

NEW LOAN BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

HOUSE HOLDS BRIEF SESSION DISPOSING OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON HOSPITALS.

MANY BILLS DOOMED TO FAIL

No Matter of Sufficient Importance to Require the Calling of an Extra Session Expected to Arise.

Washington.—The sixty-fifth congress entered upon its last full working day, facing an unprecedented mass of legislation, but with the contested "Victory loan" bill out of the way.

The senate remained in session all night to pass the loan bill, the keystone measure of the calendar, while the house held a business session, disposing of the conference report on the hospital bill.

Passage of the loan bill without a record vote and in the identical form in which it came from the house definitely marked the course of future legislation and gave assurance that President Wilson would not find it necessary to change his plan of deferring a call of the new congress until after his return from France, probably in June.

Most Republicans favored an earlier extra session, but after Republican senators at a conference last night failed to reach any decision as to the advisability of obstructing the loan bill no filibuster was undertaken.

Although many important bills, including the \$720,000,000 navy appropriation measure with its authorization of a new three-year building program and the 1,215,000,000 army bill, apparently are doomed to certain failure, administration leaders believe that none is of sufficient importance to require an earlier call of congress, and that the president will adhere to his original plan, announced after he arrived from Paris.

Passage by the senate of the "Victory loan" bill, authorizing sale by the treasury of \$7,000,000,000 of new short term notes and \$1,000,000,000 for advances by the war finance corporation in extending American foreign commerce, came after a bitter controversy, a threatened Republican filibuster.

COAL AND OIL LAND LEASING BILL IS TALKED TO DEATH

Washington.—The oil and coal land leasing bill virtually was killed when obstruction led by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, Republican, prevented a vote on the conference report which had been adopted by the house. Managers and opponents of the bill agreed that there now is practically no chance of securing action on the bill before Congress adjourns.

Senator LaFollette spoke for three hours and a half and only yielded the floor to permit the "Victory loan" bill being laid before the senate with the understanding that if the oil bill was again brought up, he would not be barred from speaking again.

The Wisconsin senator devoted most of his address to an attack on the senate rules giving conference reports priority over other matters and on the practice of bringing in such reports on important bill late in the session.

Washington.—Forty per cent of the total known oil supply in the United States, exclusive of oil shale deposits in three states, has been exhausted, according to estimates transmitted by Secretary Lane to the senate commerce committee in compliance with a resolution presented by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana.

Up to last January 1, Mr. Lane said a total of 4,598,000,000 barrels had been produced, while the known available oil resources, not counting the shale deposits, in the ground and in field storage were estimated at 6,740,400,000 barrels. Distillation of shale deposits in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, however, would produce 70,000,000,000 barrels of oil, the secretary said.

LAST OF COASTWISE SHIPS RESTORED TO THEIR OWNERS

Washington.—Ships of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, engaged in Atlantic coastwise traffic were turned back to private management by the railroad administration. Officials of the company accepted the relinquishment which heretofore they have protested.

This action restores the last of the coastwise steamship lines not owned by railroads to private management.

40,000,000 RUSSIANS ENGAGE IN EFFORT TO SAVE COUNTRY

Paris.—"Forty million Russians in organized governments are now cooperating in a movement for a reunited Russia. These Russians are working and fighting, dying by hundreds and even by thousands daily, in an effort to save Russia from complete destruction; and all this is being done without a thought of political ambition," said Sergius Sazonoff, minister of foreign affairs in the Denikine government.

DOMESTIC SERVICE COURSES PLANNED

Trained Home-Maker Is to Have an Eight Hour Day and Standard Minimum Wage.

Courses for training home assistants, who will go into the home by the day, hour or week and work on a schedule of hours and fixed wages, have been inaugurated by the Young Women's Christian Association as a means for meeting the problem of domestic service.

The object of this course, now being tried out in New York City, is to place domestic service on the same dignified basis as clerical work, trained nursing or other professions open to women.

The home assistant will work eight hours a day for a salary of \$15 a week. She will not live in the home of her employer or take her meals there. She will have an hour for luncheon, when she can go to a restaurant or eat a lunch which she has brought with her just as she would were she employed in a factory. The employer will not address the home worker by her first name. She will be Miss Smith or Mrs. Brown, as the case may be.

Applicants for the course are carefully selected, and registrants are appearing in large numbers. With the same independence as to recreation hours, places of eating and living as the factory girl, house-work has a greater appeal, as being a less monotonous and more interesting work to the average woman.

The course is a thorough one in plain cooking, waiting on table and door, chamber work, plain sewing, care of children, making of menus and the washing and ironing of light things. Heavy work is to be done by outside workers. On graduation the student receives a certificate which proves her qualification as a dependable home worker capable of attending to all ordinary duties in a home.

The Young Women's Christian Association has been interested in the problem of domestic service both from the standpoint of the employee and from that of the employer for some years. The first commission on Household Employment made its report at the fifth national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association held in Los Angeles, Cal., in May, 1915.

The difficulties of attracting capable women to this field of work were laid to the long hours, lack of independence in arranging recreation hours, lack of opportunities for growth and progress and lack of social standing.

Girls have acquired a distaste for the conditions which govern household work since the freedom they have experienced in working in munition factories. By standardizing domestic service it is believed by the Young Women's Christian Association that a higher type of worker may be attracted to the necessary work in homes.

The American Y. W. C. A. has opened a Hostess House in Germany, which will serve as a residence house and social center for American women war workers who have advanced to do canteen, Red Cross and Signal Corps work with the Army of Occupation.

WOMEN BEGIN Y. W. C. A. FOREIGN TRADE COURSES

Courses in New York City Prepare Girls for South American Jobs.

Sensing a sudden call to jobs for American women in South America, the New York City Y. W. C. A. has opened Foreign Trade courses, including classes in shipping, filing orders, trade acceptances, tariff, consular invoices, documents, insurance, mail order trade and other lines of international work hitherto left mostly to men. These classes are designed to meet after-war needs.

South America is receiving particular attention as the Y. W. C. A. is informed of new jobs that are opening in the southern countries. Many girls in New York who combine a desire to see the world with a craving for financial independence are registering with the expectation of going there to get positions when their courses in training are completed.

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