

# END GERMAN STRIKE

## IRON HAND OF GOVERNMENT PUTS STRIKERS TO WORK

### TRIED TO KILL KAISER

Neutral Countries Confirm Berlin Announcement That Strike Is Over

Socialist Leaders Desert Laborers—People at Home Fear Impending Offensive May Be a Verdict

The German strike, as a national movement, is virtually over. Martial law the threat of execution and the withholding from the strikers of food and strike benefits combined in crushing it. Large numbers of workers returned to work, not waiting for the military regime's ultimatum to expire. Their days of grace were up Monday. In isolated cities and provincial places labor troubles continue but their early end is generally anticipated.

The fact that Philip Scheidemann and other Socialist leaders deserted the strikers cause just when the movement promised to develop into a real menace to the government, led to the belief in some quarters that a bargain was concluded between these leaders and the government in the critical moment. This belief was strengthened by the news that Dr. von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin, the Teuton foreign secretaries, have been suddenly called from Brest-Litovsk to Berlin to take part in important political and economic conferences.

Since neither Berlin nor Vienna could afford at this stage to break off the parleys with the Bolsheviks, it is argued some understanding must have been reached toward a modification of the German peace aims in the east, and that the reason for the hurried visit of the two statesmen is that they are to receive corresponding instructions.

In equally well informed quarters, however, the theory prevails that behind this hurry call to Kuhlmann and Czernin is the reported dissension in the Central Alliance's councils over Bulgaria's war aims. Bulgaria is said to be greatly wrought up over the failure of her Teuton allies explicitly to endorse her terms before all the world. Both Count von Hertling and Count Czernin utterly ignored her in their recent peace speeches. Significant in this connection may be the fact that Lloyd George (too, omitted all references to Bulgaria in his last peace aims speech).

But whatever the connection may be between the ending of the strike and the developments at Brest-Litovsk, Germany has, for the moment at least, averted danger of internal collapse.

Deterrent examples have been made of the arrested strike leaders. One of them, Heinrich Schultze, was given six months imprisonment by the special court martial. A similar sentence is reported to have been meted out to Wilhelm Hittmann, the reichstag deputy.

The Fatherland party's organs meanwhile are indulging in bitter recriminations against England whom they accuse of having engineered the strike through paid agents.

President Kaempff, of the reichstag, Berlin dispatches state, refused the Socialist appeal for immediate convocation of that body to discuss the strike. ... gave as a reason that the other parties objected to such a step.

Dispatches via Holland and Switzerland announcement made in Berlin that the great strike is practically ended. They transmitted, however, the previously success fully suppressed news that when the strike was at its height a bomb was hurled against the Kaiser's palace in Berlin. Details were lacking.

The great majority of German workers appear to have returned to work. The military ultimatum threatened execution, not for strikers but for demonstrators and members of crowds, and since assembling of crowds and demonstrations constitute the life of successful strikes, the threat "hit home" and on the surface all is once more serene in the empire.

Two serious consequences of the strike were indicated in dispatches, however.

1. Slackening in the industrial preparations for the announced offensive in the west.
2. A shake-up in the alignment of the political parties and the subsequent brewing of a new political battle.

The labor rising has not, so far, brought about the break up of the reichstag majority, much as the junkers hoped for it since the bloc is still the pistol point aimed by awakening democracy at the autocratic order.

For the present the militarists have the right of way, however, and the failure of the socialist attempt to force the convocation of the reichstag has given them time in which to materialize their plans. Had the reichstag been assembled, or were it to be assembled, the socialists, particularly the independents, would force a thorough debate of the pros and cons regarding the contemplated offensive in the west, a debate the bitterness—and possibly the revelations—of which, the militarists fear,

# SPARE CARRIER PIGEONS

War Department Says Killing of Birds Hinders Preparations

The killing of carrier pigeons of the racing homer type by hunters has been seriously interfering with the work of the Pigeon Section of the Signal Corps. This killing has gone on, in spite of the fact that many States have laws prohibiting the shooting of pigeons. It is believed that the persons responsible for the death of these birds are unaware that they are hindering an important branch of war preparation. Many of the birds undergoing training for service with the American Army in France have been shot by hunters.

In an effort to arrest the shooting of these birds the War Department issued this appeal:

"Because of the important part carrier and homing pigeons are playing in the war and the great need for their breeding and development in this country, the War Department has considerably expanded the Pigeon Section of the Signal Corps. Homing pigeons constitute one of the most effective means of communication in the army, and are especially valuable as a sure method of replacing other means of communication. The breeding and training of pigeons, therefore, is of paramount necessity as a war measure.

"Any pigeon in the air may be a carrier pigeon flying from a lost under Government supervision. Its destruction may be a serious loss to the American Army. All persons, therefore, are urged to refrain from the shooting of pigeons and to discourage the practice by hunters and children.

"Persons coming into possession of pigeons labeled 'U. S. A.—18,' indicating that they are being trained for army purposes, are requested to report the fact at once to the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Land Division, Washington, D. C."

### Our Difference With Spain.

News dispatches indicated last week that retaliatory measures would be taken against Spain for unfriendly acts, which smacked of German influence. It seems that Gen. Pershing, in line with the policy of buying everything possible in Europe in order to save tonnage, had placed orders in Spain for certain supplies, among them food-lumber. Contracts for some of the goods had been actually signed when the Spanish government held up the products, declaring that they were needed in Spain.

As the Spanish state is dependent upon America for cotton and certain ores it is thought that a suspension of shipping might enable the diplomats of the two countries to satisfactorily settle the question. In fact it was reported from an Atlantic seaport that already the Spanish ships which were denied clearance papers had been permitted to sail.

Whether this is true or not, the naval supremacy of the allies would soon force Spain to be fair in her acts, and we have little trouble to expect from that country.

ed, would sow the seed of distrust and discouragement among the empire's armed forces at a moment when they are to be summoned to give the best that is in them.

Intense fears in the hearts of those behind the front, lest this much-advertised "supreme drive" entail new hecatombs of life and blood without accomplishing what all the "glorious" drives of the past failed to accomplish was perhaps the most powerful factors at the basis of the big strike, it developed today.

Thousands upon thousands of women, a private dispatch pointed out, the majority of whom already have lost husband or brother, or son, are frantic with fear that what is coming in the west will be another Verdun, will bring new crepes or cripples of their mortgaged homes.

To offset this dread the Kaiser's psychologists of publicity have launched a campaign of bombastic promises in the press.

In the meantime the German editors, now that the labor crisis has passed are discussing its whys and wherefores. The charge is chorused that it was fomented by foreigners, which is a polite allusion to Trotsky who is not to be openly "insulted" because of the journalistic broadsides that might be drawn from the bolshevik camp. But some papers like the Schlesische Zeitung refuse to embellish their scorn and triumphantly point out that Trotsky backed the wrong horse when he "played" the German masses for revolutionists.

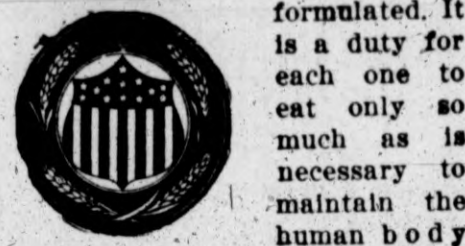
From the sedate Nord Deutsches Allgemeine Zeitung, the government's official mouthpiece, came today a veiled threat of "more drastic labor laws" which the paper argues are made necessary by the strike.

The official organ adds that the strike "means the prolonging of the war." In this assertion is revealed the German government's view that the strike has stiffened the backbone of the bolsheviks at Brest-Litovsk and the fear that a separate deal with Russia now can not be thought of except on Russia's terms.

Comparatively little publicity is given the trials of the arrested strikers and leaders, 126 altogether. In Munich, according to one dispatch, a prominent socialist woman leader faces trial. A former editor of Vorwarts, the chief socialist organ, also is behind lock and key awaiting courtmartial punishment.

# This Is Our Winter of Test

SERVING food is a local problem for each community. Prices and definite rules for every one cannot be formulated. It is a duty for each one to eat only so much as is necessary to maintain the human body



healthy and strong. This winter of 1918 is the period when it is to be tested here in America whether our people are capable of voluntary individual sacrifice to save the world. That is the purpose of the organization of the United States Food Administration—by voluntary effort to provide the food that the world needs.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

# NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to cooperate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.75 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.25; November and December, \$16.00; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,500, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed. Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future problem of America lies largely in the production of meat products, animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

# BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents and the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

# MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a favoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisines a broad field for investigation.

# KEEP LIBERTY BONDS

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo Says Patriotism Demands This

"It has been brought to my attention" says Secretary McAdoo, "that a large number of patriotic citizens who subscribed to Liberty Loan Bonds of both the first and second issue are being approached from time to time by agents who have, with too frequent success, induced them to sell their Liberty Loan Bonds and take in exchange securities which in a number of cases have been of very questionable value.

"Through the intensive work carried on during the two Liberty Loan campaigns, a patriotic army of over ten million bond buyers in this country has been created. It is of the utmost importance that the investments of this army of patriots should be safeguarded in every possible way, and that their action in lending their money to their Government should not be taken advantage of by irresponsible people seeking solely a profit for themselves.

"I therefore, warn investors in Liberty Loan Bonds against exchange of these evidences of their patriotism for any securities or so-called securities. While some of the securities, offered in exchange for Government bonds are of sound value, there is no doubt that a large percentage of them are worthless.

"I believe it is for the best interests of the people at large, as well as for their actual protection, that they disregard all such offers, and hold fast to the best investment in the world, that is, bonds of their own Government.

"Practically all of the substantial and representative investment houses of the country in cooperation with the government and many other patriotic agencies, have participated in a most unselfish way in both Liberty Loan campaigns, sacrificing their own interests in order to contribute their share toward winning the war. It is inconceivable that after the magnificent work of distributing Government bonds thus accomplished in a large measure by investment houses, some of the same people should attempt to substitute other securities for the Government bonds which they have just helped in placing. It seems evident that a large majority of such offers made to holders of Government bonds must be made by the least responsible of the security merchants, and that suspicion as to the character of the bonds offered in exchange, is fully justified.

"It is my earnest hope that every purchaser of a Liberty bond will realize that the only genuine help he gives his Government is by keeping his bond as an investment as long as it is possible for him to do so. Where, because of misfortune or imperative necessity, the holder of a Liberty bond is forced to sell, there can, of course, be no objection."

# RAISE OUR OWN FOOD

Southern Farmers Urged to Raise Food for Section

Secretary McAdoo authorizes the following statement:

One of the great tasks confronting the American people is that of improving and making thoroughly efficient their railroad transportation system. The people of the South, and especially the farmers, are in the habit of using the transportation system of the country to a degree that is highly uneconomic and unnecessary, for the purpose of transporting food and feed from other parts of the United States, because they do not produce enough foodstuffs and feedstuffs for themselves.

I wish to urge upon the people of the South, and especially the farmers, to do everything possible during the next year to relieve the strain on the railroad agencies of the nation by producing their own food and feed crops. The South can, if it will, feed itself and produce the rations both in roughage and grain for its own livestock.

The best farmers of the South recognize the fact that it pays as a matter of good farming to produce on each farm the hay and grain for the livestock, all the garden products, fruit, and poultry products which are needed by the farm, and if possible a surplus of all these for sale in the immediate vicinity.

It is not desired nor do I suggest that the growing of cotton should be discouraged. Every Southern farmer should raise all the cotton that he can well cultivate, since cotton constitutes the best cash crop of most of the South, but he should grow the hay and grain to feed his draft animals. He should produce his own milk, butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, and every city and town of the South be, to the largest possible extent, supplied with these commodities by the farmers of the South. It is not only good agricultural practice, but it becomes in this exigency a patriotic duty.

If the South can feed itself it will release from unnecessary service in the South a vast number of freight cars and engines and will help win the war.

# CANADA COOPERATES

United States Make Labor Agreement With Neighbor

Complete cooperation between the United States and Canada in the effective distribution of labor for war purposes was inaugurated yesterday. The department of labor announced that by mutual agreement Canada will not import labor from this country without the consent of the United States and American employers will not import Canadian labor without the consent of Canada.

# FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Secretary Houston States Promising Lines of Effort

Sec. Houston says: The most promising lines of effort in the so-called solution of the Farm Labor Problem seem to me to embrace the following:

First. A systematic survey of the farm-labor situation in order to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them. The department, before the beginning of the next crop season, through its agents stationed in various States and in cooperation with the Department of Labor and the State councils of defense, will make such a survey.

Second. The promotion of fuller cooperation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community.

Third. The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed.

Fourth. Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations, including boys of high school age who have had experience on the farm.

The farm labor representatives of the department continue to devote all of their time and energies to these tasks and they will keep in close touch with appropriate State and other agencies.

Fifth. The releasing of men for agricultural purposes, so far as possible, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from relatively non-essential enterprises, are matters which demand serious consideration. Conscription of labor for industrial purposes, of course, necessarily would present many difficulties, however, to bring about the release of labor and capital from less essential enterprises and their diversion into more urgent undertakings. These will become increasingly compelling as the situation develops. They will be aided by the growing realization on the part of the people generally of curtailing expenditures on non-essentials and of redirecting labor and capital into vital industries.

Sixth. Steps to see that any able-bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed. This, of course, is a matter primarily for consideration by State and municipal authorities.

Seventh. The largest possible production and fullest of farm labor-saving machinery. The department has actively interested itself in securing priority for raw materials used in the manufacture of farm implements, and also in securing favorable consideration at the hands of transportation committees to provide facilities for moving the materials to the manufacturers and the completed products from the manufacturers to the distributors and also the farmers.

# WAR SERVICE IN THE HOME

Brief Bulletins Prepared by U. S. Food Administration

- Everyone must help if we are to win. The soldier must obey orders or there will be no army.
- The people must be one or there will be no nation. So that we win, all of us must FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.
- This is your war guide for use in your home.
- It tells you what foods we must save to provision ourselves and our allies; it tells how we can stretch our supplies—without any hurt to your health or your strength.
- Your Government does not ask you to give up three square meals a day—nor even one.
- All it asks is that you eat less of the foods we need in plenty.
- Eat plenty—keep up your strength and your vim to help win the war. You have dedicated to the Nation everything that you have; you are asked now to give up—just some habits of the kitchen and table.
- America and her Allies must not run out of WHEAT, MEAT, or FATS. If we let that happen, Germany will win the war.
- We must save SUGAR, use every drop of MILK, and—we must learn to FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

# France on America Progress.

Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to this country, in a recent statement discloses some interesting facts. He says that by July France will manufacture enough big guns for 500,000 American soldiers if she is furnished the raw material, and that since the war France has given her allies 1,350,000 rifles, 15,000 automatic rifles, 1,000 machine guns, 800,000,000 cartridges, 2,500 guns and 4,750 airplanes.

He described America's military effort as "wonderful and splendid" and a "surprise to the enemy." In April he said our army was about 225,000 officers and men, but besides a vast army at home we now have more than that number in France. Regarding American aviation progress he stated that American progress was "beyond all ex-

# HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Please give some of the symptoms of Meningitis?

Answer—The disease usually begins with sudden, severe, almost unbearable headache, with fever and vomiting. Occasionally the attack begins with convulsions. This is particularly apt to happen in children. In a short time, usually from twelve to twenty-four hours, the typical signs of meningitis occur. Stiffness of the muscles of the neck is the first of these to appear. In severe cases this develops rapidly, until all the muscles of the back are involved and the back becomes arched. If the child be taken by the head the entire body can be lifted from the bed as though the spinal column were one solid bone. At times there is a rash, more marked upon the abdomen than elsewhere. This has given the disease the name of Spotted Fever.

My laundry is at a home within the area designated as the "danger zone of the city", and I have been afraid to move it, am I doing right in leaving it there?

Answer—The germ of meningitis lives only a very short time outside the human body under ordinary circumstances. For this reason it is very improbable, if not impossible, for the disease to be transmitted on clothing. The greatest source of danger to you would be the possibility that your washer woman has been exposed and has become a carrier. If she is a carrier it is possible for her to transmit the disease to a member of your home, not through the laundry, but from her throat. In other words, the danger is not in the clothes, but in the person who brings them into your home.

Is it possible for any one to take meningitis by coming in contact with a person who has been with a person having the disease?

Answer—Yes, as explained above. What percentage of those exposed contract it?

Answer—In a recent investigation it has been found out that only thirty percent of all those exposed contract meningitis, and of this thirty percent, only five develop the disease, the remaining twenty-five act only as carriers.

When you speak of a person being a carrier of meningitis, what is meant?

Answer—A carrier is a person who has the germ causing the disease in his throat. This person is susceptible to the disease to a sufficient extent to keep the germ alive in the throat for a limited time, though he has sufficient resisting power to keep the disease from developing. Twenty-five percent of those exposed to the disease become carriers. This is the most dangerous source for the spreading of the disease.

Are men more susceptible to meningitis than women? At what age is a person most susceptible?

Answer—Sex does not influence the disease. More men than women have the disease because of their being crowded together in army camps, and because more men come in close contact with those having the disease. The disease is very seldom found in people over forty years of age. Children are especially susceptible, a large majority of cases occurring in those under 15 years of age. An exception to this rule is the fact that there is a special tendency for the disease to be prevalent in army camps.

Is it very painful to have a swab made of the throat to find out if one is a carrier? How is this done, and how long does it take to tell whether one is a carrier?

Answer—There is no pain. A sterile piece of cotton placed on a probe is rubbed over the throat, then the secretion obtained is transferred to a culture plate and kept at blood heat for several days. It usually requires about four days to complete this test.

# RAISING MONEY

Banks to Raise \$3,000,000,000 Before Next Loan

Three billion dollars will be raised in advance of the third Liberty loan, which probably will be launched in April by sale of certificates of indebtedness under a plan looking to purchase of notes by every bank. The first issued will be of \$500,000,000 or more every two weeks until the \$3,000,000,000 is reached by the middle of March.

Every bank and trust company is asked to set aside 1 per cent of its resources for investment in the certificates.

Reviewing the part of France M. Tardieu said that, not including colonial France has 4,750,000 men mobilized as workmen and soldiers, 3,000,000 of whom were in the army zone. Of the 755 kilometres on the western front, the French hold 565, the English 165 and the Belgians 25.

The speech of the commissioner seems to have been delivered for the purpose of backing the present administration, as the speaker points out that the allies are taking care of the immediate needs of the American army in order to get the men over here quickly. Critics who wish the United States to handle everything forget the value of time, but as soon as this country can make her airplanes and guns she will supply her own forces with these essential things.