops in this country and were powerless to care for and return to their home districts the men returning from overseas?

Troops must be kept in France for such army of occupation as may be decreed by the treaty of peace, and for every division held there to clinch the fruits of victory must be kept a certain proportion of men for their supply, to provide measures for their comfort and for their final embarkation.

# DESCRIBES HUNS' LAST OFFENSIVE

## Correspondent Reveals How "Beaten" Troops Turned Tide Against Foe.

## SIDELIGHTS ON MARCH 'SHOW'

**Allied Troops Believed Retreat Was "Part of Some Blooming Strategy, 'Cos the Chaps Next Door Couldn't Hold On."**

By PERCY M. SARL.
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

London.—"Woo-oosh! Bang!"

I looked out of my tent on the morning of March 21, 1918, imagining that some aerial humorist was bombing us. But it was a long-range, ten-inch, high-velocity gun, and a couple more in quick succession, the second shell landing about fifty yards from me, showed that it was no stray round. I realized that the great German offensive had started.

The night before I had joined the Fortieth division artillery, which was lying in "close reserve," just south of Arras. I was hoping for a recuperative period on what was reckoned a fairly "quiet" front.

"Stand by your horses!" brought us all onto the lines. Fortunately, the Boche was shooting by the map and not from observation, or we should have taken little further interest in the "March show." As it was, he dropped about sixty rounds right in the midst of us without doing much damage. The enemy had broken through at Bellecourt and was coming on fast.

**Blazing Away at Foe.**

"The divisional artillery will come into action at—so-and-so 'map spotting,'" and we were off. But when we got there—well, the cupboard wasn't exactly bare, because just before we reached our objective we came across an 18-pounder section squatting in the open and blazing away over open sights at the oncoming hordes of Boches.

We dropped back and found a less conspicuous place from which to declare war. Then we had one solid week's hades, such as General Sherman never thought of, or he would have used stronger language about "war." The Germans brought their field guns on so rapidly, and in such numbers, that we were shelled from pillar to post. Our infantry hung on doggedly, and were wiped out, battalion after battalion. Each batch of reserves found their predecessors' positions untenable and were compelled to try to hold a line a bit farther back.

Always in the open, for there was no time to dig oneself in; and when one hillside became too hot for comfort we shifted, either to flank or slightly to the rear. I never saw soldiers so cheerful or determined. Dog-tired, they hung on; and while the great game of "tactics" went on, the whole line having to conform to some unknown situation many miles to a flank, the Third army grumblingly wondered what it was falling back for.

**"All Part of Strategy."**

If the pessimists who conceded a German victory last March could have seen those "beaten" soldiers retreating, they might have taken heart, because it never occurred to the troops themselves that they were being beaten. The retreat, to them, was all part of "some blooming strategy 'cos the chaps next door couldn't hold on."

Back through Mory, Ervillers, St. Leger, Gommecourt, Courcelles and Bucquoy fell my part of the line, and then we stopped them. March 30 saw about the end of the nightmare as far as we were concerned, and the Fortieth divisional artillery pulled off a regular "boy stood on the burning deck" stunt. My own brigade, the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth brigade royal field artillery, composed of London citizen soldiers mostly, came into action in the open, under heavy fire directed by hostile airplanes and smashed up an attack of three battalions which had been on the front held by a company of the British guards. One battery was practically wiped out, gun after gun being knocked out by concentrations of enemy artillery. I was thankful to find myself when the "Cease fire" order came through.

There were many weary weeks of routine warfare and night alarms. It was between Boisleux-au-Mont and Boiry-St. Martin, about 400 yards from the place where that first ten-inch shell landed on March 21, we stopped the Boche.

There we refitted and planned and prepared for the final triumphal advance of the allies in the ensuing summer and fall.

## CAN'T USE GAS ON PESTS

**Experiments Show War Product Endangers Both Persons and Live Stock.**

Washington.—Poison gas developed in war, cannot be used to clear American farms of insects and rodent pests, Secretary Lane has decided after investigation.

Experiments showed that while pests were killed, there was danger of the gas spreading and destroying live stock and persons living near by, in case the wind should carry the fumes.

Suggestions had been made by farmers that the deadly gases might prove of great value in destroying the boll weevil in the South and gophers in the prairie states, saving millions of dollars spent in slower methods.

Nearly nine-tenths of the total estimated coal deposits of the United States or about 3,550,000,000,000 tons, are stated to lie at a depth not exceeding 3,000 feet below the surface.

**No More Jokes for Him.**

Glen Ray, W. Va.—Clarence Wikel is "off" practical jokes for life. He poked his head through the window to scare his wife. Thinking him a burglar, she knocked him unconscious with a poker.

**And the Pigs Got It.**

Portland, Ore.—"Cops" threw Jerry Lolic's whisky into a trough. Jerry's pigs got drunk on it, awakening the neighborhood crying for water in the cold gray dawn of the morning

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